Table I.1   U.S. Population by Race/Ethnicity: 1990 to 1996 (in Thousands)

Year	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian
Population						
1900	76,195	66,225	8,834	656	243	237
1910	93,879	82,049	10,255	999	299	277
1920	110,747	96,969	11,512	1,632	389	244
1930	127,585	111,543	12,736	2,435	527	343
1940	136,928	119,425	13,767	2,814	577	345
1950	155,156	134,351	15,668	4,039	739	357
1960	182,055	154,969	19,071	6,346	1,146	524
1970	205,567	170,371	23,005	9,616	1,782	793
1980	226,625	180,392	26,482	14,604	3,726	1,420
1990	248,712	187,139	29,986	22,354	7,274	1,959
1996	264,313	191,270	33,073	28,438	9,468	2,064
Percent						
1990	100.0	86.9	11.6	0.9	0.3	0.3
1910	100.0	87.4	10.9	1.1	0.3	0.3
1920	100.0	87.6	10.4	1.5	0.4	0.2
1930	100.0	87.4	10.0	1.9	0.4	0.3
1940	100.0	87.2	10.1	2.1	0.4	0.3
1950	100.0	86.6	10.1	2.6	0.5	0.2
1960	100.0	85.1	10.5	3.5	0.6	0.3
1970	100.0	82.9	11.2	4.7	0.9	0.4
1980	100.0	79.6	11.7	6.4	1.6	0.6
1990	100.0	75.2	12.1	9.0	2.9	0.8
1996	100.0	72.4	12.5	10.8	3.6	0.8

Sources: Adapted from table 2.3 in Passel and Edmonston (1994) and 1996 Current Population Survey.
Note: Populations include fifty states and District of Columbia.

Table I.2 Contribution of Post-1900 Immigration and 1990 Population for the Population of the United States in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (in Thousands)

Contribution from Component	Total	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Estimated population	248,712	187,139	29,986	22,354	7,274
1990 population	174,145	141,369	27,493	3,108	216
1st generation	8,534	8,184	29	301	20
2nd generation	35,574	34,118	392	956	108
3rd generation	38,547	36,735	941	869	2
4th + generations	90,055	60,868	26,151	991	85
Immigration since 1900	74,567	45,769	2,493	19,246	7,058
1900–1910 immigrants	17,286	16,398	125	606	157
1910–1920 immigrants	14,487	12,624	196	1,257	409
1920–1930 immigrants	9,305	6,661	167	2,182	295
1930–1940 immigrants	1,439	1,021	22	312	83
1940–1950 immigrants	3,590	2,389	68	1,055	77
1950–1960 immigrants	5,272	2,870	158	1,885	359
1960–1970 immigrants	5,214	1,930	266	2,433	584
1970–1980 immigrants	9,518	2,658	834	4,013	2,014
1980–1990 immigrants	10,756	1,341	774	5,525	3,116

Source: Adapted from Passel and Edmonston (1994, table 2.4).

Figure 1.1   Effect of Immigration on the Labor Market for
                Group 1 Workers

W_1
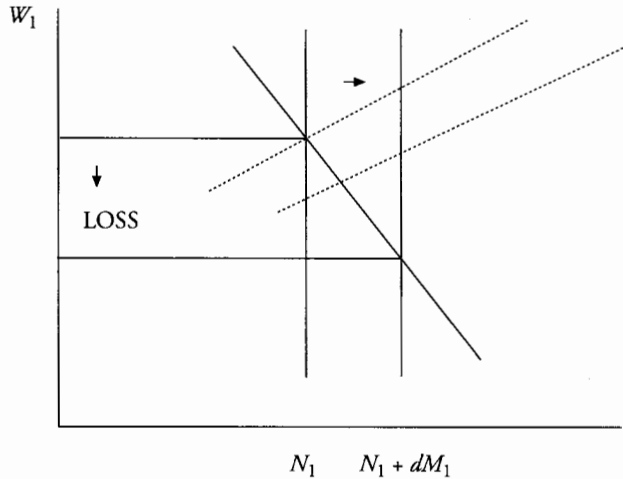
LOSS

N_1 $N_1 + dM_1$

Table 1.1   Population Aged Eighteen to Sixty-Four (Millions), Full-Time Equivalent Employment (Millions), and Labor Earnings (Billions of Dollars) for High School Equivalents (*U*) and College Equivalents (*S*) by Gender and Ethnicity, 1993

	U (High School)			*S* (College)		
	Population (a)	Employment (b)	Wages (c)	Population (d)	Employment (e)	Wages (f)
Black						
Men	6.85	4.63	106.1	1.70	1.35	60.0
Women	7.88	3.80	83.9	2.23	1.62	62.4
Other						
Men	39.15	28.23	989.9	22.25	19.16	1155.4
Women	42.31	23.25	544.0	28.20	13.82	586.6
Hispanic (domestic)						
Men	4.11	2.76	76.8	0.88	0.74	35.3
Women	4.42	1.95	44.0	0.91	0.58	22.8
Hispanic (immigrant)						
Men	1.77	1.28	25.2	0.15	0.13	5.5
Women	1.37	0.51	10.1	0.08	0.05	1.5
Aggregate	104.7	64.1	1879.9	48.2	37.3	1929.5

Table 1.2 Absolute and Percentage Changes in Aggregate Output and Its Distribution Due to Hypothetical Increase in Unskilled Immigrants of Ten Million Persons, with and Without Capital Adjustment*

| | Short Run (K fixed) | | | | Long Run ($r \to r_o$) | |
| | $\sigma = 0.5$ | | $\sigma s = 1.0$ | | | |
	Δ (a)	% (b)	Δ (c)	% (d)	Δ (e)	% (f)
Output	109.9	2.9	110.5	2.9	191.2	2.9
Capital cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	2.9
Excess profit	92.7		46.2		0.0	
Domestic labor	−90.2	−2.4	−44.5	−1.2	1.1	0.0
U men	−56.5	−4.8	−42.5	−3.6	−28.5	−2.4
U women	−23.9	−3.6	−15.8	−2.4	−7.8	−1.1
S men	−6.4	−0.5	9.0	0.7	24.3	1.9
S women	−3.4	−0.5	4.8	0.7	13.1	1.9
Blacks	−8.6	−2.8	−4.8	−1.6	−1.1	−0.4
Others	−74.7	−2.3	−35.2	−1.1	4.0	0.7
Hispanic (domestic)	−5.5	−3.1	−3.3	−1.9	−1.2	−0.7
Hispanic (immigrant)	−1.6	−3.8	−1.1	−2.6	−0.6	−1.4
Immigrants	108.4		108.8		110.1	

*Elasticity of intraskill substitution (τ) assumed to equal 1.5. All labor supply elasticities are assumed equal to zero.

Table 1.3   Absolute (Billions of Dollars) and Percentage Changes in Labor Earnings of Native Population by Ethnicity, Gender, and Skill in the Long Run Due to Immigration of an Additional Ten Million Persons

	U (High School)		S (College)		Total
	Men (a)	Women (b)	Men (c)	Women (d)	(e)
$\tau = 1$					
Black					
Δ	−3.8	−1.4	1.7	1.8	−1.7
					0.5%
Other					
Δ	−35.2	−9.4	33.6	17.0	6.0
					0.2%
Hispanic (domestic)					
Δ	−2.7	−0.8	1.0	0.7	−1.8
					−1.0%
Hispanic (immigrant)					
Δ	−.09	−0.2	0.2	0.0	−0.9
					−2.1%
%	−3.6	−1.7	2.9	2.9	
$\tau = 1.5$					
Black					
Δ	−2.5	−1.0	1.2	1.2	−1.1
					−0.4%
Other					
Δ	−23.5	−6.2	22.4	11.4	4.0
					0.1%
Hispanic (domestic)					
Δ	−1.8	−0.5	0.7	0.4	−1.2
					−0.7%
Hispanic (immigrant)					
Δ	−0.6	−0.1	0.1	0.0	−0.6
					−1.4%
%	−2.4	−1.1	1.9	1.9	
$\tau = 2$					
Black					
Δ	−1.9	−0.7	0.9	0.9	−0.8
					−0.3%
Other					
Δ	−17.7	−4.6	16.8	8.5	3.0
					0.1%

Table 1.3 *Continued*

| | U (High School) | | S (College) | | Total |
	Men (a)	Women (b)	Men (c)	Women (d)	(e)
Hispanic (domestic) Δ	−1.4	−0.4	0.5	0.3	−0.9 −0.5%
Hispanic (immigrant) Δ	−0.5	−0.1	0.1	0.0	−0.4 −1.0%
%	−1.8	−0.9	1.4	1.4	

Table 1.4   Long-Run Effects of Immigration Scenario in 1993 with
             and Without Unskilled Labor Supply Adjustment ($\tau = 1.5$)

	Zero Elasticity ($\varepsilon = 0$)		Large Elasticity ($\varepsilon = .4$)	
	Δ (a)	% (b)	Δ (c)	% (d)
Output	191.2	2.9	169.7	2.6
Capital cost	80.0	2.9	71.0	2.6
Immigrants	110.1		110.3	
Domestic labor	1.1	0.0	−11.6	−0.3
U	−36.3	−1.9	−44.8	−2.4
S	37.4	1.9	33.2	1.7
Blacks	−1.1	−0.4	−2.2	−0.7
U	−3.5	−1.8	−4.3	−2.3
S	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.7
Others	4.0	0.1	−7.0	−0.2
U	−29.7	−2.0	−36.9	−2.4
S	33.7	1.9	29.9	1.7
Hispanic (domestic)	−1.2	−0.7	−1.9	−1.1
U	−2.3	−1.9	−2.9	−2.4
S	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.7
Hispanic (immigrants)	−0.6	−1.4	−0.5	−1.2
U	−0.7	−2.0	−0.6	−1.8
S	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.7
Percentage changes				
W_1 (male U)		−2.4		−2.1
W_2 (female U)		−1.1		−1.0
W_3, W_4 (S)		1.9		1.7
Domestic U supply		0.0		−0.7

Table 1.5   Long-Run Effects of Immigration Scenario in 1993 for
            Equally Competitive and Complete Segregation Cases
            ($\tau = 1.5$)

	Equally Competitive		Complete Segregation	
	Δ (a)	% (b)	Δ (c)	% (d)
Output	191.2	2.9	176.2	2.7
Capital cost	80.0	2.9	73.7	2.7
Immigrants	110.1		94.1	
Domestic labor	1.1	0.0	8.4	0.2
U	−36.3	−1.9	−26.1	−1.4
S	37.4	1.9	34.5	1.8
Blacks	−1.1	−0.4	−26.6	−8.9
U	−3.5	−1.8	−28.8	−16.5
S	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8
Others	4.0	0.1	58.5	1.8
U	−29.7	−2.0	27.4	1.8
S	33.7	1.9	31.1	1.8
Hispanic (domestic)	−1.2	−0.7	−17.9	−10.6
U	−2.3	−1.9	−19.0	−17.1
S	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.8
Hispanic (immigrant)	−0.6	−1.4	−5.6	−14.2
U	−0.7	−2.0	−5.7	−17.7
S	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.8
Domestic minorities	−2.9	−0.5	−50.1	−9.9
U	−6.5	−1.9	−53.5	−16.8
S	3.6	1.9	3.4	1.8

Figure 2.1   The Immigration Surplus
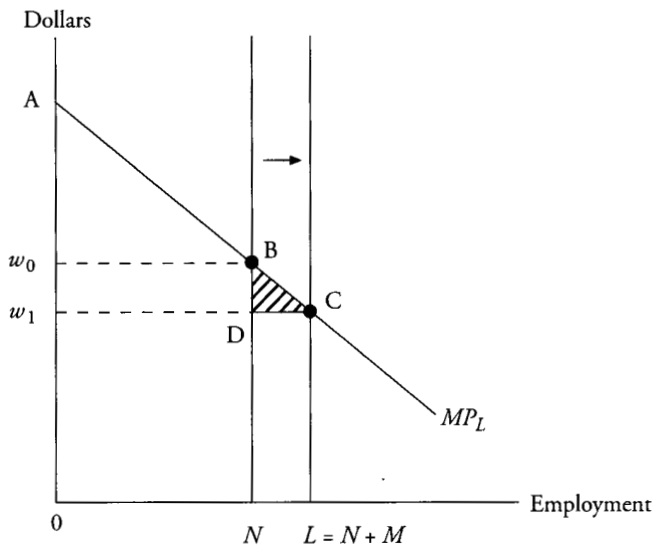
Figure 2.2. The Immigration Surplus and Immigrant Skills, in a Model Without Capital (Assuming 50 Percent of Natives Are Skilled)
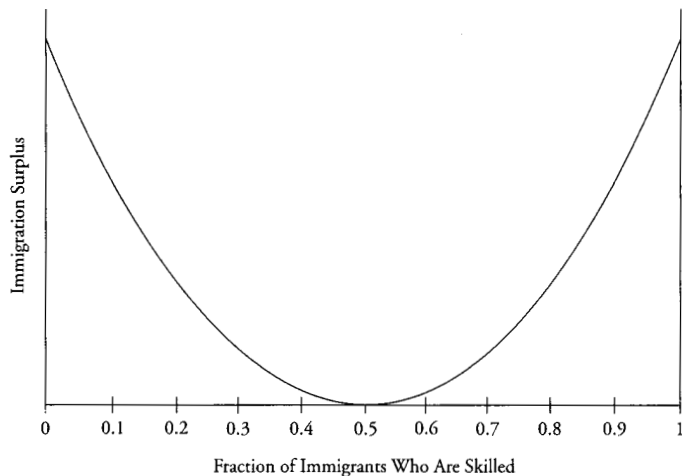
Table 2.1 Skill Distributions of Natives, Immigrants, and Black Natives

	Group		
	Natives	Immigrants	Black Natives
Educational distribution			
% with less than 12 years	16.2	37.7	27.6
% with 12 years	30.4	17.6	33.1
% with 13 to 15 years	29.4	20.3	27.3
% with 16 or more years	24.0	24.4	12.0
% of skilled workers who are black	—	—	6.7
% of unskilled workers who are black	—	—	11.8
Wage distribution			
% below native median	50.0	58.6	62.4
% above native median	50.0	41.4	37.6
% of skilled workers who are black	—	—	6.9
% of unskilled workers who are black	—	—	11.8

Source: Tabulations from the Public Use Sample of the 1990 Census.

Notes: The statistics are calculated in the sample of men aged eighteen to sixty-four who did not live in group quarters and who worked in the civilian sector at some point in the 1989 calendar year. The "skilled" group based on the educational distribution refers to workers who have more than twelve years of schooling.

Table 2.2 Estimates of the Immigration Surplus (in Billions of Dollars)

	$\varepsilon_{SU}=0$		$\varepsilon_{SU}=.05$		$\varepsilon_{SU}=.1$	
	All Natives	Black Natives	All Natives	Black Natives	All Natives	Black Natives
Panel A: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.2$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=-.4$						
Capital	73.50	1.84	55.13	1.38	36.75	0.92
Skilled workers	−54.10	−3.79	−43.95	−3.08	−33.81	−2.37
Unskilled workers	−12.94	−1.55	−5.81	−0.70	1.32	0.16
Immigration surplus	6.46	−3.50	5.37	−2.40	4.26	−1.29
Panel B: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.3$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=-.5$						
Capital	95.55	2.39	77.18	1.93	58.80	1.47
Skilled workers	−67.62	−4.73	−57.48	−4.02	−47.33	−3.31
Unskilled workers	−19.40	−2.33	−12.27	−1.47	−5.15	−0.62
Immigration surplus	8.53	−4.67	7.43	−3.57	6.32	−2.46
Panel C: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.6$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=-.9$						
Capital	176.40	4.41	158.03	3.95	139.65	3.49
Skilled workers	−121.72	−8.52	−111.57	−7.81	−101.43	−7.10
Unskilled workers	−38.81	−4.66	−31.68	−3.80	−24.55	−2.95
Immigration surplus	15.87	−8.77	14.78	−7.66	13.67	−6.55
Panel C: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.8$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=-1.5$						
Capital	279.30	6.98	260.93	6.52	242.55	6.06
Skilled workers	−202.86	−14.20	−192.72	−13.49	−182.57	−12.78
Unskilled workers	−51.74	−6.21	−44.61	−5.35	−37.49	−4.50
Immigration surplus	24.70	−13.43	23.60	−12.32	22.49	−11.21

Notes: The simulations make the following assumptions: the GDP in the United States equals seven trillion dollars; immigrants make up 10 percent of the work force; 50 percent of the native and 40 percent of the immigrant work force is skilled; the share of income going to capital is .3, the share going to skilled labor is .525, and the share going to unskilled labor is .175; and blacks own 2.5 percent of the capital stock, make up 12 percent of the unskilled work force, and 7 percent of the skilled work force.

Table 2.3   The Immigration Surplus and the Skill Composition of the Immigrant Flow (in Billions of Dollars)

	$\beta = 0$		$\beta = .4$		$\beta = 1$	
	All Natives	Black Natives	All Natives	Black Natives	All Natives	Black Natives
Panel A: $\varepsilon_{UU} = -.2, \varepsilon_{SS} = -.4$						
Capital	6.13	0.15	55.13	1.38	128.63	3.22
Skilled workers	18.38	1.29	−43.95	−3.08	−117.60	−8.23
Unskilled workers	−19.60	−2.35	−5.81	−0.70	18.38	2.21
Immigration surplus	4.91	−0.91	5.37	−2.40	29.41	−2.81
Panel B: $\varepsilon_{UU} = -.3, \varepsilon_{SS} = -.5$						
Capital	18.38	0.46	77.18	1.93	165.38	4.13
Skilled workers	18.38	1.29	−57.48	−4.02	−147.00	−10.29
Unskilled workers	−29.40	−3.53	−12.27	−1.47	18.38	2.21
Immigration surplus	7.36	−1.78	7.43	−3.57	36.76	−3.95
Panel C: $\varepsilon_{UU} = -.6, \varepsilon_{SS} = .9$						
Capital	55.13	1.38	158.03	3.95	312.38	7.81
Skilled workers	18.38	1.29	−111.57	−7.81	−264.60	−18.52
Unskilled workers	−58.80	−7.06	−31.68	−3.80	18.38	2.21
Immigration surplus	14.71	−4.39	14.78	−7.66	66.16	−8.51
Panel C: $\varepsilon_{UU} = -.8, \varepsilon_{SS} = -1.5$						
Capital	79.63	1.99	260.93	6.52	532.88	13.32
Skilled workers	18.38	1.29	−192.72	−13.49	−441.00	−30.87
Unskilled workers	−78.40	−9.41	−44.61	−5.35	18.38	2.21
Immigration surplus	19.61	−6.13	23.60	−12.32	110.26	−15.34

Notes: All simulations set $\varepsilon_{SU} = .05$. The simulations make the following assumptions: the GDP in the United States equals seven trillion dollars; immigrants make up 10 percent of the work force; 50 percent of the native work force is skilled; the share of income going to capital is .3, the share going to skilled labor is .525, and the share going to unskilled labor is .175; and blacks own 2.5 percent of the capital stock, make up 12 percent of the unskilled work force, and 7 percent of the skilled work force.

Table 2.4   Estimates of the Immigration Surplus Assuming the Rental Rate of Capital Is Constant (in Billions of Dollars)

	$\varepsilon_{SU}=0$		$\varepsilon_{SU}=.05$		$\varepsilon_{SU}=.1$	
	All Natives	Black Natives	All Natives	Black Natives	All Natives	Black Natives
Panel A: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.2$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=.4$						
Skilled workers	3.86	.27	4.46	.31	4.23	.36
Unskilled workers	−3.70	−.44	−3.60	−.43	−2.72	−.33
Immigration surplus	.16	−.17	.86	−.12	1.51	−.03
Panel B: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.3$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=-.5$						
Skilled workers	5.63	.39	6.42	.45	6.76	.47
Unskilled workers	−5.39	−.65	−5.48	−.66	−5.15	−.62
Immigration surplus	.24	−.26	.94	−.21	1.61	−.15
Panel C: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.6$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=-.9$						
Skilled workers	11.07	.77	12.00	.84	12.77	.89
Unskilled workers	−10.58	−1.27	−10.82	−1.30	−10.89	−1.31
Immigration surplus	.49	−.50	1.18	−.46	1.88	−.42
Panel C: $\varepsilon_{UU}=-.8$, $\varepsilon_{SS}=-1.5$						
Skilled workers	15.31	1.07	16.13	1.13	16.83	1.18
Unskilled workers	−14.64	−1.76	−14.76	−1.77	−14.78	−1.78
Immigration surplus	.67	−.69	1.37	−.64	2.05	−.60

Notes: The simulations make the following assumptions: the GDP in the United States equals seven trillion dollars; immigrants make up 10 percent of the work force; 50 percent of the native and 40 percent of the immigrant work force is skilled; the share of income going to capital is .3, the share going to skilled labor is .525, and the share going to unskilled labor is .175; and blacks own 2.5 percent of the capital stock, make up 12 percent of the unskilled work force, and 7 percent of the skilled work force.

Table 3.1 Means and Their Standard Errors, May 1991 CPS

	Men				Women			
	Non-Hispanic White	Native Black	Hispanic	Immigrant	Non-Hispanic White	Native Black	Hispanic	Immigrant
Weekly wages ($)	584.4	415.7	424.2	524.5	377.1	344.4	340.2	388.0
	(6.30)	(12.9)	(18.3)	(18.6)	(4.40)	(11.7)	(21.4)	(12.8)
Education	13.39	12.32	11.28	11.98	13.35	12.71	11.96	12.43
	(.020)	(.070)	(.122)	(.091)	(.019)	(.054)	(.104)	(.086)
Age	38.50	38.32	34.36	37.18	37.99	37.47	34.46	37.56
	(.097)	(.326)	(.395)	(.262)	(.102)	(.282)	(.412)	(.292)
Working at								
8 P.M.–9 P.M.	.148	.199	.165	.175	.136	.144	.114	.137
	(.003)	(.010)	(.013)	(.008)	(.003)	(.008)	(.012)	(.008)
9 P.M.–10 P.M.	.126	.179	.151	.153	.113	.125	.100	.112
	(.003)	(.010)	(.013)	(.008)	(.003)	(.008)	(.011)	(.007)
10 P.M.–11 P.M.	.109	.160	.135	.128	.092	.114	.079	.095
	(.002)	(.010)	(.012)	(.007)	(.002)	(.007)	(.010)	(.007)
11 P.M.–midnight	.098	.128	.118	.107	.077	.091	.062	.079
	(.002)	(.009)	(.011)	(.006)	(.002)	(.007)	(.009)	(.006)
Midnight–1 A.M.	.079	.107	.095	.082	.060	.079	.053	.060
	(.002)	(.008)	(.010)	(.006)	(.002)	(.006)	(.008)	(.006)
1 A.M.–2 A.M.	.074	.095	.089	.077	.056	.073	.050	.058
	(.002)	(.008)	(.010)	(.006)	(.002)	(.006)	(.008)	(.005)
2 A.M.–3 A.M.	.071	.092	.077	.069	.054	.069	.047	.054
	(.002)	(.008)	(.009)	(.005)	(.002)	(.006)	(.008)	(.005)
3 A.M.–4 A.M.	.070	.090	.074	.068	.052	.065	.047	.051
	(.002)	(.007)	(.009)	(.005)	(.002)	(.006)	(.008)	(.005)
4 A.M.–5 A.M.	.073	.084	.079	.070	.053	.066	.050	.050
	(.002)	(.007)	(.010)	(.005)	(.002)	(.006)	(.008)	(.005)
5 A.M.–6 A.M.	.085	.099	.092	.093	.058	.073	.063	.053
	(.002)	(.008)	(.010)	(.006)	(.002)	(.006)	(.009)	(.005)
N	17272	1471	807	2269	15532	1913	761	1857

Table 3.2   Effects of Immigrant Status and Ethnicity on the Timing of Work, May 1991 CPS

Dependent Variable	Men (N = 22230)				Women (N = 20431)			
	Mean at Work	Immigrant	Black Native	Hispanic Native	Mean at Work	Immigrant	Black Native	Hispanic Native
Without industry Working at								
8 P.M.–9 P.M.	.155	.029 (.009)	.057 (.010)	−.012 (.010)	.136	.011 (.009)	−.004 (.007)	−.033 (.009)
9 P.M.–10 P.M.	.134	.024 (.008)	.058 (.009)	−.005 (.009)	.114	.003 (.008)	.003 (.007)	−.019 (.008)
10 P.M.–11 P.M.	.115	.016 (.008)	.056 (.008)	−.004 (.008)	.095	.005 (.007)	.015 (.006)	−.010 (.008)
11 P.M.–midnight	.102	.008 (.007)	.035 (.008)	−.003 (.008)	.079	.003 (.006)	.010 (.005)	−.013 (.006)
Midnight–1 A.M.	.083	.005 (.006)	.035 (.007)	.000 (.007)	.062	−.001 (.004)	.016 (.004)	−.006 (.005)
1 A.M.–2 A.M.	.077	.005 (.006)	.029 (.006)	.000 (.006)	.058	.001 (.004)	.017 (.004)	−.005 (.005)
2 A.M.–3 A.M.	.073	.004 (.006)	.029 (.006)	−.003 (.006)	.055	−.001 (.004)	.016 (.004)	−.003 (.004)
3 A.M.–4 A.M.	.072	.003 (.005)	.027 (.006)	−.004 (.006)	.054	−.003 (.004)	.014 (.004)	−.000 (.004)
4 A.M.–5 A.M.	.074	.002 (.006)	.018 (.006)	−.001 (.006)	.054	−.004 (.004)	.015 (.004)	.001 (.005)
5 A.M.–6 A.M.	.088	.008 (.006)	.019 (.007)	−.003 (.007)	.060	−.004 (.004)	.016 (.004)	−.001 (.005)

With industry

8 P.M.–9 P.M.	.012	.039	−.014	.001	−.005	−.028
	(.008)	(.009)	(.010)	(.008)	(.008)	(.010)
9 P.M.–10 P.M.	.010	.039	−.003	−.005	−.002	−.015
	(.008)	(.008)	(.009)	(.007)	(.007)	(.009)
10 P.M.–11 P.M.	.007	.037	−.004	−.001	.007	−.009
	(.007)	(.008)	(.008)	(.007)	(.006)	(.008)
11 P.M.–midnight	.002	.021	−.001	−.001	.003	−.014
	(.007)	(.007)	(.008)	(.006)	(.006)	(.007)
Midnight–1 A.M.	.003	.021	−.000	−.002	.010	−.007
	(.006)	(.006)	(.007)	(.005)	(.005)	(.006)
1 A.M.–2 A.M.	.005	.016	−.001	−.000	.010	−.006
	(.006)	(.006)	(.007)	(.005)	(.005)	(.006)
2 A.M.–3 A.M.	.005	.017	−.003	−.002	.009	−.003
	(.006)	(.006)	(.007)	(.005)	(.005)	(.006)
3 A.M.–4 A.M.	.005	.016	−.004	−.005	.007	−.001
	(.006)	(.006)	(.007)	(.005)	(.004)	(.006)
4 A.M.–5 A.M.	.005	.008	−.000	−.007	.008	.000
	(.006)	(.006)	(.007)	(.005)	(.005)	(.006)
5 A.M.–6 A.M.	.011	.005	−.001	−.008	.009	.002
	(.006)	(.007)	(.007)	(.005)	(.005)	(.006)

Notes: Other variables included in the probits in the upper panel are years of schooling, a quadratic in age, a vector of variables for the size of the metropolitan area, marital status, presence of children under age six, residence in the "Rust Belt," and total hours worked. The same variables are included in the fixed-effects least-squares regressions reported in the bottom part of the panel.

Table 3.3 Means and Standard Errors, June 1991 CPS

	Men				Women			
	Non-Hispanic White	Native Black	Hispanic	Immigrant	Non-Hispanic White	Native Black	Hispanic	Immigrant
Injury rate /100 employees	4.55 (2.70)	4.88 (2.87)	4.64 (2.59)	4.35 (2.52)	3.35 (2.29)	3.78 (2.53)	3.43 (2.31)	3.49 (2.31)
Injury duration in days	19.20 (3.52)	19.22 (3.45)	19.31 (3.58)	18.68 (2.95)	18.12 (2.87)	18.05 (2.52)	18.10 (2.79)	18.26 (2.58)
N	22312	2062	904	2628	19965	2529	850	1853

Table 3.4   Effects of Immigrant Status and Ethnicity on Injury Rates and Duration, June 1991 CPS

Dependent Variable	Men (N = 27918)			Women (N = 25209)		
	Immigrant	Black Native	Hispanic Native	Immigrant	Black Native	Hispanic Native
Without occupation						
Injury rate/100	−.264	.115	−.129	.144	.360	−.082
employees	(.158)	(.175)	(.103)	(.112)	(.192)	(.132)
Injury duration in days	−.630	.006	−.128	.043	−.129	−.170
	(.280)	(.195)	(.168)	(.156)	(.162)	(.195)
With occupation						
Injury rate/100	−.072	.062	−.041	−.092	.092	−.024
employees	(.134)	(.147)	(.088)	(.097)	(.164)	(.112)
Injury duration in days	−.195	−.010	.022	−.022	−.160	−.032
	(.238)	(.167)	(.142)	(.143)	(.148)	(.176)

Notes: Other variables included in the regressions in the upper panel are years of schooling, a quadratic in age, a vector of variables for the size of the metropolitan area, marital status, presence of children under age six, and residence in the "Rust Belt." The same variables are included in the occupation fixed-effects least-squares regressions reported in the bottom part of the panel. The standard errors of the coefficient estimates are robust to clustering of observations within three- and four-digit industries.

	White Natives	Black Natives	Immigrants
Table 3.5 Means and Their Standard Errors, Pooled QAL 1971, 1978			
Hourly wage ($)	5.30	3.85	5.22
	(.153)	(.177)	(.351)
Years of Schooling			
≤ 12	.563	.701	.494
	(.009)	(.025)	(.040)
13–15	.246	.184	.212
	(.008)	(.021)	(.032)
16 +	.186	.109	.262
	(.007)	(.017)	(.035)
Age	38.46	38.98	39.24
	(.258)	(.695)	(.941)
Interesting job	.911	.886	.887
	(.005)	(.017)	(.025)
Chance to make friends	.895	.870	.792
	(.006)	(.018)	(.032)
Nice surroundings	.824	.830	.881
	(.007)	(.020)	(.026)
Job security	.840	.796	.849
	(.007)	(.022)	(.028)
Can develop skills	.785	.731	.719
	(.008)	(.024)	(.036)
Can use skills	.800	.752	.761
	(.008)	(.023)	(.034)
Enough time to do work	.820	.847	.856
	(.007)	(.019)	(.028
N =	2798	34	160

Table 3.6 Effects of Immigrant Status and Race on Job Characteristics, Pooled 1971, 1978 QAL (N = 2810)

Dependent Variable	Foreign Born		Foreign Born or Both Parents Foreign Born	
	Immigrant	Black	Immigrant	Black
Interesting job	−.040	−.026	−.023	−.026
	(.026)	(.018)	(.021)	(.018)
Chance to make friends	−.060	−.022	−.029	−.022
	(.029)	(.021)	(.023)	(.021)
Nice surroundings	.044	.019	.040	.020
	(.035)	(.025)	(.028)	(.025)
Job security	.029	−.036	.039	−.034
	(.031)	(.025)	(.025)	(.025)
Can develop skills	−.075	−.050	−.025	−.049
	(.039)	(.028)	(.031)	(.028)
Can use skills	−.084	−.078	−.066	−.080
	(.038)	(.027)	(.031)	(.027)
Enough time to do work	.035	.026	.053	.028
	(.034)	(.025)	(.027)	(.025)

Notes: Other variables included in the probits are indicators for sex, a quadratic in age, the hourly wage rate, vectors of indicators representing the size of the metropolitan area, the main Census regions, and educational attainment, marital status, and a separate intercept for 1971.

Table 3.7 Natives' Probability of Working and Injury Outcomes, in High- or Low-Percentage Immigrant MSAs, May, June 1991 CPS

| | Men | | | | Women | | | |
	All	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	All	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic
Working at								
8 P.M.–9 P.M.	.135	.126	.168	.156	.116	.120	.120	.074
	(.159)	(.152)	(.221)	(.219)	(.141)	(.137)	(.157)	(.189)
9 P.M.–10 P.M.	.115	.104	.166	.147	.099	.100	.106	.070
	(.139)	(.132)	(.198)	(.200)	(.116)	(.112)	(.132)	(.152)
10 P.M.–11 P.M.	.099	.089	.155	.127	.083	.082	.100	.057
	(.121)	(.114)	(.174)	(.181)	(.096)	(.091)	(.127)	(.116)
11 P.M.–midnight	.085	.076	.125	.111	.068	.065	.091	.046
	(.108)	(.103)	(.145)	(.156)	(.079)	(.076)	(.095)	(.098)
Midnight–1 A.M.	.068	.058	.116	.087	.053	.047	.080	.046
	(.086)	(.082)	(.110)	(.125)	(.062)	(.060)	(.076)	(.073)
1 A.M.–2 A.M.	.062	.054	.100	.081	.049	.043	.075	.044
	(.080)	(.076)	(.103)	(.119)	(.058)	(.057)	(.069)	(.067)
2 A.M.–3 A.M.	.059	.051	.100	.067	.047	.042	.071	.044
	(.076)	(.072)	(.100)	(.119)	(.055)	(.054)	(.067)	(.061)

3 A.M.–4 A.M.	.058	.051	.098	.067	.047	.041	.071	.046
	(.075)	(.072)	(.100)	(.106)	(.053)	(.052)	(.062)	(.055)
4 A.M.–5 A.M.	.060	.054	.084	.071	.047	.041	.069	.048
	(.077)	(.074)	(.096)	(.113)	(.054)	(.052)	(.066)	(.061)
5 A.M.–6 A.M.	.073	.067	.098	.079	.050	.043	.072	.066
	(.088)	(.085)	(.112)	(.125)	(.058)	(.057)	(.070)	(.061)
N	12837	11044	1128	665	12064	9967	1476	621
Injury characteristics								
Injury rate/100	4.61	4.58	4.90	4.60	3.43	3.39	3.83	3.34
employees	(4.54)	(4.50)	(4.86)	(4.76)	(3.36)	(3.30)	(3.71)	(3.74)
Injury duration	19.32	19.31	19.41	19.41	18.16	18.16	18.15	18.16
in days	(19.03)	(19.04)	(19.00)	(18.95)	(18.03)	(18.05)	(17.92)	(17.93)
N	25278	22312	2062	904	23344	19965	2529	850

Note: A high-percentage immigrant MSA has over 10 percent immigrants; a low-percentage immigrant MSA has ≤ 10 percent immigrants.

Table 3.8 Effects of the Percentage Immigrant Population in the MSA on Natives' Work Timing and Injury Outcomes, May, June 1991 CPS

Dependent Variable	Men				Women			
	All	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	All	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic
Working at								
8 P.M.–9 P.M.	−.040	−.043	−.102	−.176	−.068	−.023	−.051	−.153
	(.040)	(.045)	(.140)	(.137)	(.038)	(.045)	(.102)	(.100)
9 P.M.–10 P.M.	−.050	−.057	−.075	−.167	−.051	−.018	−.068	−.120
	(.037)	(.042)	(.134)	(.134)	(.035)	(.041)	(.097)	(.094)
10 P.M.–11 P.M.	−.010	−.013	.090	−.213	−.033	−.012	−.049	−.070
	(.033)	(.038)	(.123)	(.125)	(.030)	(.035)	(.093)	(.083)
11 P.M.–midnight	−.027	−.070	.141	−.012	−.034	−.030	−.005	−.099
	(.031)	(.036)	(.113)	(.114)	(.026)	(.030)	(.078)	(.064)
Midnight–1 A.M.	−.025	−.057	.043	−.008	−.028	−.030	−.046	−.050
	(.027)	(.031)	(.101)	(.102)	(.020)	(.023)	(.069)	(.055)
1 A.M.–2 A.M.	−.015	−.046	.031	.023	−.023	−.030	−.013	−.050
	(.025)	(.028)	(.094)	(.099)	(.018)	(.020)	(.064)	(.053)
2 A.M.–3 A.M.	−.012	−.031	.042	−.053	−.020	−.026	−.023	−.025
	(.024)	(.027)	(.093)	(.092)	(.017)	(.019)	(.061)	(.051)

	Men				Women			
	All	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	All	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic
3 A.M.–4 A.M.	−.018	−.043	.043	−.004	−.016	−.027	−.010	−.004
	(.023)	(.027)	(.092)	(.089)	(.016)	(.019)	(.057)	(.048)
4 A.M.–5 A.M.	−.014	−.038	.072	.001	−.015	−.016	−.012	−.058
	(.024)	(.028)	(.084)	(.092)	(.017)	(.019)	(.060)	(.058)
5 A.M.–6 A.M.	.017	−.009	.115	.035	.000	−.016	.036	.045
	(.027)	(.031)	(.094)	(.097)	(.019)	(.022)	(.063)	(.071)
Injury characteristics								
Injury rate/100	−1.83	−1.72	−2.50	−1.81	−1.05	−.90	−.52	−3.34
employees	(.74)	(.77)	(1.26)	(.95)	(.43)	(.42)	(.64)	(1.05)
Injury duration	1.29	1.03	2.65	1.62	.93	.87	1.32	.03
in days	(.81)	(.78)	(1.44)	(1.51)	(.59)	(.56)	(.96)	(1.56)

Notes: Other variables included in the probits are the same as those included in the probits in table 3.2. Other variables included in the regressions on injury outcomes are the same as those included in table 3.4. The standard errors on the coefficients in the injury regressions are robust to the clustering of observations within three- and four-digit industries.

Figure 4.1a   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Native Black Male Dropouts
(One Third of LMAs in Each Category)
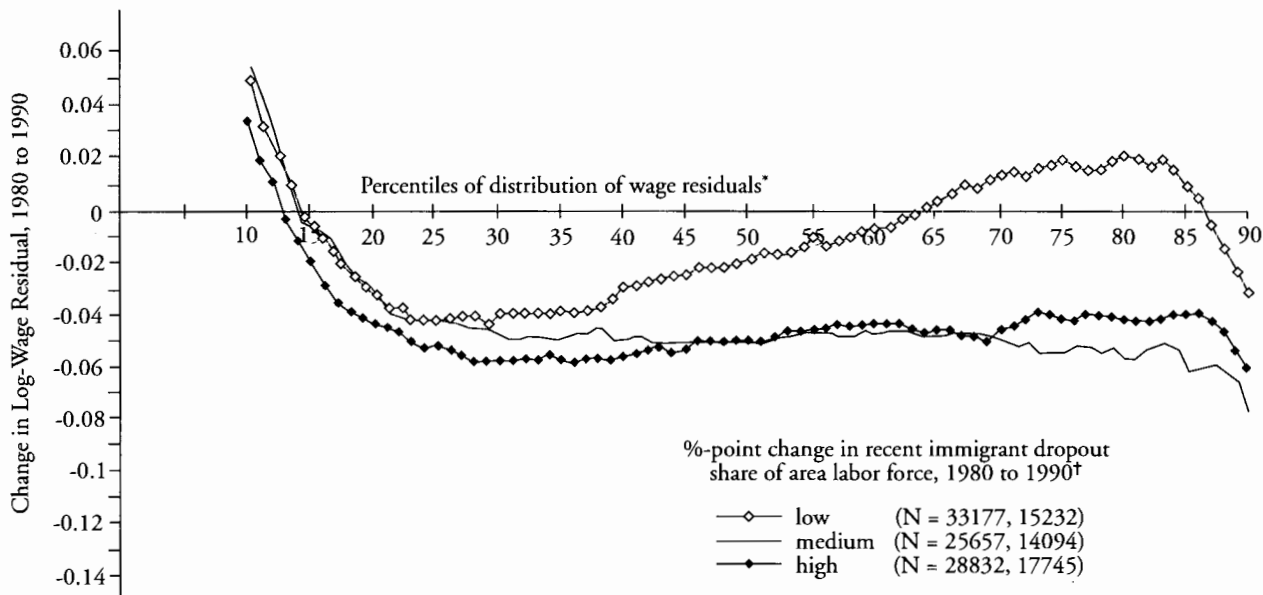
* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.
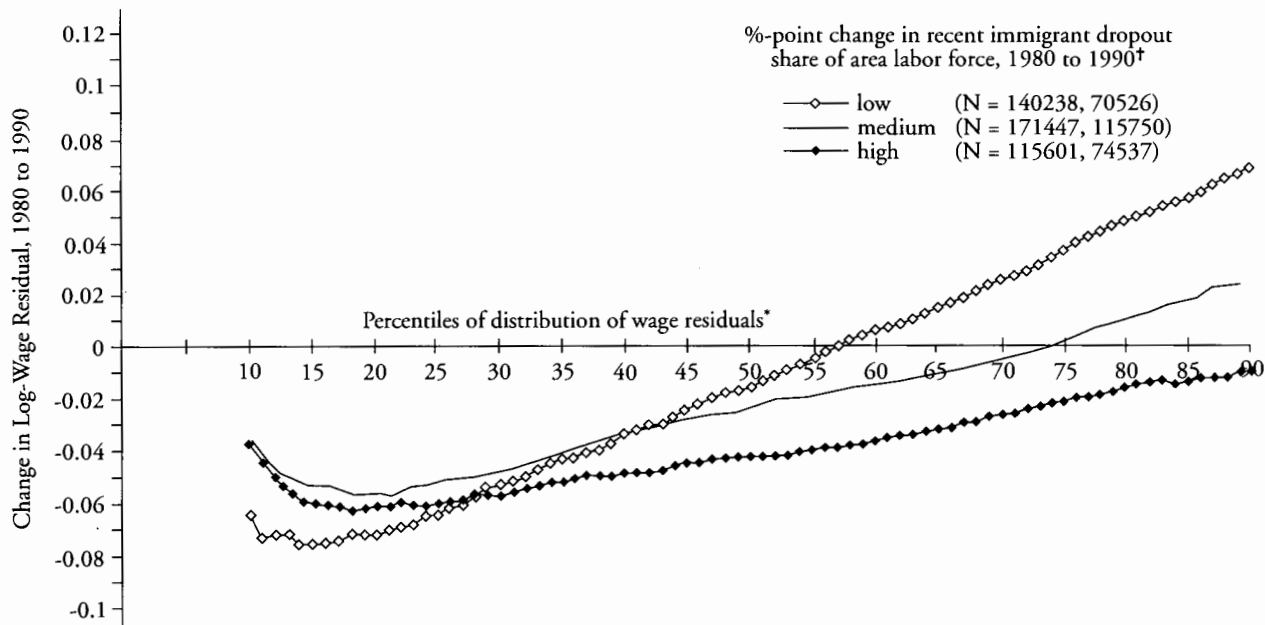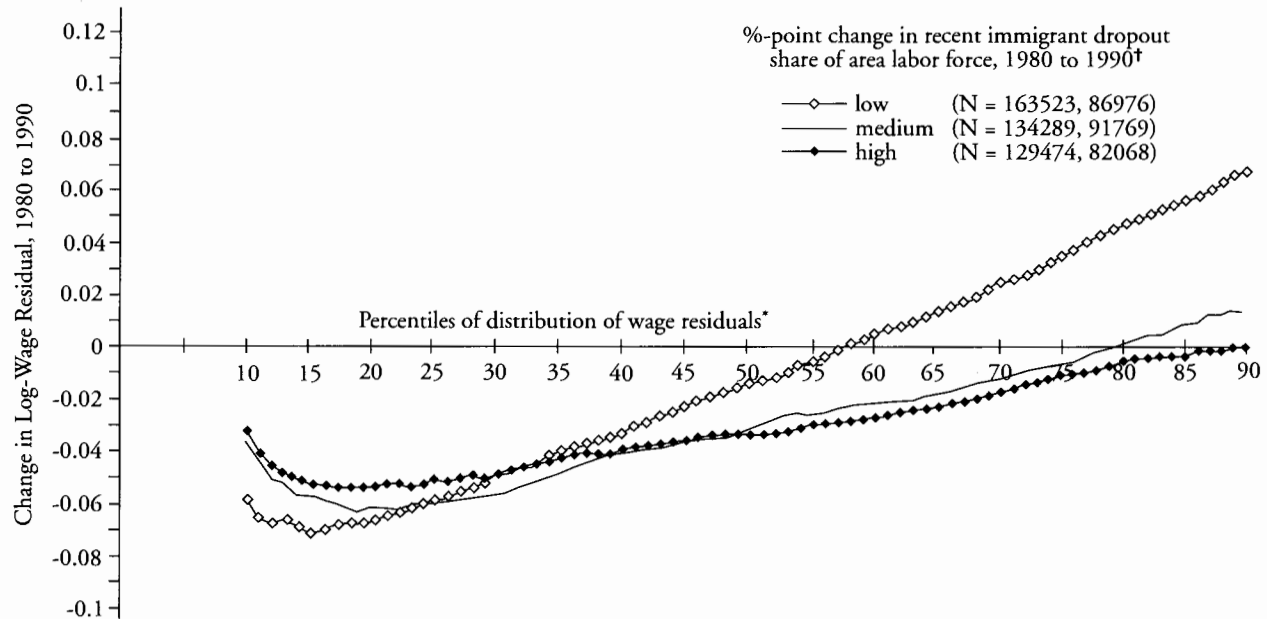
Figure 4.1b   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Native Black Male Dropouts
(Approximately One Third of Group Members in Each Category in 1990)
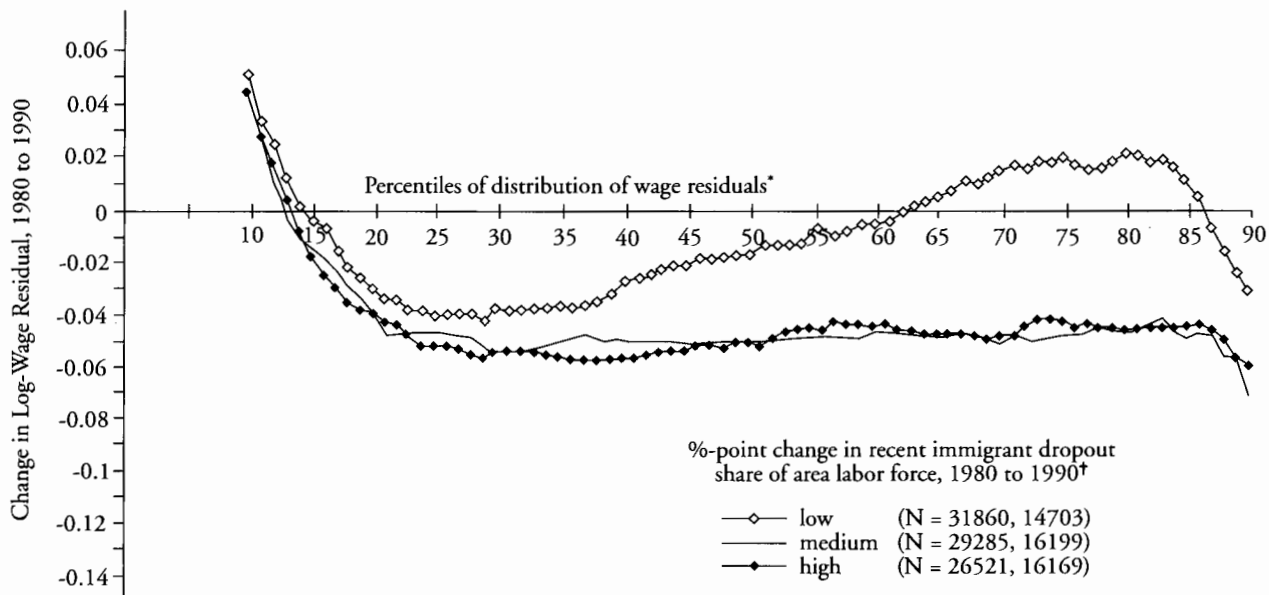
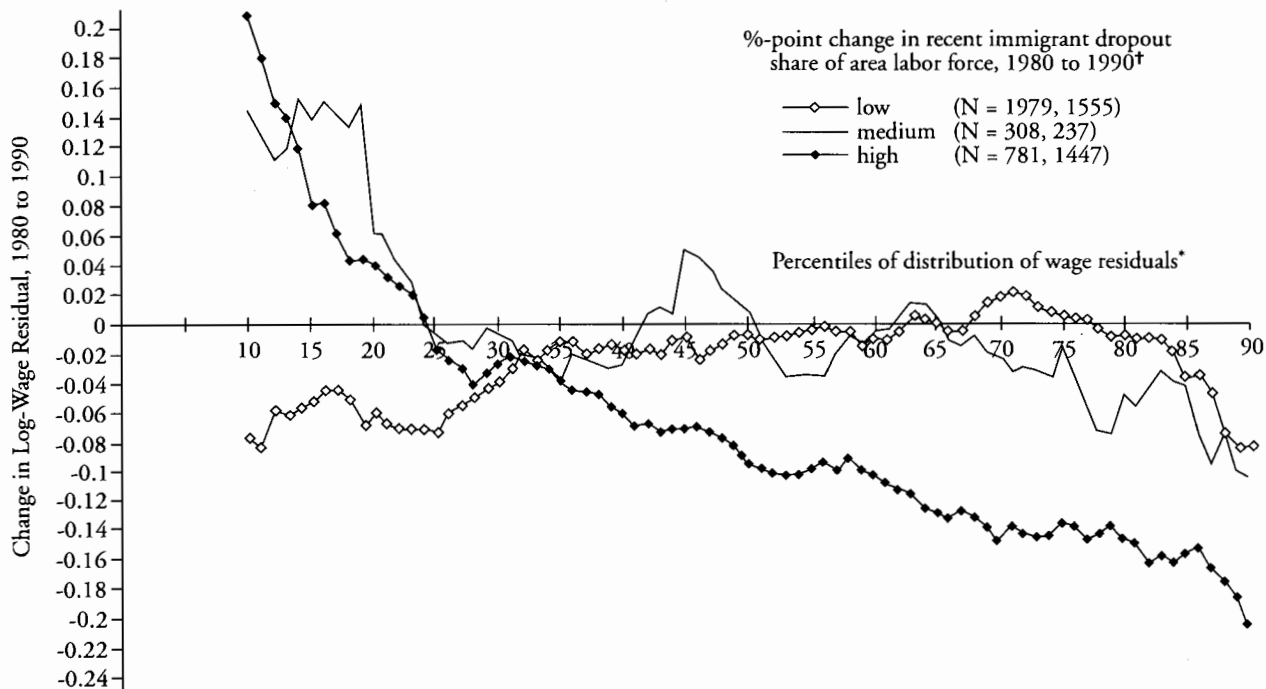

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Figure 4.2a   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Native Mexican Male Dropouts (One Third of LMAs in Each Category)
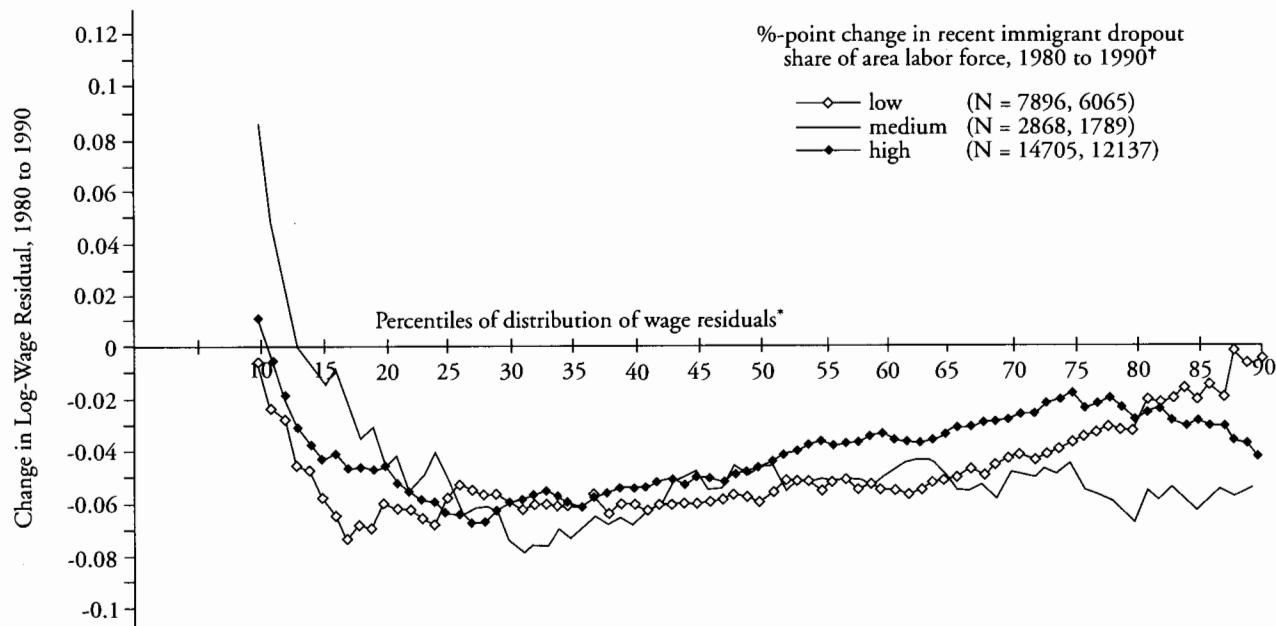
* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.
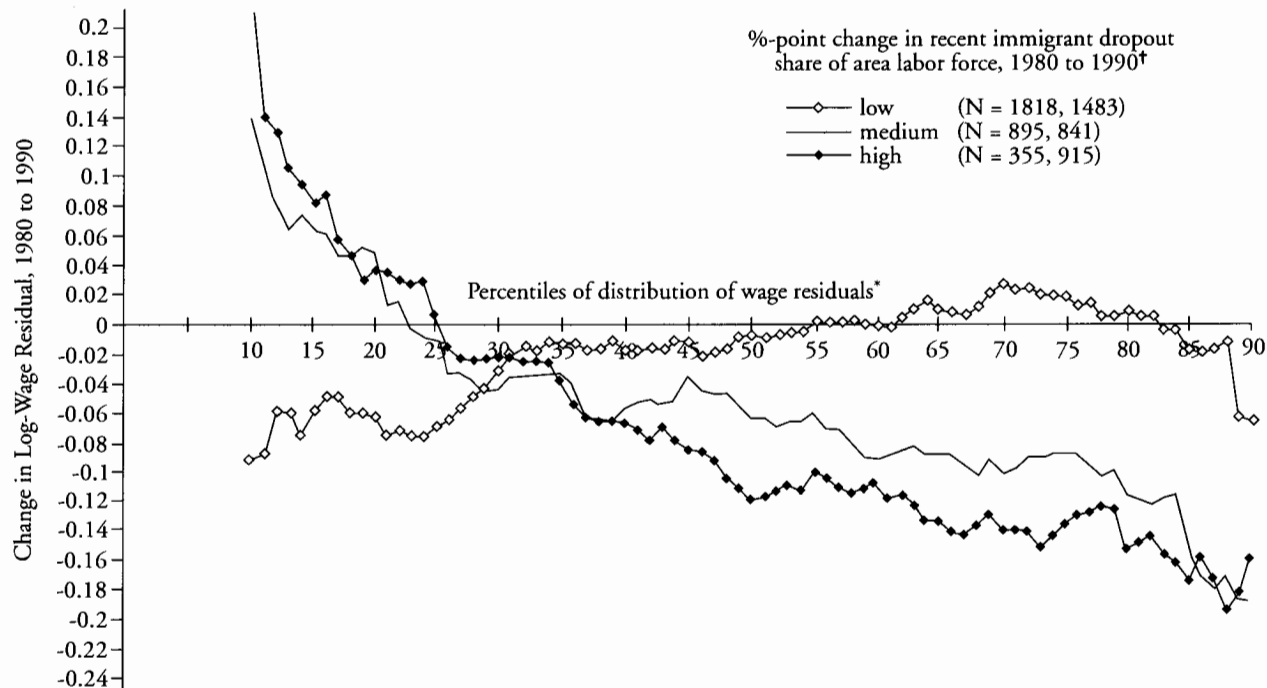
Figure 4.2b Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Native Mexican Male Dropouts (Approximately One Third of Group Members in Each Category in 1990)
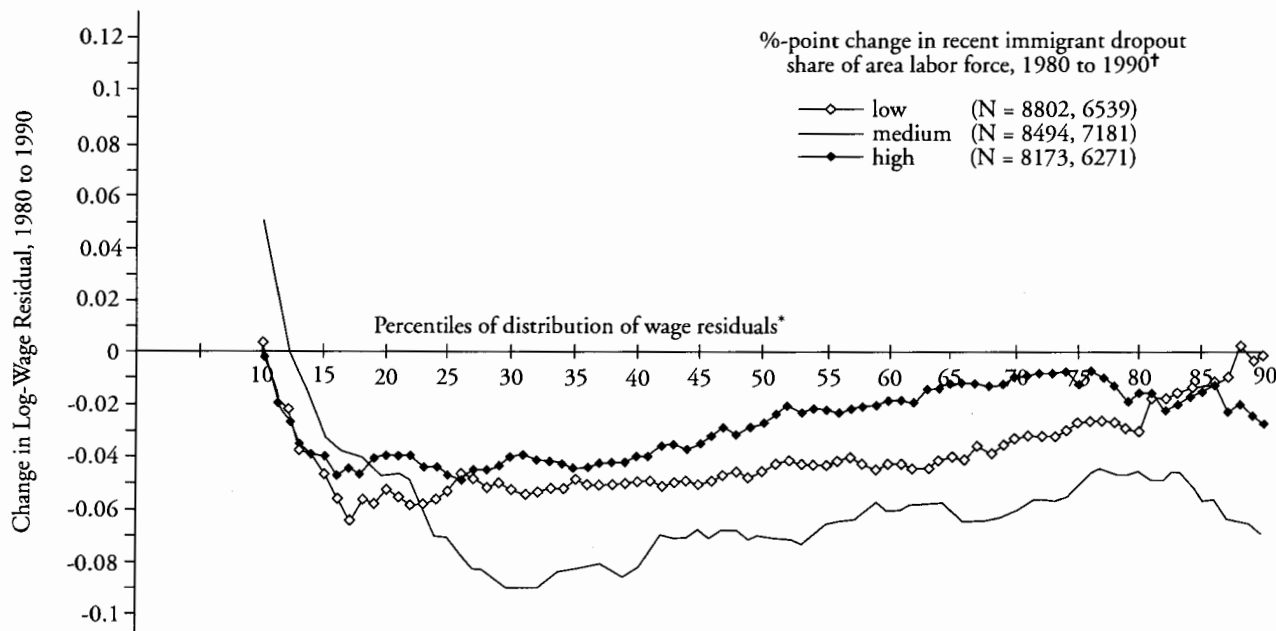
* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Figure 4.3a Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Native Non-Hispanic White Male Dropouts (One Third of LMAs in Each Category)

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.
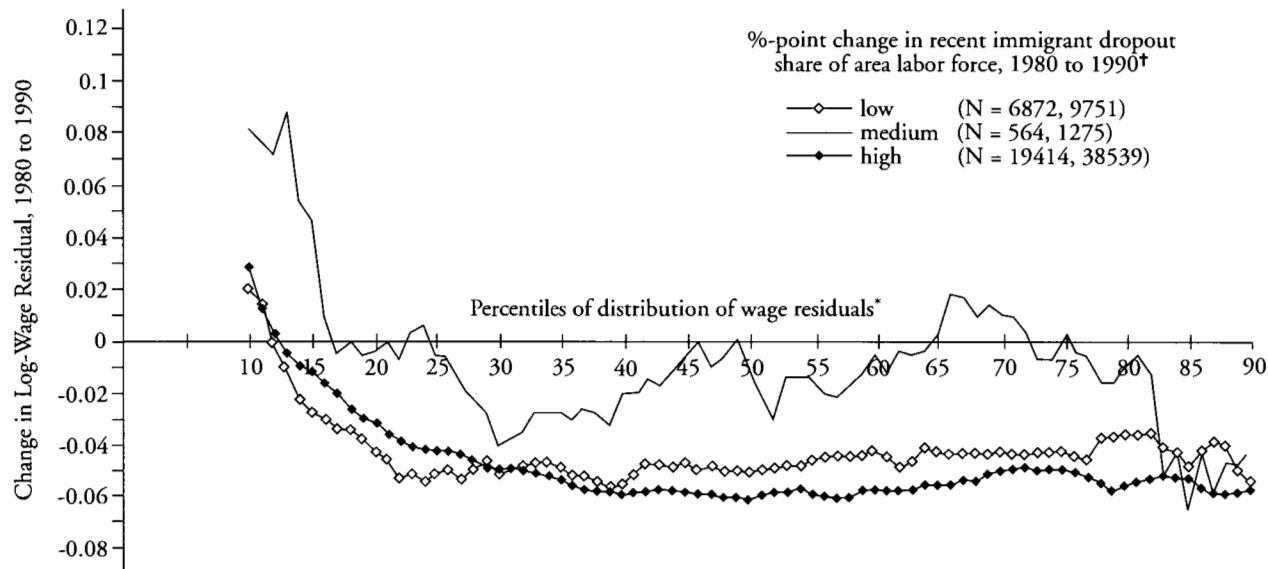
Figure 4.3b Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Native Non-Hispanic White Male Dropouts (Approximately One Third of Group Members in Each Category in 1990)

%-point change in recent immigrant dropout
share of area labor force, 1980 to 1990[†]

	low	(N = 163523, 86976)
	medium	(N = 134289, 91769)
	high	(N = 129474, 82068)

Percentiles of distribution of wage residuals*

Change in Log-Wage Residual, 1980 to 1990

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.
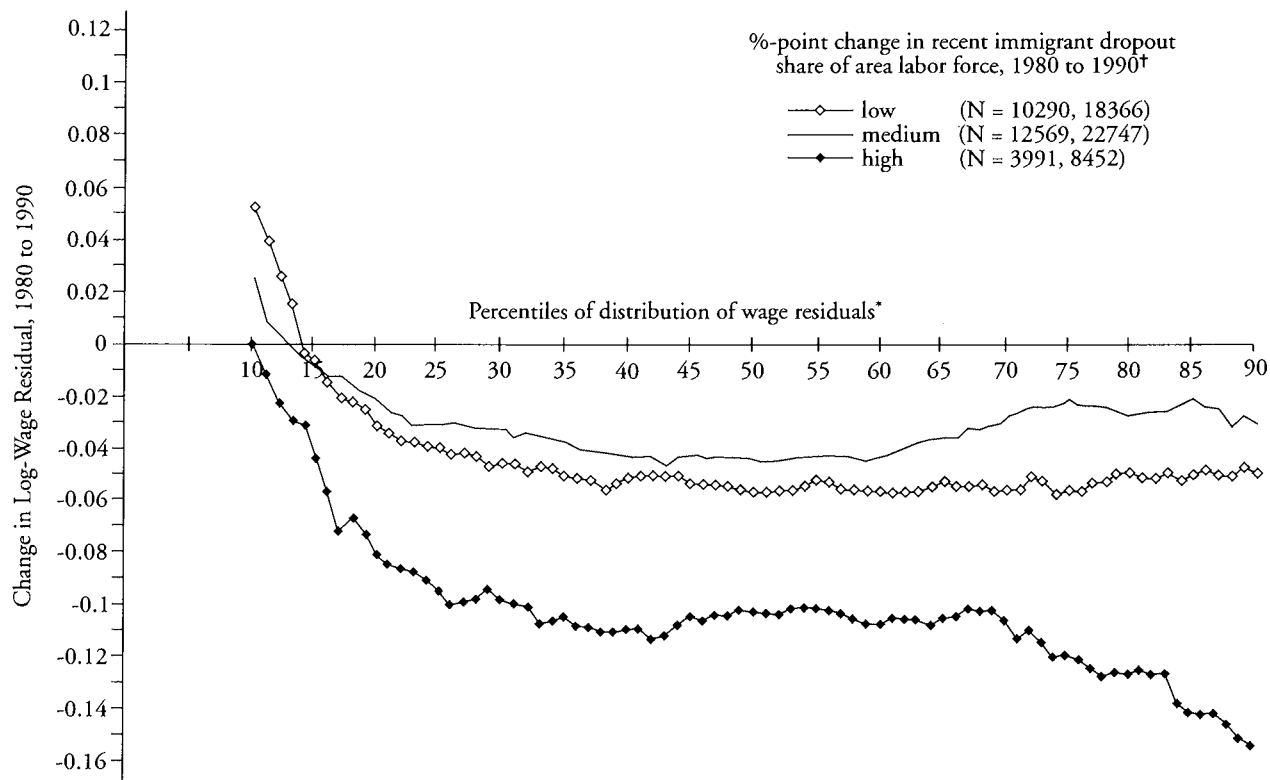
Figure 4.4a   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Black Immigrant Male
                Dropouts (One Third of LMAs in Each Category)

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

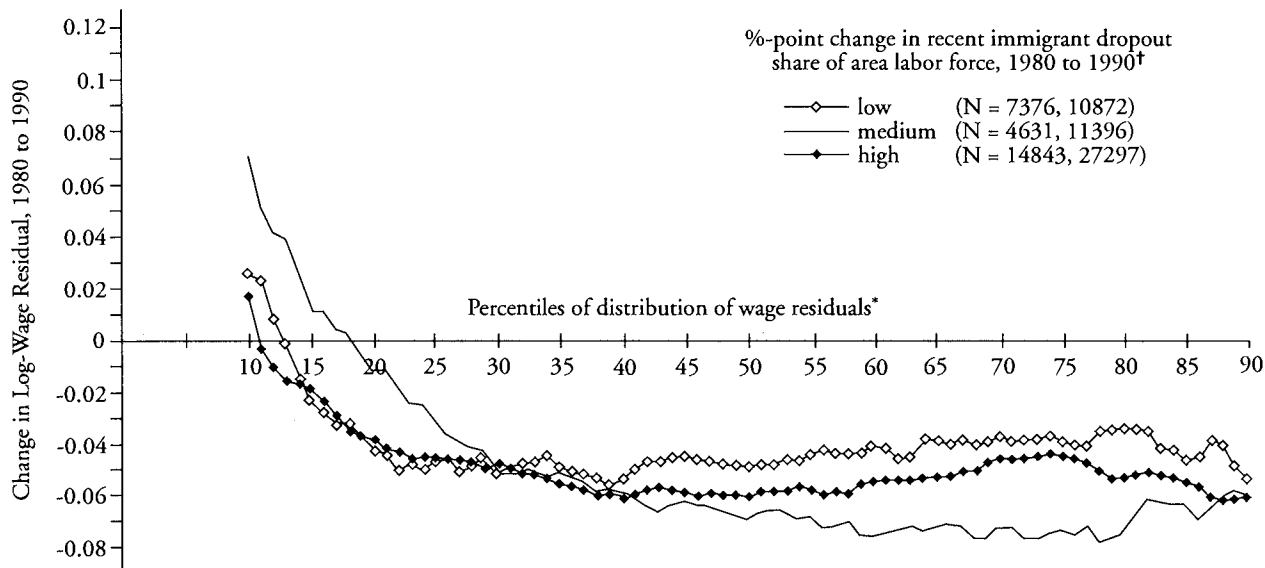† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Figure 4.4b   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Black Immigrant Male Dropouts (Approximately One Third of Group Members in Each Category in 1990)

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Figure 4.5a Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Mexican Immigrant Male Dropouts (One Third of LMAs in Each Category)

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.
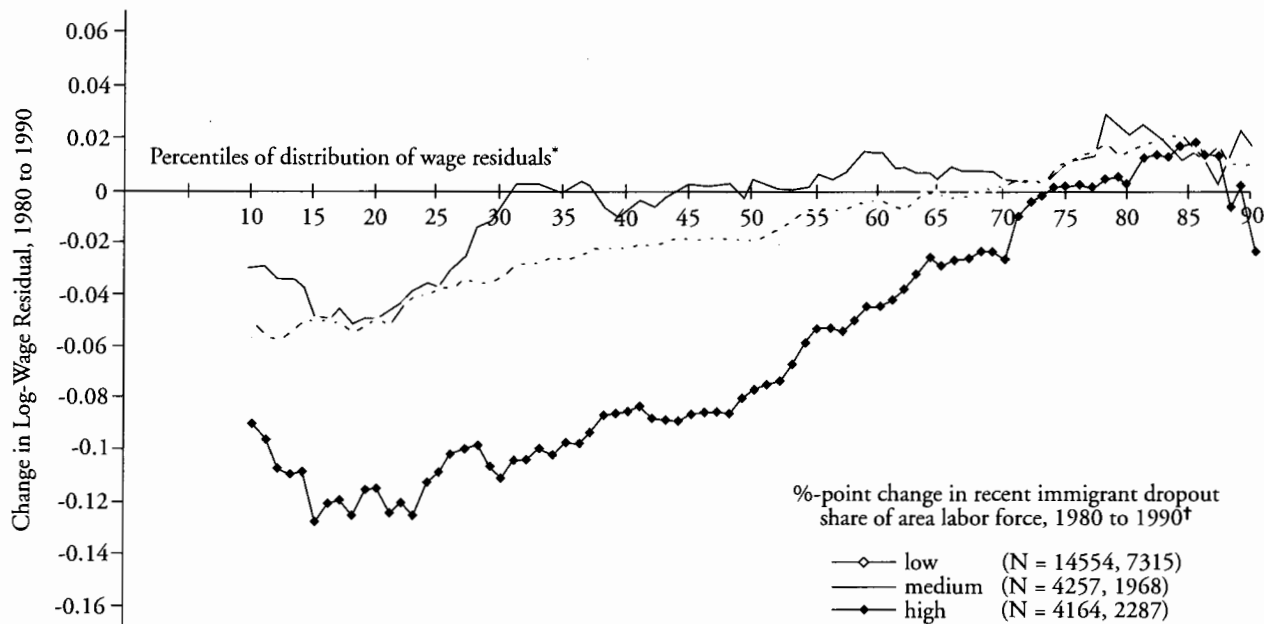
Figure 4.5b   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Mexican Immigrant Male Dropouts (Approximately One Third of Group Members in Each Category in 1990)

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Figure 4.5c   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Mexican Immigrant Male Dropouts (Approximately One Third of Group Members in Each Category in 1990—Los Angeles in "High")

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Figure 4.6a   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Non-Hispanic White Immigrant Male Dropouts (One Third of LMAs in Each Category)

* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Figure 4.6b   Impact of Recent Immigrant Dropouts on Wage Distribution of Non-Hispanic White Immigrant Male Dropouts (Approximately One Third of Group Members in Each Category in 1990)
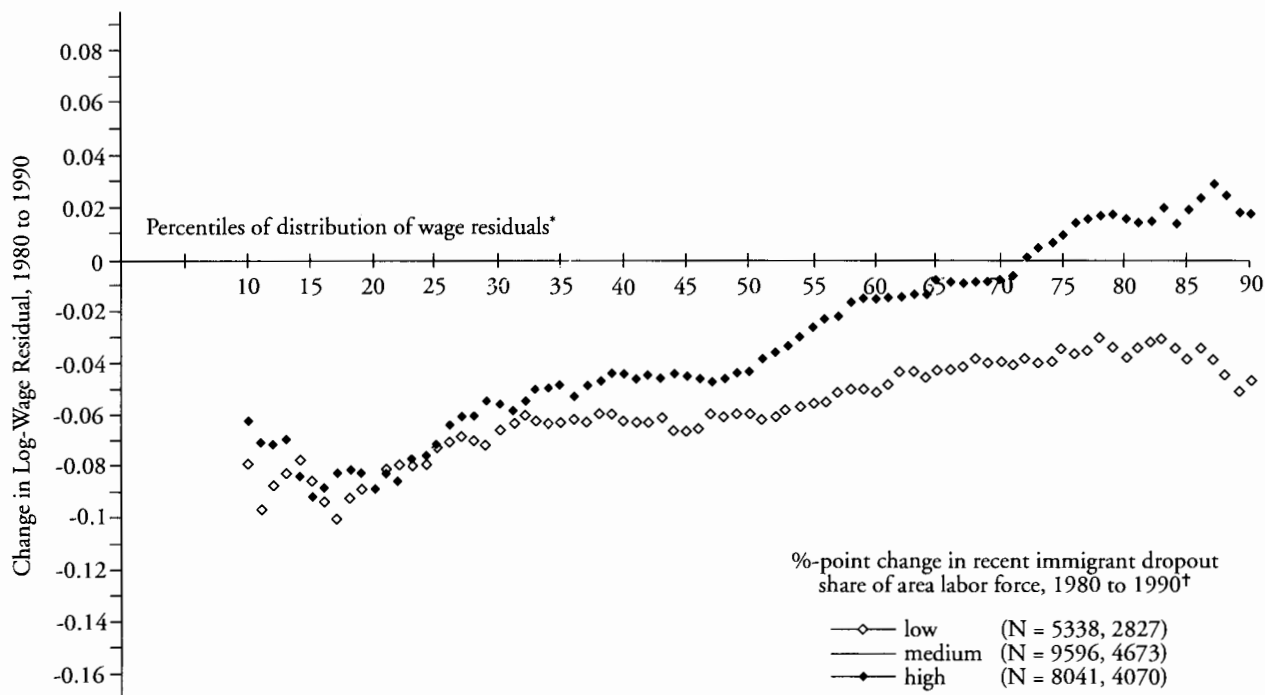
* Actual minus predicted log-wage, given personal and labor-market characteristics.

† Immigrated to the United States in the previous ten years, less than twelve years of schooling.

Table 4.1 Variable Definitions

LRWAGE	log(annual wage and salary earnings/weeks worked/usual hours worked per week), in 1989 dollars
ED	Highest grade completed
EXP	Min(age-ED-6, age-sixteen)
EXTRACT	= 1 if industry is agriculture, forestry, fisheries, or mining; otherwise = 0
CONSTR	= 1 if industry is construction; otherwise = 0
NDURMFG	= 1 if industry is nondurable goods manufacturing; otherwise = 0
DURMFG	= 1 if industry is durable goods manufacturing; otherwise = 0
UTIL	= 1 if industry is transportation, communications, or other public utilities; otherwise = 0
TRADE	= 1 if industry is wholesale or retail trade; otherwise = 0
FIRE	= 1 if industry is finance, insurance, or real estate; otherwise = 0
BUSSERV	= 1 if industry is business or repair services; otherwise = 0
PERSERV	= 1 if industry is personal services; otherwise = 0
PROFSERV	= 1 if industry is entertainment, recreation, or professional services; otherwise = 0
PUBADMIN	= 1 if industry is public administration; otherwise = 0
MGR	= 1 if occupation is executive, administrative, or managerial; otherwise = 0
PROF	= 1 if occupation is professional specialty; otherwise = 0
TECH	= 1 if occupation is is technician; otherwise = 0
SALES	= 1 if occupation is sales; otherwise = 0
CLER	= 1 if occupation is administrative support; otherwise = 0
SERVICE	= 1 if occupation is service; otherwise = 0
CRAFT	= 1 if occupation is precision production, craft, or repair; otherwise = 0
OP_LAB	= 1 if occupation is operator, fabricator, or laborer; otherwise = 0
F_F_F	= 1 if occupation is farming, forestry, or fishing; otherwise = 0
ENGONLY	= 1 if speaks English only; otherwise = 0
ENGVWELL	= 1 if speaks English very well; otherwise = 0
ENGWELL	= 1 if speaks English well; otherwise = 0
ENGNWELL	= 1 if speaks English not well; otherwise = 0
ENGNONE	= 1 if speaks English not at all; otherwise = 0
ENGNVW	= 1 if does not speak English only or very well; otherwise = 0
CITIZEN	= 1 if a citizen; otherwise = 0
IMM8790	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1987–1990; otherwise = 0
IMM8586	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1985–1986; otherwise = 0
IMM8284	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1982–1984; otherwise = 0
IMM8081	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1980–1981; otherwise = 0
IMM7579	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1975–1979; otherwise = 0
IMM7074	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1970–1974; otherwise = 0
IMM6569	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1965–1969; otherwise = 0
IMM6064	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1960–1964; otherwise = 0
IMM5059	= 1 if entered the U.S. in 1950–1959; otherwise = 0
IMM0049	= 1 if entered the U.S. before 1950; otherwise = 0
IMMCHILD	= 1 immigrated before age eighteen; otherwise = 0

Table 4.1 *Continued*

EMPCHG	rate of change in total employment in LMA, 1980–1990
URATECHG	change in LMA unemployment rate for white males aged twenty-five to fifty-four, 1980–1990
RI11CHG	change in share of LMA labor force who have less than a twelfth-grade education and immigrated to the United States in the last ten years
NRI11CHG	change in share of LMA labor force who have less than a twelfth-grade education and did *not* immigrate in the last ten years
CATRI11	= LOW if RI11CHG < −0.00049 (68 LMAs), = MED if −0.00049 <= RI11CHG <= + 0.00080 (69 LMSs), = HIGH if RI11CHG > + 0.00080 (68 LMAs) (See figures 4.1a–4.6a for the number of group members in each category in 1980 and 1990.)
CATRI11E	LOW, MED, HIGH cutoffs were chosen to approximately equalize the number of members of the group being analyzed in each LMA in 1990. (See figures 4.1b–4.6b for the number of group members in each category in 1980 and 1990.)

The cutoffs vary by group as follows:

	LOW/MED	MED/HIGH
Black natives	−0.00051	0.00102
Mexican American natives	−0.00012	0.01012
White non-Hispanic natives	−0.00033	0.00053
Black immigrants	−0.00220	0.01414
Mexican immigrants (Fig. 4.5b)	0.00649	0.01012
Mexican immigrants (Fig. 4.5c)	0.00058	0.00946
White non-Hispanic immigrants	−0.00262	−0.00040

The number of LMAs in each category vary by group as follows:

	LOW	MED	HIGH
Black natives	67	75	63
Mexican American natives	107	84	14
White non-Hispanic natives	80	51	74
Black immigrants	30	167	8
Mexican immigrants (Fig. 4.5b)	182	10	13
Mexican immigrants (Fig. 4.5c)	133	58	14
White non-Hispanic immigrants	26	49	130

Table 4.2 Descriptive Statistics for Local Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

LMA	EMPCHG	URATECHG	NRI11CHG	RI11CHG	CATRI11
Abilene	0.057	0.0302	−0.123	−0.00553	1
Albany, NY	0.192	−0.0162	−0.091	−0.00132	1
Albuquerque	0.152	−0.0056	−0.088	0.00246	3
Allentown	0.159	−0.0048	−0.113	−0.00214	1
Amarillo	0.033	0.0365	−0.098	0.00217	3
Appleton	0.209	−0.0072	−0.092	−0.00031	2
Atlanta	0.437	−0.0008	−0.137	0.00349	3
Atlantic City	0.356	−0.0127	−0.146	0.00047	2
Augusta, GA	0.216	−0.0039	−0.153	−0.00085	1
Austin	0.527	0.0154	−0.106	0.00559	3
Bakersfield	0.302	0.0111	−0.099	0.01263	3
Baltimore	0.225	−0.0081	−0.147	−0.00060	1
Baton Rouge	0.093	0.0129	−0.110	0.00022	2
Beaumont	−0.056	0.0162	−0.122	0.00067	2
Binghamton	0.100	−0.0043	−0.092	−0.00040	2
Birmingham	0.117	−0.0059	−0.113	0.00037	2
Boston	0.165	0.0179	−0.085	0.00075	2
Brownsville	0.198	0.0039	−0.106	−0.01537	1
Buffalo	0.053	−0.0203	−0.120	−0.00081	1
Canton	0.011	0.0027	−0.093	−0.00064	1
Charleston, SC	0.316	−0.0040	−0.133	0.00055	2
Charleston, WV	−0.061	0.0059	−0.117	−0.00106	1
Charlotte, NC	0.261	−0.0003	−0.169	0.00109	3
Chattanooga	−0.089	−0.0116	−0.130	0.00058	2
Chicago	0.087	−0.0040	−0.109	−0.00538	1
Chico, CA	0.374	−0.0156	−0.078	0.00307	3
Cincinnati	0.162	−0.0151	−0.128	−0.00073	1
Cleveland	0.023	−0.0062	−0.107	−0.00148	1
Colorado Springs	0.416	−0.0024	−0.072	−0.00095	1
Columbia, SC	0.236	−0.0082	−0.118	−0.00056	1
Columbus, OH	0.188	−0.0091	−0.100	−0.00035	2
Corpus Christi	0.034	0.0174	−0.139	−0.00007	2
Dallas–Fort Worth	0.376	0.0212	−0.109	0.01051	3
Davenport	−0.264	0.0040	−0.105	0.00081	3
Dayton	0.131	−0.0204	−0.107	−0.00019	2
Daytona Beach	0.634	0.0064	−0.107	0.00583	3
Denver	0.182	0.0095	−0.073	−0.00090	1
Des Moines	0.123	−0.0086	−0.087	0.00052	2
Detroit	0.088	−0.0250	−0.111	−0.00273	1
El Paso	0.289	0.0066	−0.069	−0.01763	1
Erie	0.043	−0.0021	−0.089	−0.00045	2
Eugene	0.099	−0.0128	−0.064	0.00100	3
Evansville	0.028	−0.0043	−0.119	−0.00044	2
Fayetteville, NC	0.334	−0.0015	−0.130	−0.00410	1
Flint	0.044	−0.0107	−0.107	−0.00122	1
Ft Myers	0.843	0.0023	−0.129	0.00545	3
Ft Pierce, FL	0.244	0.0099	−0.117	0.00177	3

Table 4.2 *Continued*

LMA	EMPCHG	URATECHG	NRI11CHG	RI11CHG	CATRI11
Ft Wayne	0.165	−0.0269	−0.086	0.00028	2
Fresno	0.282	−0.0020	−0.074	0.02292	3
Grand Rapids	1.327	−0.0057	−0.114	0.00170	3
Greeley, CO	0.150	0.0114	−0.069	0.00674	3
Greensboro, NC	0.195	−0.0028	−0.155	0.00123	3
Greenville, SC	0.223	−0.0032	−0.170	−0.00014	2
Harrisburg	0.147	−0.0091	−0.096	−0.00097	1
Hartford	0.122	0.0084	−0.108	−0.00373	1
Honolulu	0.205	−0.0099	−0.068	−0.01032	1
Houston	0.165	0.0156	−0.103	0.01021	3
Huntington, WV	0.023	0.0020	−0.116	−0.00017	2
Indianapolis	0.178	−0.0161	−0.116	−0.00055	1
Jackson, MS	0.120	0.0077	−0.124	−0.00014	2
Jacksonville, FL	0.427	0.0050	−0.114	−0.00004	2
Johnson City, TN	0.100	−0.0073	−0.149	−0.00013	2
Kansas City	0.146	0.0042	−0.099	−0.00022	2
Killeen, TX	0.207	0.0287	−0.152	−0.00310	1
Knoxville	0.070	0.0031	−0.122	0.00014	2
Lakeland, FL	0.287	0.0204	−0.107	−0.00033	2
Lancaster, PA	0.250	−0.0066	−0.101	−0.00017	2
Lansing	0.790	−0.0072	−0.114	−0.00043	2
Laredo, TX	0.416	0.0437	−0.116	0.00865	3
Las Cruces, NM	0.268	0.0323	−0.091	0.01350	3
Las Vegas	0.635	0.0044	−0.099	0.00727	3
Lexington, KY	0.204	−0.0064	−0.125	−0.00087	1
Little Rock	0.166	0.0073	−0.106	−0.00181	1
Los Angeles	0.308	0.0040	−0.057	0.01013	3
Louisville	0.133	−0.0052	−0.124	−0.00005	2
Lubbock, TX	0.061	0.0156	−0.097	−0.00166	1
Macon	0.213	−0.0009	−0.146	−0.00029	2
Madison, WI	0.216	−0.0049	−0.066	−0.00092	1
McAllen, TX	0.278	0.0283	−0.096	−0.00668	1
Melbourne, FL	0.629	0.0108	−0.089	−0.00085	1
Memphis	0.178	−0.0011	−0.132	0.00040	2
Merced, CA	0.366	−0.0138	−0.059	−0.00517	1
Miami	0.246	0.0115	−0.101	0.01676	3
Midland, TX	−0.269	0.0302	−0.139	0.00820	3
Milwaukee	0.069	−0.0034	−0.100	−0.00090	1
Minneapolis	0.229	0.0067	−0.084	−0.00026	2
Mobile	1.042	0.0000	−0.172	0.00169	3
Modesto, CA	0.431	−0.0240	−0.105	−0.00392	1
Montgomery	0.296	0.0018	−0.098	0.00000	2
Naples, FL	1.417	0.0049	−0.148	0.01646	3
Nashville	0.270	−0.0106	−0.121	0.00033	2
New Haven	0.238	0.0064	−0.100	−0.00267	1
New London	0.300	0.0160	−0.120	−0.00133	1
New Orleans	−0.010	0.0164	−0.124	−0.00127	1

Table 4.2 *Continued*

LMA	EMPCHG	URATECHG	NRI11CHG	RI11CHG	CATRI11
NY/NJ/CT	0.135	0.0036	−0.104	−0.00220	1
Norfolk	0.359	−0.0003	−0.142	−0.00065	1
Odessa, TX	−0.083	0.0419	−0.090	−0.00895	1
Oklahoma City	−0.058	0.0244	−0.091	0.00316	3
Omaha	0.121	−0.0069	−0.083	−0.00018	2
Orlando	0.744	0.0053	−0.117	0.00096	3
Pensacola	0.346	0.0020	−0.095	0.00043	2
Peoria	0.278	−0.0028	−0.111	−0.00100	1
Philadelphia	0.170	−0.0073	−0.114	−0.00013	2
Phoenix	0.519	0.0050	−0.087	0.00749	3
Pittsburgh	−0.013	0.0116	−0.106	−0.00085	1
Portland, OR	0.215	−0.0051	−0.079	0.00614	3
Providence	0.107	0.0046	−0.123	−0.01240	1
Provo	0.380	−0.0128	−0.044	0.00269	3
Pueblo	−0.016	0.0104	−0.096	−0.00229	1
Raleigh	0.413	0.0052	−0.135	0.00099	3
Reading	0.137	−0.0159	−0.128	0.00240	3
Reno	0.367	−0.0028	−0.080	0.00946	3
Richland, WA	0.001	0.0002	−0.055	0.01423	3
Richmond	0.293	0.0027	−0.145	0.00102	3
Rochester, NY	0.108	−0.0112	−0.097	−0.00042	2
Rockford, IL	0.220	−0.0158	−0.115	0.00053	2
Sacramento	0.478	−0.0253	−0.068	0.00131	3
Saginaw	0.258	−0.0253	−0.113	−0.00057	1
St. Louis	0.105	−0.0088	−0.133	−0.00050	1
Salinas, CA	0.296	−0.0095	−0.053	−0.00272	1
Salt Lake City	0.258	0.0022	−0.069	−0.00120	1
San Angelo, TX	0.075	0.0370	−0.107	−0.00364	1
San Antonio	0.320	0.0238	−0.118	−0.00287	1
San Diego	0.522	−0.0065	−0.069	0.00767	3
San Francisco	0.242	−0.0016	−0.070	0.00649	3
Santa Barbara	0.312	−0.0040	−0.048	0.02151	3
Santa Fe	0.650	0.0088	−0.075	0.00128	3
Sarasota	0.542	0.0108	−0.091	−0.00018	2
Scranton	0.139	−0.0285	−0.109	−0.00016	2
Seattle	0.337	−0.0101	−0.076	0.00073	2
Shreveport	−0.153	0.0238	−0.150	−0.00075	1
Spokane	1.171	−0.0069	−0.062	−0.00262	1
Springfield, MA	0.113	0.0104	−0.082	−0.00373	1
Stockton, CA	0.446	−0.0109	−0.104	0.01048	3
Syracuse	1.109	−0.0366	−0.142	−0.00133	1
Tampa	0.488	0.0079	−0.105	0.00289	3
Toledo	0.008	−0.0286	−0.106	−0.00096	1
Tucson	0.310	0.0046	−0.069	0.00384	3
Tulsa	0.040	0.0203	−0.098	0.00131	3
Utica	−0.081	−0.0028	−0.120	−0.00034	2
Victoria, TX	0.031	0.0095	−0.150	0.00414	3
Visalia, CA	0.237	0.0122	−0.098	0.02733	3

Table 4.2 *Continued*

LMA	EMPCHG	URATECHG	NRI11CHG	RI11CHG	CATRI11
Waco	0.133	0.0190	−0.132	0.00438	3
Washington, DC	0.369	0.0000	−0.088	0.00893	3
West Palm Beach	0.637	0.0114	−0.122	0.01414	3
Wichita, KS	0.059	0.0108	−0.086	−0.00019	2
Worcester	0.131	0.0199	−0.124	−0.00048	2
Yakima, WA	0.102	0.0135	−0.085	0.02461	3
York, PA	0.200	−0.0046	−0.111	0.00170	3
Youngstown	−0.011	−0.0090	−0.103	−0.00014	2
Yuba City, CA	−0.052	−0.0157	−0.099	−0.01059	1
Yuma, AZ	0.509	−0.0113	−0.088	−0.01312	1
Bal of AL	0.051	−0.0049	−0.128	−0.00032	2
Alaska	0.492	−0.0051	−0.068	−0.00041	2
Bal of AZ	0.274	−0.0047	−0.102	0.00366	3
Bal of AR	0.134	−0.0088	−0.139	0.00148	3
Bal of N CA	0.355	−0.0383	−0.065	0.00765	3
Bal of S CA	0.555	−0.0195	−0.068	0.00291	3
Bal of CO	0.223	0.0035	−0.072	0.00047	2
Bal of CT	0.238	0.0130	−0.109	−0.00941	1
Bal of DE	0.276	−0.0148	−0.104	0.00178	3
Bal of FL	0.521	0.0030	−0.109	0.00321	3
Bal of GA	0.246	−0.0037	−0.162	0.00348	3
Bal of HI	0.480	−0.0364	−0.099	−0.00475	1
Idaho	0.139	−0.0178	−0.084	−0.00129	1
Bal of IL	0.017	−0.0079	−0.116	−0.00063	1
Bal of IN	0.085	−0.0243	−0.100	−0.00024	2
Bal of IA	0.007	0.0027	−0.098	0.00022	2
Bal of KS	0.025	0.0096	−0.086	0.00275	3
Bal of KY	0.115	−0.0100	−0.144	−0.00013	2
Bal of LA	0.004	0.0145	−0.142	−0.00012	2
Maine	0.250	0.0030	−0.112	−0.00018	2
Bal of MD	0.161	−0.0075	−0.144	0.00053	2
Bal of MA	0.249	0.0113	−0.102	−0.01115	1
Bal of MI	−0.089	−0.0107	−0.085	0.00003	2
Bal of MN	0.075	−0.0119	−0.106	0.00010	2
Bal of MS	0.080	0.0013	−0.131	−0.00051	1
Bal of MO	0.144	−0.0053	−0.103	−0.00024	2
Montana	0.063	−0.0216	−0.084	−0.00035	2
Bal of NE	0.031	−0.0047	−0.087	0.00066	2
Bal of NH	0.208	0.0192	−0.105	0.00016	2
Bal of NM	0.183	0.0212	−0.097	−0.00119	1
Bal of NY	−0.019	−0.0066	−0.087	−0.00003	2
Bal of NC	0.193	−0.0079	−0.169	0.00155	3
North Dakota	0.058	0.0060	−0.109	−0.00054	1
Bal of OH	0.080	−0.0015	−0.106	−0.00015	2
Bal of OK	0.159	0.0222	−0.115	−0.00022	2
Bal of OR	0.113	−0.0321	−0.080	0.00136	3
Bal of PA	0.060	−0.0119	−0.104	−0.00033	2
Bal of SC	0.154	−0.0017	−0.174	−0.00014	2

Table 4.2 *Continued*

LMA	EMPCHG	URATECHG	NRI11CHG	RI11CHG	CATRI11
South Dakota	0.093	−0.0048	−0.091	−0.00006	2
Bal of TN	0.313	−0.0164	−0.152	−0.00013	2
Bal of Border TX	0.063	0.0230	−0.101	−0.01565	1
Bal of Cent TX	0.289	0.0109	−0.159	0.00579	3
Bal of Gulf TX	−0.034	0.0231	−0.181	0.00335	3
Bal of East TX	0.128	0.0172	−0.137	0.00222	3
Bal of North TX	0.042	0.0329	−0.138	0.00312	3
Bal of West TX	0.011	0.0287	−0.120	0.00597	3
Bal of UT	0.188	0.0112	−0.080	−0.00223	1
Vermont	0.259	0.0091	−0.093	0.00010	2
Bal of VA	0.116	−0.0076	−0.162	−0.00038	2
Bal of WA	0.094	−0.0251	−0.078	0.00612	3
Bal of WV	−0.021	0.0145	−0.115	−0.00055	1
Bal of WI	0.150	−0.0231	−0.099	0.00039	2
Wyoming	−0.054	0.0154	−0.077	−0.00254	1

Table 4.3 Quantile Regression of Log-Wage Residuals on Change in Share of Recent Immigrants with Less Than HS Education in LMA Labor Force: Change in Coefficient of RI11CHG, 1980 to 1990

| Percentile | Male High-School Dropouts | | | | | |
	Native Black	Native Mexican American	Native White Non-Hispanic	Immigrant Black	Immigrant Mexican American	Immigrant White Non-Hispanic
0.1	−1.709	−0.101	0.106	15.946*	0.699	−3.467
	(1.979)	(1.683)	(0.762)	(4.804)	(1.263)	(2.284)
0.2	−1.321	1.554	−1.533*	4.306	0.935	−3.066
	(1.256)	(0.983)	(0.529)	(3.259)	(0.716)	(1.686)
0.3	−1.204	0.519	−2.503*	−0.450	1.120	−2.762
	(0.985)	(0.818)	(0.442)	(2.389)	(0.613)	(1.425)
0.4	−1.369	0.227	−2.656*	−2.822	0.707	−1.787
	(0.914)	(0.750)	(0.398)	(2.248)	(0.575)	(1.211)
0.5	−2.177*	1.141	−2.803*	−4.744*	0.581	−1.099
	(0.936)	(0.698)	(0.393)	(2.275)	(0.497)	(1.144)
0.6	−1.920*	2.027*	−3.220*	−3.823	0.080	−0.073
	(0.867)	(0.648)	(0.378)	(2.239)	(0.515)	(1.179)
0.7	−3.337*	2.572*	−3.778*	−7.319*	0.066	0.847
	(1.007)	(0.708)	(0.424)	(2.224)	(0.566)	(1.130)
0.8	−4.741*	1.487	−4.331*	−6.615*	−1.143	1.491
	(1.163)	(0.841)	(0.467)	(2.790)	(0.629)	(1.384)
0.9	−2.511	−0.136	−5.390*	−5.494	−1.781	−1.425
	(1.849)	(1.180)	(0.686)	(4.287)	(0.928)	(2.211)
N						
1980	87,666	25,469	341,829[a]	3,068	26,850	22,975
1990	47,071	19,991	260,813	3,239	49,565	11,570

Note: Dependent variable: second-stage regression residual (std errors in parentheses).
[a]80% random sample

Table 4.4   Quantile Regression of Log-Wage Residuals on Change in Share of Recent Immigrants with Less than HS Education in LMA Labor Force: Change in Intercept, 1980 to 1990

Percentile	Male High-School Dropouts					
	Native Black	Native Mexican American	Native White Non-Hispanic	Immigrant Black	Immigrant Mexican American	Immigrant White Non-Hispanic
0.1	0.048	0.007[b]	−0.059	−0.009[b]	0.017[b]	−0.054
	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.003)	(0.036)	(0.012)	(0.013)
0.2	−0.043	−0.066	−0.075	−0.026[b]	−0.046	−0.060
	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.002)	(0.024)	(0.007)	(0.010)
0.3	−0.057	−0.072	−0.065	−0.022[b]	−0.060	−0.038
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.019)	(0.006)	(0.008)
0.4	−0.057	−0.064	−0.052	−0.028[b]	−0.068	−0.028
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.017)	(0.006)	(0.007)
0.5	−0.049	−0.062	−0.039	−0.030[b]	−0.066	−0.023
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.018)	(0.005)	(0.007)
0.6	−0.042	−0.056	−0.028	−0.037	−0.059	−0.004[b]
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.017)	(0.005)	(0.007)
0.7	−0.032	−0.051	−0.012	−0.014[b]	−0.054	0.006[b]
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.018)	(0.006)	(0.007)
0.8	−0.020	−0.045	0.007	−0.023[b]	−0.047	0.019
	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.002)	(0.022)	(0.007)	(0.009)
0.9	−0.053	−0.040	0.026	−0.108	−0.049	0.016[b]
	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.003)	(0.033)	(0.010)	(0.013)
N						
1980	87,666	25,469	341,829[a]	3,068	26,850	22,975
1990	47,071	19,991	260,813	3,239	49,565	11,570

Note: Dependent variable: second-stage regression residual (std errors in parentheses)

[a] 80% random sample

[b] $p > .05$ (not significant at 5% level)

Table 4A.1 Mean of Natural Logarithm of Real Wage Male High School Dropouts

	1980	1990	Difference
Blacks			
U.S. natives	2.074	1.975	−0.098
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Foreign-born	2.127	2.041	−0.086
	(0.016)	(0.012)	(0.020)
Mexican Americans			
U.S. natives	2.115	1.963	−0.151
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.007)
Foreign-born	2.001	1.867	−0.134
	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.006)
Non-Hispanic Whites			
U.S. natives	2.286	2.123	−0.163
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Foreign-born	2.390	2.402	0.012
	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.008)

Note: std. errors in parentheses

Table 5.1   Summary Statistics: Changes in Selected Demographic Variables, 1990 to 1980 (Standard Errors)

| | Change in Fraction Immigrant | Change in Fraction Young Immigrant | Change in Fraction Hispanic Immigrant | Change in Fraction Immigrant with Low Education | Among Native-Born Only | | |
					Change in Fraction Black	Change in Fraction Hispanic	Change in Fraction with Low Education
Metro-level	0.033 (0.0068)	0.013 (0.0027)	0.017 (0.0046)	0.011 (0.0039)	0.007 (0.0091)	0.014 (0.0063)	−0.082 (0.0085)
State-level	0.023 (0.0033)	0.008 (0.0012)	0.010 (0.0020)	0.006 (0.0016)	0.007 (0.0016)	0.006 (0.0011)	−0.085 (0.0033)
Division-level	0.027 (0.0089)	0.010 (0.0032)	0.013 (0.0057)	0.009 (0.0047)	0.005 (0.0026)	0.007 (0.0041)	−0.082 (0.0054)

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. Only the fifty largest metropolitan areas are included in the metropolitan-level results. The means are weighted in proportion to the sample size. "Low Education" means less than a high school degree.

Table 5.2 Estimated Effect of a Change in Metropolitan-Level Immigrant Share on the Change in African American Men's Labor-Market Outcomes (Standard Errors)

	Employment	Weeks	Log Hourly Wages	Annual Earnings
	Unadjusted*			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	0.098 (0.3643)	2.291 (7.507)	0.817 (0.5119)	14015.95 (11084.67)
R-squared	0.0034	0.0020	0.0604	0.0382
	Adjusted*			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	0.185 (0.3608)	−6.182 (5.872)	0.401 (0.4369)	6605.75 (9738.25)
R-squared	0.0150	0.0241	0.0170	0.0132

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. The results are from weighted ordinary least squares, where the inverse of the standard error of the left-hand-side variable is used as the weight. A constant is included, but not reported.

*The unadjusted left-hand-side variables are the changes in the mean of the metropolitan-area-level variable between 1990 and 1980. The adusted left-hand side-variables are the metropolitan area means adjusting for age, age², high school dropout, high school degree, some college education, and marital status. The data include only the fifty largest metropolitan areas.

Table 5.3 Estimated Effect of a Change in Metropolitan-Level
Immigrant Share on the Change in Labor-Market
Outcomes for All African American Men Using Different
Comparison Groups (Standard Errors)

	Employment	Weeks	Log Hourly Wages	Annual Earnings
Change for All Black Men				
1990 − 1980 change	0.185	−6.182	0.401	6605.75
in fraction immigrant	(0.3608)	(5.872)	(0.4369)	(9738.25)
R-squared	0.0034	0.0241	0.0170	0.0132
Change in the Gap Between All White Men and All Black Men				
1990 − 1980 change	−0.143	9.233	0.200	19339.16
in fraction immigrant	(0.3261)	(5.660)	(0.2065)	(6657.10)
R-squared	0.0105	0.0529	0.0084	0.133
Change in the Gap Between White College Educated Men and All Black Men*				
1990 − 1980 change	−0.143	10.400	0.224	25379.97
in fraction immigrant	(0.3259)	(6.369)	(0.2306)	(8077.10)
R-squared	0.0104	0.0579	0.0094	0.1524

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. The results are from weighted ordinary least squares, where the inverse of the standard error of the left-hand-side variable is used as the weight. A constant is included, but not reported. Only the fifty largest metropolitan areas are included here.

Notes: The left-hand-side variables have been adjusted for age, age^2, high school dropout, high school diploma, some college education, and marital status. The white-black gaps are defined as: (W90-B90)-(W80-B80).

*"College educated" refers to those with at least some college education.

Table 5.4 Estimated Effect of a Change in Metropolitan-Level Immigrant Share on the White Male/African American Gap in Labor-Market Outcomes for Various Groups of African Americans (Standard Errors)

	Employment	Log Hourly Wages	Annual Earnings
All Black Men			
1990 − 1980 change in	−0.143	0.200	19339.16
fraction immigrant	(0.3261)	(0.2065)	(66571.1)
R-squared	0.0105	0.0084	0.1339
Young Black Men (16–29)			
1990 − 1980 change in	0.034	−0.527	15577.39
fraction immigrant	(0.4125)	(0.4104)	(7877.98)
R-squared	0.0003	0.0200	0.1118
Black Men with Less than a High School Diploma			
1990 − 1980 change in	−0.101	−0.233	20830.20
fraction immigrant	(0.5383)	(0.4730)	(10152.25)
R-squared	0.0021	0.0042	0.1297
All Black Women			
1990 − 1980 change in	−0.006	0.011	11590.74
fraction immigrant	(0.1625)	(0.3400)	(6090.57)
R-squared	0.0000	0.000	0.0867
Young Black Women (16–29)			
1990 − 1980 change in	0.555	0.546	8595.34
fraction immigrant	(0.3679)	(0.7848)	(8073.93)
R-squared	0.0534	0.0150	0.0354
Black Women with Less than a High School Diploma			
1990 − 1980 change in	0.077	0.234	24828.78
fraction immigrant	(0.4081)	(0.9669)	(8406.49)
R-squared	0.0007	0.0015	0.1496

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. The results are from weighted ordinary least squares, where the inverse of the standard error of the left-hand-side variable is used as the weight. A constant is included, but not reported. The data include only the fifty largest metropolitan areas. The sample size is forty-nine for those with less than a high school degree, and fifty for all others.

Notes: The left-hand-side variables are metropolitan area means that have been adjusted for age, age^2, high school dropout, high school diploma, some college education, and marital status. White is actually white non-Hispanic here. The white-black gaps are defined as: (W90-B90)-(W80-B80).

Table 5.5 Estimated Effect of a Change in Metropolitan-Level Immigrant Share on the White Male/African American Gap in Labor-Market Outcomes for Various Groups of African Americans: Two Stage Least Squares* (Standard Errors)

	Employment	Log Hourly Wages	Annual Earnings
All Black Men			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	0.140 (0.3617)	0.276 (.05596)	45191.27 (26471.03)
Young Black Men (16–29)			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	0.945 (0.5867)	−1.775 (1.209)	51362.99 (26503.96)
Black Men with Less than a High School Diploma			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	0.801 (0.5200)	0.405 (1.242)	63734.66 (35979.73)
All Black Women			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	0.261 (0.4533)	−0.347 (0.6777)	42332.5 (28376.14)
Young Black Women (16–29)			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	1.881 (1.455)	−1.589 (1.560)	45324.96 (27375.92)
Black Women with Less than a High School Diploma			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	0.373 (0.6639)	0.835 (1.546)	69162.36 (39775.00)

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. The results are from weighted regressions, where the inverse of the standard error of the left-hand-side variable is used as the weight. A constant is included, but not reported. The data include only the fifty largest metropolitan areas. The sample size is forty-nine for those with less than a high school degree, and fifty for all others.

Notes: The left-hand-side variables are metropolitan area means that have been adjusted for age, age^2, high school dropout, high school diploma, some college education, and marital status. White is actually white non-Hispanic here. The white-black gaps are defined as: (W90-B90)-(W80-B80).

*Fraction immigrant in 1980 is used as an instrument for the change in the fraction immigrant.

Table 5.6 Estimated Effect of a Change in Metropolitan-Level Immigrant Share on the White Male/African American Male Gap in Various Labor-Market Outcomes (Standard Errors)

	Employment	Log Hourly Wages	Annual Earnings
Change in the Gap Between All White Men and All Black Men			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	−0.143 (0.3261)	0.200 (0.2065)	19339.16 (6657.10)
R-squared	0.0105	0.0084	0.1339
Change in the Gap Between All White Men and All Black Men Other Changes Held Constant*			
1990 − 1980 change in fraction immigrant	−0.207 (0.5677)	−0.108 (0.2901)	9133.49 (13263.12)
R-squared	0.0562	0.1926	0.3599

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. The results are from weighted ordinary least squares, where the inverse of the standard error of the left-hand-side variable is used as the weight. A constant is included, but not reported. Only the fifty largest metropolitan areas are included here.

Notes: The left-hand-side variables are metropolitan area means that have been adjusted for age, age^2, high school dropout, high school diploma, some college education, and marital status. White is actually white non-Hispanic here. The white-black gaps are defined as: (W90-B90)-(W80-B80).

*Changes in the native-born population are held constant: change in the fraction Hispanic, black, Asian, "other" race, high school dropout, high school graduate, and some college, and the change in mean age.

Table 5.7 Estimated Effect of a Change in the Share of Various Groups of Immigrants on the Change in Gap in Labor-Market Outcomes Between White Men and African Americans with Less than a High School Diploma (Standard Errors)

	Log Hourly Wages		Log Hourly Wages with Controls		Annual Earnings		Annual Earnings with Controls	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
OLS								
Change in fraction								
Young	−0.865	1.981	−1.450	4.967	50956.6	51803.2	31955.2	47193.1
immigrant	(1.140)	(2.561)	(0.775)	(2.397)	(24377.9)	(23507.1)	(23142.4)	(27203.8)
Hispanic	−0.547	0.415	−0.932	4.247	16595.5	19534.6	21435.3	33855.8
immigrant	(0.5743)	(1.949)	(0.5035)	(1.131)	(10812.3)	(14508.3)	(14651.1)	(16062.7)
Low-education	−0.742	0.799	−1.351	4.594	14362.8	16473.6	20684.2	33564.3
immigrant	(0.6830)	(2.522)	(0.698)	(1.699)	(13688.2)	(19351.6)	(21018.9)	(23469.4)
TSLS*								
Change in Fraction								
Young	0.397	0.666	−2.080	9.402	113181.9	139043	147594	189322.3
immigrant	(2.835)	(3.732)	(2.222)	(4.041)	(66954.3)	(74044.4)	(108805)	(136952)
Hispanic	−0.133	0.927	−0.820	4.813	40000.7	54973.5	57067.4	75768.2
immigrant	(1.119)	(1.564)	(0.7860)	(1.415)	(25273.5)	(28693.4)	(29655.9)	(39568.1)
Low-education	0.699	2.738	0.023	12.587	145555.4	180229.2	174348.1	246259.2
immigrant	(3.187)	(3.629)	(4.229)	(10.519)	(122140)	(145481)	(204158)	(283352)

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. The results are from weighted regressions, where the inverse of the standard error of the left-hand-side variable is used as the weight. A constant is included, but not reported. Forty-nine metropolitan areas are included.

Notes: The left-hand-side variables are metropolitan area means that have been adjusted for age, age^2, high school dropout, high school diploma, some college education, and marital status. White is actually white non-Hispanic here. Other controls include changes in the native-born population: change in the fraction Hispanic, black, Asian, "other" race, high school dropout, high school graduate, and some college, and the change in mean age.

The white-black gaps are defined as: (W90-B90)-(W80-B80).

*Fraction immigrant in 1980 is used as an instrument for the change in fraction immigrant.

Table 5.8   Estimates of the Effect of a Change in Immigrant Share on the Change in White Male/African American Male Gap in Labor-Market Outcomes Using Various Levels of Aggregation (Standard Errors)

	Employment		Log Hourly Wages		Annual Earnings	
	OLS	TSLS	OLS	TSLS	OLS	TSLS
Metro-level changes						
1990 − 1980 change	−0.143	0.140	0.200	0.276	19339.16	451591
in fraction immigrant	(0.3261)	(0.3617)	(0.2065)	(0.5596)	(66571.1)	(26471.0)
State-level changes						
1990 − 1980 change	0.026	−0.256	−0.246	0.253	21985.79	35086.1
in fraction immigrant	(0.2610)	(0.2333)	(0.4153)	(0.5443)	(9308.9)	(13827.3)
Division-level changes						
1990 − 1980 change	0.141	−0.047	−0.189	−0.670	14189.9	18575.4
in fraction immigrant	(0.2031)	(0.2061)	(0.5740)	(0.3597)	(12133.3)	(15656.9)

Sources: Data are from the 1980 and 1990 (1 percent) PUMS of the U.S. Census. Ages sixteen to sixty-four are included. The results are from weighted regressions, where the inverse of the standard error of the left-hand-side variable is used as the weight. A constant is included, but not reported. Sample sizes are fifty, fifty, and ten, for the metro-level, state-level, and division-level results, respectively.

Notes: The left-hand-side variables are adjusted means for metropolitan areas, states and divisions. The means are adjusted for age, age^2, high school dropout, high school diploma, some college education, and marital status. The fraction immigrant in 1980 is used as an instrument for the change in the

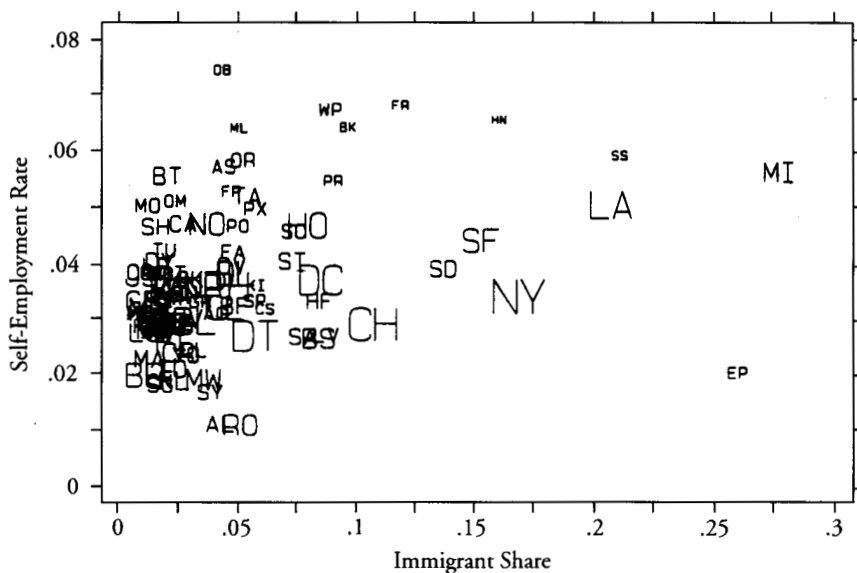**Figure 6.1   Black Male Self-Employment Rate Versus Immigrant Share, 1980**

Figure 6.2   Black Male Self-Employment Rate Versus Immigrant Share, 1990
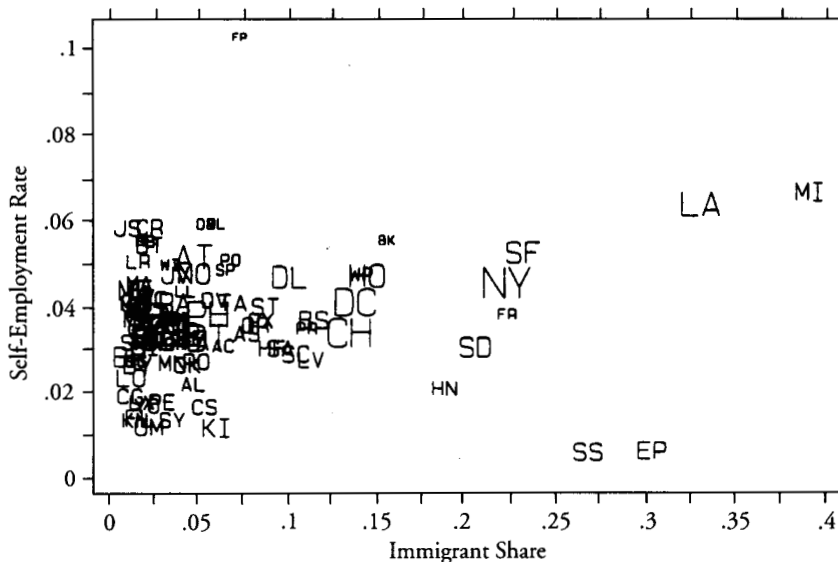
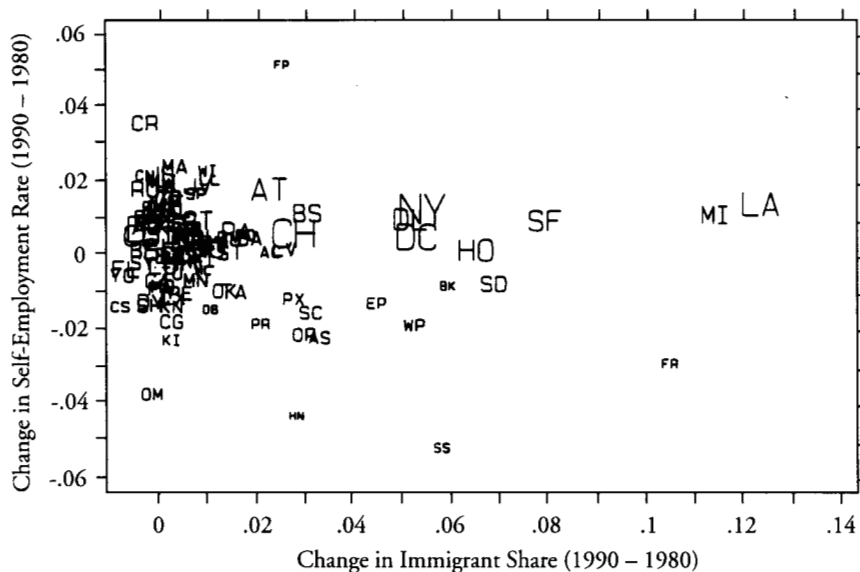**Figure 6.3   Black Male Self-Employment Rate Versus Immigrant Share,
1990 – 1980**

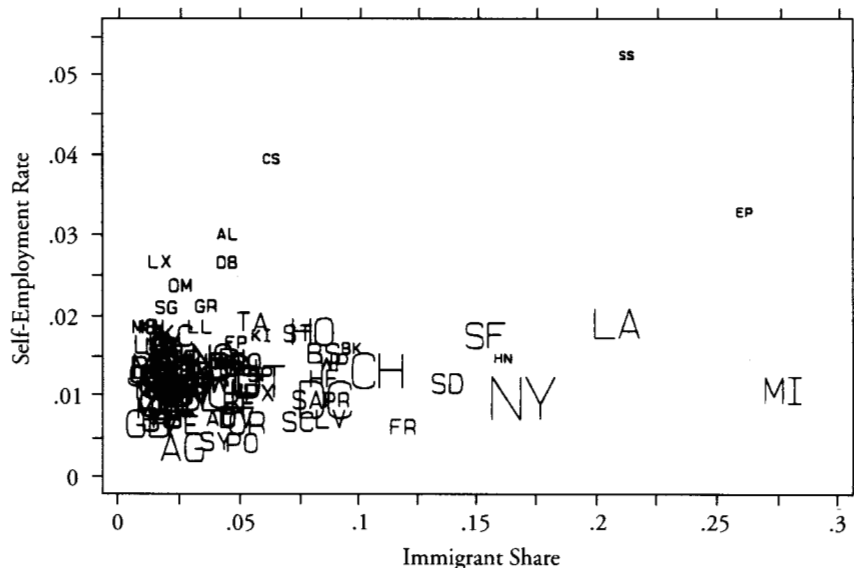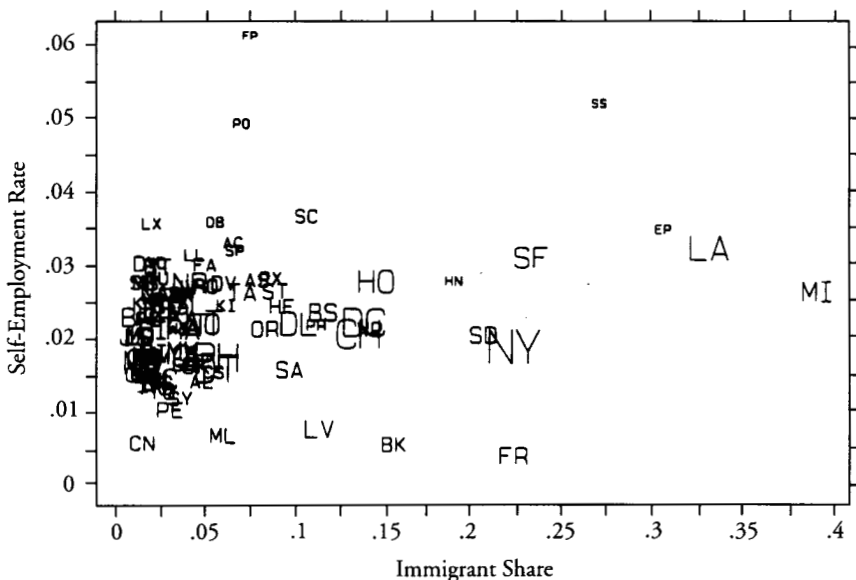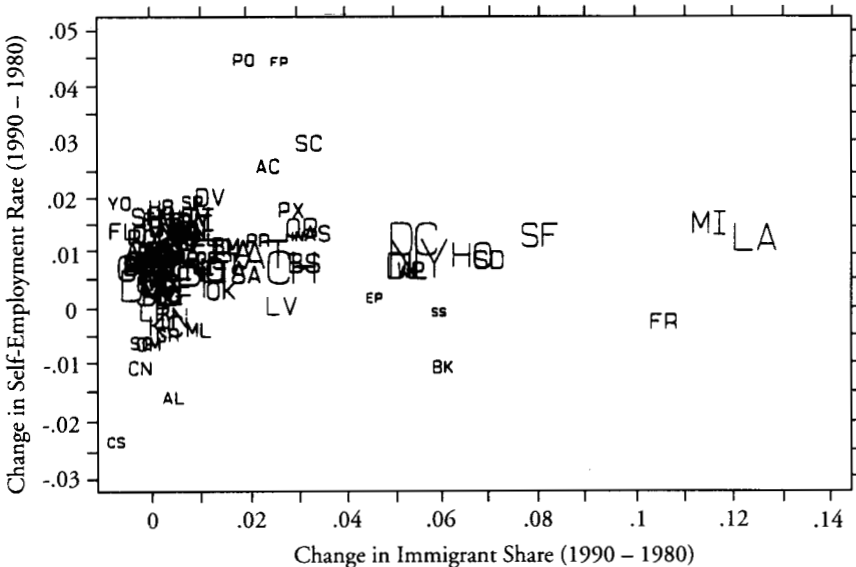**Figure 6.4   Black Female Self-Employment Rate Versus Immigrant Share,
1980**

Figure 6.5   Black Female Self-Employment Rate Versus Immigrant Share, 1990

Figure 6.6   Black Female Self-Employment Rate Versus Immigrant Share, 1990 − 1980

Table 6.1   1990 Industry Distribution of the Self-Employed by Immigrant Status, Race, and Gender

| Industry Category | Industry Distribution | | | | | | Immigrant Share of Self-Employed | |
| | Native Blacks | | Native Whites | | Immigrants | | | |
	Males	Females	Males	Females	All	Asian	All	Asian
Mining	0.0014	0.0006	0.0058	0.0014	0.0009	0.0003	0.0254	0.0020
Construction	0.2180	0.0182	0.2171	0.0352	0.1107	0.0357	0.0756	0.0066
Manuf. (nondurables)	0.0200	0.0260	0.0251	0.0335	0.0366	0.0413	0.1371	0.0418
Manuf. (durables)	0.0402	0.0126	0.0539	0.0262	0.0418	0.0249	0.1002	0.0161
Trans., comm., and utils.	0.1063	0.0180	0.0485	0.0230	0.0490	0.0309	0.1211	0.0206
Wholesale trade (durables)	0.0163	0.0040	0.0294	0.0136	0.0189	0.0173	0.0861	0.0213
Wholesale (nondurables)	0.0129	0.0087	0.0257	0.0161	0.0320	0.0358	0.1463	0.0441
Retail trade	0.1120	0.1357	0.1509	0.1995	0.2532	0.3694	0.1550	0.0610
Fin., ins., and real estate	0.0573	0.0494	0.0817	0.0862	0.0552	0.0566	0.0747	0.0206
Busn. and repair services	0.1545	0.1271	0.1135	0.1073	0.1023	0.0556	0.0967	0.0142
Personal services	0.0564	0.1822	0.0282	0.1083	0.0718	0.1028	0.1334	0.0516
Enter. and rec. services	0.0251	0.0116	0.0188	0.0219	0.0153	0.0118	0.0842	0.0175
Professional services	0.1173	0.4019	0.1681	0.3166	0.1773	0.1996	0.0901	0.0274
Other	0.0623	0.0041	0.0333	0.0113	0.0351	0.0180	0.1295	0.017
Total	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.1062	0.0286

Note: For the entire United States, those aged sixteen to sixty-four working at least fifteen hours per week and at least twenty weeks last year and who are not in agriculture, weighted by Census sample weights.

Table 6.2 Descriptive Statistics for Metropolitan-Area Variables

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1980				
Self-employment rate, black men	0.0367	0.0133	0.0107	0.0747
Self-employment rate, black women	0.0138	0.0072	0.0035	0.0526
Self-employment ratio, black men	0.0352	0.0124	0.0058	0.0690
Self-employment ratio, black women	0.0124	0.0055	0.0033	0.0313
Immigrant share of population	0.0529	0.0527	0.0102	0.2781
Weighted immigrant share using self-employment rate	0.0528	0.0440	0.0114	0.2615
Weighted immigrant share using self-employment ratio	0.0526	0.0442	0.0112	0.2699
Asian immigrant share	0.0100	0.0164	0.0007	0.1377
Black share of population	0.1369	0.0909	0.0184	0.3826
1990				
Self-employment rate, black men	0.0371	0.0145	0.0066	0.1036
Self-employment rate, black women	0.0220	0.0091	0.0033	0.0604
Self-employment ratio, black men	0.0384	0.0128	0.0156	0.0926
Self-employment ratio, black women	0.0221	0.0073	0.0046	0.0548
Immigrant share of population	0.0696	0.0752	0.0117	0.3930
Weighted immigrant share using self-employment rate	0.0706	0.0645	0.0144	0.3677
Weighted immigrant share using self-employment ratio	0.0701	0.0647	0.0144	0.3766
Asian immigrant share	0.0180	0.0230	0.0032	0.1678
Black share of population	0.1431	0.0937	0.0236	0.3988
1990 − 1980				
Self-employment rate, black men	0.0004	0.0157	−0.0527	0.0509
Self-employment rate, black women	0.0082	0.0098	−0.0249	0.0442
Self-employment ratio, black men	0.0032	0.0117	−0.0228	0.0470
Self-employment ratio, black women	0.0097	0.0079	−0.0195	0.0332
Immigrant share of population	0.0167	0.0261	−0.0073	0.1244
Weighted immigrant share using self-employment rate	0.0178	0.0238	−0.0078	0.1156
Weighted immigrant share using self-employment ratio	0.0175	0.0237	−0.0079	0.1161
Asian immigrant share	0.0080	0.0091	−0.0023	0.0529
Black share of population	0.0062	0.0116	−0.0278	0.0432

Notes: From ninety-four metropolitan area sample of those aged sixteen to sixty-four. The *self-employment rate* is the fraction of the employed that is self-employed. The *self-employment ratio* is the fraction of the noninstitutional, not-in-school population that is self-employed. The *immigrant, Asian immigrant, black,* and *weighted immigrant* shares are shares of the population of both genders. Census sample weights are used in 1990.

Table 6.3 Two-Stage Probit Estimates of Self-Employment Rate and Self-Employment Ratio with Scaled Derivatives, GLS Second Stage

Sample and Immigration Measure	Self-Employment Rate			Self-Employment Ratio		
	1980	1990	1990 − 1980	1980	1990	1990 − 1980
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native black men						
Immigrant share	1.0442	0.7865	−0.6809	0.7235	0.9156	−0.2878
	(0.2153)	(0.2127)	(0.6591)	(0.2968)	(0.1159)	(0.4955)
Scaled derivative	0.0470	0.0345	−0.0301	0.0367	0.0433	−0.0141
Weighted immigrant share	1.0462	0.8721	−0.7611	0.7401	0.9415	−0.3379
	(0.2358)	(0.2528)	(0.7239)	(0.3337)	(0.1450)	(0.5475)
Scaled derivative	0.0471	0.0382	−0.0337	0.0376	0.0445	−0.0165
Asian immigrant share	2.0118	0.9790	−0.1442	0.5872	1.9012	0.1007
	(0.9438)	(0.7230)	(2.1090)	(1.2197)	(0.4563)	(1.6215)
Scaled derivative	0.0887	0.0392	−0.0060	0.0297	0.0859	0.0048
Native black women						
Immigrant share	0.2553	0.5436	−0.0435	0.2217	0.5054	−0.5235
	(0.2028)	(0.1985)	(0.4150)	(0.1615)	(0.1300)	(0.5757)
Scaled derivative	0.0045	0.0148	−0.0010	0.0051	0.0166	−0.0150
Weighted immigrant share	−0.1153	0.5729	0.0701	−0.0993	0.4977	−0.4502
	(0.2262)	(0.2345)	(0.4529)	(0.1757)	(0.1473)	(0.6450)
Scaled derivative	−0.0021	0.0156	0.0016	−0.0023	0.0163	−0.0129
Asian immigrant share	2.9521	2.3253	−0.1580	1.7495	2.2937	0.7344
	(1.0305)	(0.7280)	(1.4159)	(0.8556)	(0.4583)	(1.8350)
Scaled derivative	0.0514	0.0578	−0.0034	0.0404	0.0718	0.0204

Notes: From ninety-four metropolitan area sample of those aged sixteen to sixty-four. *Standard errors* are reported in parentheses. The *scaled derivative* approximates the change in the number of native self-employed blacks when the number of self-employed immigrants (or Asian immigrants) increases by one. The *self-employment rate* is the fraction of the employed that is self-employed. The *self-employment ratio* is the fraction of the noninstitutional, not-in-school population that is self-employed. The *immigrant, weighted immigrant,* and *Asian immigrant shares* are shares of the population of both genders. The *weighted immigrant share* weights immigrant groups by their self-employment rate (or ratio). All specifications include the following control variables: black share of the population, log average income of natives, black mayor, native unemployment rate, and log native population. The Asian immigrant share specifications also include the non-Asian immigrant

Table 6.4 Two-Stage Probit Estimates of Self-Employment Rate and Self-Employment Ratio with Scaled Derivatives, Alternative Specifications for 1990 − 1980

Sample and Immigration Measure	Self-Employment Rate			Self-Employment Ratio		
	OLS	IV	Segregation Included	OLS	IV	Segregation Included
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Native black men						
Immigrant share	−1.4465	−0.9538	−0.5303	−0.5414	−0.0865	−0.0294
	(0.8273)	(0.7510)	(0.7173)	(0.6555)	(0.5603)	(0.5005)
Scaled derivative	−0.0640	−0.0422	−0.0235	−0.0265	−0.0042	−0.0014
Weighted immigrant share	−1.6953	−1.0889	−0.5944	−0.5748	−0.2102	−0.0649
	(0.9217)	(0.8754)	(0.7826)	(0.7358)	(0.6554)	(0.5455)
Scaled derivative	−0.0750	−0.0482	−0.0263	−0.0281	−0.0103	−0.0032
Asian-immigrant share	0.9789	−4.6305	0.2332	−0.7670	0.5821	0.6077
	(2.7370)	(2.9009)	(2.1357)	(2.2404)	(2.1465)	(1.5253)
Scaled derivative	0.0408	−0.1929	0.0097	−0.0365	0.0277	0.0289
Native black women						
Immigrant share	−0.7200	0.0855	0.1483	−1.4537	−0.6471	−0.2902
	(1.1134)	(0.4657)	(0.4531)	(0.8581)	(0.6536)	(0.6385)
Scaled derivative	−0.0163	−0.0019	0.0034	−0.0416	−0.0185	−0.0083
Weighted immigrant share	−0.4844	0.0168	0.2935	−1.2352	−0.6122	−0.1805
	(1.1454)	(0.5615)	(0.4860)	(0.9326)	(0.7760)	(0.7038)
Scaled derivative	−0.0110	0.0004	0.0067	−0.0353	−0.0175	−0.0052
Asian-immigrant share	3.6749	−0.3314	−0.0267	1.4758	1.3280	0.8589
	(3.4483)	(1.6415)	(1.4395)	(2.9426)	(2.3031)	(1.9065)
Scaled derivative	0.0784	−0.0071	−0.0006	0.0411	0.0370	0.0239

Notes: See table 6.3. The *OLS* columns use OLS in the second stage. The *IV* columns use the 1980 immigration variable to instrument for the change between 1980 and 1990. The *segregation included* columns include the dissimilarity index to measure segregation and only include ninety-one metropolitan areas.

Table 6.5 Two-Stage Probit Estimates of Self-Employment Rate and
Self-Employment Ratio with Scaled Derivatives,
1990 − 1980, GLS with Segregation Interactions

Sample and Immigration Measure	SE Rate (1)	SE Ratio (2)
Native black men		
Immigrant share * high segregation	0.1433	0.1505
	(0.8220)	(0.5678)
Scaled derivative	0.0063	0.0074
Immigrant share * low segregation	−1.8771	−0.5552
	(1.0774)	(0.7772)
Scaled derivative	−0.0831	−0.0271
Asian-immigrant share * high segregation	3.5461	3.4537
	(3.5486)	(2.4034)
Scaled derivative	0.1477	0.1644
Asian-immigrant share * low segregation	0.3048	−0.4774
	(2.5437)	(1.8473)
Scaled derivative	0.0127	−0.0227
Native black women		
Immigrant share * high segregation	0.3640	0.0080
	(0.4828)	(0.7126)
Scaled derivative	0.0082	0.0002
Immigrant share * low segregation	0.4249	−1.1204
	(0.7976)	(1.0025)
Scaled derivative	0.0096	−0.0320
Asian-immigrant share * high segregation	−2.7640	−0.2354
	(2.2280)	(2.9560)
Scaled derivative	−0.0589	−0.0066
Asian-immigrant share * low segregation	0.4558	2.5819
	(1.8696)	(2.2057)
Scaled derivative	0.0097	0.0719

Notes: See table 6.3. *High segregation* and *low segregation* are indicators for a metropolitan area being above or below median in the dissimilarity index, respectively. The Asian-immigrant share specifications also include non-Asian–immigrant share interactions with the segregation indicators as additional control variables. Only ninety-one metropolitan areas are included in these specifications.

Appendix Table 6A.1 Metropolitan Areas with Their Two-Letter Codes

AL	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	GB	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Pt., NC
AT	Atlanta, GA		
AC	Atlantic City, NJ	GV	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC
AG	Augusta, GA-SC	HB	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA
AS	Austin, TX		
BK	Bakersfield, CA	HF	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town-Bristol, CT (N)
BL	Baltimore, MD		
BT	Baton Rouge, LA	HN	Honolulu, HI
BM	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	HO	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX (C)
BR	Birmingham, AL		
BS	Boston-Lawrnce-Salem-Lowell-Brockton, MA (N)	IN	Indianapolis, IN
		JS	Jackson, MS
BF	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY (C)	JV	Jacksonville, FL
CN	Canton, OH	KC	Kansas City, MO-KS
CR	Charleston, SC	KL	Killeen-Temple, TX
CT	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	KN	Knoxville, TN
		LL	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL
CG	Chattanooga, TN-GA	LV	Las Vegas, NV
CH	Chicago-Gary-Lake Cnty, IL-IN-WI (C)	LX	Lexington-Fayette, KY
		LR	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR
CI	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN (C)		
		LA	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA (C)
CL	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH (C)		
		LO	Louisville, KY-IN
CS	Colorado Springs, CO	MA	Macon-Warner Robins, GA
CA	Columbia, SC	ML	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL
CU	Columbus, OH		
DL	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX (C)	ME	Memphis, TN-AR-MS
DY	Dayton-Springfield, OH	MI	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL (C)
DB	Daytona Beach, FL	MW	Milwaukee-Racine, WI (C)
DV	Denver-Boulder, CO (C)	MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI
DT	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI (C)	MB	Mobile, AL
EP	El Paso, TX	MO	Montgomery, AL
FA	Fayetteville, NC	NA	Nashville, TN
FL	Flint, MI	NO	New Orleans, LA
FP	Fort Pierce, FL	NR	Norfolk-Va. Beach-Newport News, VA
FW	Fort Wayne, IN		
FR	Fresno, CA	NY	NY-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT (C)
GR	Grand Rapids, MI		

OK	Oklahoma City, OK	SS	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA
OM	Omaha, NE-IA	SA	San Antonio, TX
OR	Orlando, FL	SD	San Diego, CA
PE	Pensacola, FL	SF	San Francisco-Oakland-San
PH	Philly-Wilmington-Trenton,		Jose, CA (C)
	PA-NJ-DE-MD (C)	ST	Seattle-Tacoma, WA (C)
PX	Phoenix, AZ	SH	Shreveport, LA
PI	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA	SP	Springfield, MA
	(C)	SL	St. Louis, MO-IL
PO	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	SY	Syracuse, NY
	(C)	TA	Tampa-St. Petersburg-
PR	Providence-Pawtucket-		Clearwater, FL
	Woonsocket, RI (N)	TO	Toledo, OH
RA	Raleigh-Durham, NC	TU	Tulsa, OK
RI	Richmond-Petersburg, VA	WP	W. Palm Beach-Boca Raton-
RO	Rochester, NY		Delray Beach, FL
SC	Sacramento, CA	DC	Washington, DC-MD-VA
SG	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland,	WI	Wichita, KS
	MI	YO	Youngstown-Warren, OH

Notes: Metropolitan area groupings are from U.S. Bureau of the Census (1993). Those listed with (C) are consolidated metropolitan statistical areas, and those listed with (N) are New England county metropolitan areas.

Appendix Table 6A.2 Descriptive Statistics for Additional Metropolitan-Area Variables

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1980				
Log average income of natives	9.8282	0.1125	9.5618	10.1137
Black mayor	0.0957	0.2958	0.0000	1.0000
Native unemployment rate	0.0641	0.0205	0.0300	0.1382
Log native population	13.2215	0.9156	11.6335	16.0749
Dissimilarity index ($N=91$)	0.6864	0.1168	0.3270	0.8970
1990				
Log average income of natives	9.8906	0.1344	9.6088	10.2624
Black mayor	0.2128	0.4115	0.0000	1.0000
Native unemployment rate	0.0616	0.0152	0.0339	0.1057
Log native population	13.3373	0.8866	11.8004	16.0625
Dissimilarity index ($N=91$)	0.6358	0.1229	0.2270	0.8760
1990 to 1980				
Log average income of natives	0.0623	0.0827	−0.1602	0.2501
Black mayor	0.1170	0.3549	−1.0000	1.0000
Native unemployment rate	−0.0024	0.0173	−0.0417	0.0440
Log native population	0.1159	0.1527	−0.1752	0.7239
Dissimilarity index ($N=91$)	−0.0506	0.0388	−0.1560	0.0370

Note: From ninety-four metropolitan area sample of those aged sixteen to sixty-four.

Table 7.1 MSA-Level Measures of In-migration and Immigration

Year	Measure	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1980	% of persons foreign born	.0449	.0458	.00527	.356
1980	% of persons aged greater than four abroad in 1975	.0173	.0158	.00181	.0878
1980	% of persons aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1975	.223	.0949	.0690	.504
1990	% of persons foreign born	.0524	.0613	.00394	.451
1990	% of persons aged greater than four abroad in 1985	.0180	.0173	.00143	.0942
1990	% of persons aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1985	.208	.0823	.0693	.544
1990	% of persons foreign born and entering between 1987–1990	.00825	.0101	.000147	.0626
1990	% of persons foreign born and entering between 1980–1990	.0217	.0289	.000791	.198

Note: The sample consists of 242 MSAs.

Table 7.2   Segregation Measures for 1980 and 1990

1980 Segregation Measure	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Evenness (dissimilarity)	.591	.143	.250	.908
Exposure (interaction)	.650	.245	.162	.999
Concentration (relative)	.555	.396	−1.68	1.08
Centralization (absolute)	.737	.261	−.769	.977
Clustering (spatial proximity)	1.16	.166	1.00	1.85
1990 Segregation Measure				
Evenness (dissimilarity)	.540	.139	.227	.899
Exposure (interaction)	.677	.226	.158	.999
Concentration (relative)	.573	.371	−1.37	.942
Centralization (absolute)	.733	.254	−.588	.969
Clustering (spatial proximity)	1.15	.156	1.00	1.86

Note: Averages are unweighted.

Table 7.3   Comparisons, 1980 and 1990 Segregation Measures

Segregation Measure	Average Absolute Change in Mean Values, 1980 to 1990	Average Relative Change in Mean Values, 1980 to 1990	Correlation, Values in 1980 and 1990
Evenness (dissimilarity)	−.0512	−.0853	.941
Exposure (interaction)	.0261	.0639	.981
Concentration (relative)	.0188	.311	.911
Centralization (absolute)	−.00337	−.00880	.976
Clustering (spatial proximity)	−.0103	−.00733	.959

Notes: Averages are unweighted. Absolute difference is $X_{90} - X_{80}$, where X indicates the mean value for the segregation measure and the subscript indicates the year. Relative difference is is $[X_{90} - X_{80}]/X_{80}$. All correlations are significant at 1 percent.

Table 7.4 Correlations Between Contemporaneous Segregation
Measures

	Evenness (Dissimilarity Index)	Exposure (Interaction)	Concentration (Relative)	Centralization (Absolute)
1980 segregation measures				
Exposure (interaction)	−.734*			
Concentration (relative)	.319*	−.0750		
Centralization (absolute)	.175*	−.0960	.391*	
Clustering (spatial proximity)	.668*	−.823*	.0109	.0937
1990 segregation measures				
Exposure (interaction)	−.734*			
Concentration (relative)	.317*	−.0908		
Centralization (absolute)	.130†	−.0829	.359*	
Clustering (spatial proximity)	.701*	−.837*	.00691	.0819

Note: * and † indicate significance at 1 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Table 7.5 Regressions of 1990 Segregation Measures on 1980 MSA Characteristics

Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variables				
	1990 Evenness (Dissimilarity)	1990 Exposure (Interaction)	1990 Concentration (Relative)	1990 Centralization (Absolute)	1990 Clustering (Spatial Proximity)
1980 % persons foreign born	.606 (2.25)	−1.24 (3.81)	−.0797 (.077)	.406 (.554)	.861 (2.92)
1980 % persons aged greater than four abroad in 1975	−1.34 (1.77)	2.45 (2.68)	−8.32 (2.88)	−3.89 (1.89)	−1.39 (1.67)
1980 % persons aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in1975	−.468 (3.18)	.0721 (.405)	1.33 (2.37)	.0610 (.152)	−.174 (1.08)
1980 population	.0278 (3.33)	−.0478 (4.74)	.0337 (1.06)	.0482 (2.13)	.0823 (9.01)
1980 % black	−.0869 (1.03)	−1.31 (12.8)	−1.31 (4.05)	.148 (.643)	.745 (8.04)
1980 % year-round dwelling units vacant for rent	1.59 (2.30)	−2.46 (2.95)	8.47 (3.21)	3.79 (2.02)	.872 (1.15)
1980 % year-round dwelling units vacant not for rent	.762 (.941)	−.475 (.485)	−4.89 (1.58)	−1.28 (.580)	1.25 (1.41)
1980 % year-round dwelling units built 1975–80	−.188 (1.11)	.227 (1.11)	−2.13 (3.29)	.0522 (.113)	−.206 (1.11)
1980 % white persons older than twenty-four, > fifteen years school	.0677 (.359)	−.0117 (.051)	−1.75 (2.43)	−.0184 (.036)	.172 (.832)
1979 average white family income	−.00542 (.843)	.000589 (.076)	.0250 (1.02)	−.0190 (1.09)	−.0101 (1.44)
1979 % white families with incomes > $49,999	.112 (.218)	−.218 (.352)	2.37 (1.21)	.955 (.685)	.720 (1.28)

1979 % white persons below poverty level	−.975 (3.28)	.806 (2.24)	.377 (.332)	.171 (.212)	−.667 (2.05)
1980 % white-occupied rental units, rent > $300	.373 (3.15)	−.284 (1.98)	.302 (.667)	−.154 (.477)	.168 (1.30)
1980 % white households with no vehicle	−.354 (1.21)	.442 (1.25)	−.105 (.094)	−.418 (.524)	−.238 (.744)
1980 % white-occupied units with no central heat	−.0194 (.182)	−.0342 (.265)	−.268 (.658)	−.305 (1.05)	.0479 (.411)
1980 % black persons older than twenty-four, > fifteen years school	−.345 (4.81)	.359 (4.13)	.429 (1.56)	.171 (.875)	−.0894 (1.14)
1979 average black family income	−.00348 (1.36)	.00577 (1.86)	−.0408 (4.16)	−.0198 (2.83)	−.00213 (.758)
1979 % black families with incomes > $49,999	.580 (2.47)	−.672 (2.37)	2.79 (3.11)	1.18 (1.84)	−.125 (.487)
1979 % black persons below poverty level	.422 (4.07)	−.200 (1.60)	−.766 (1.93)	−.497 (1.76)	.157 (1.39)
1980 % black-occupied rental units, rent > $300	−.169 (2.53)	.215 (2.66)	−.628 (2.46)	.0068 (.038)	−.0617 (.845)
1980 % black households with no vehicle	.191 (2.38)	−.179 (1.84)	1.16 (3.77)	.271 (1.24)	.191 (2.17)
1980 % black-occupied units with no central heat	−.0835 (1.12)	.107 (1.19)	.243 (.852)	−.0094 (.046)	−.162 (1.98)
Intercept	.649 (4.41)	.837 (4.70)	.480 (.853)	.932 (2.33)	1.17 (7.25)
Adjusted R²	.699	.834	.386	.338	.716
Mean of the dependent variable	.540	.677	.573	.733	1.15

Notes: The sample contains 242 observations. Parentheses contain *t*-statistics. All equations include dummy variables for regions.

Table 7.6 Immigration, Segregation, and Commuting Times in MSAs with Low Levels of Segregation

	Level of Migration	Number of MSAs	Average % Black	Average Commute Time	Correlation; Commute Time, and % Black
MSAs with Low Relative Concentration Indices					
1980 % of persons foreign born	low	41	.194	18.5	.510*
	high	80	.0850	19.8	.130
1980 % aged greater than four abroad in 1975	low	33	.158	18.3	.402†
	high	88	.108	19.8	.117
1980 % aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1975	low	39	.159	19.3	.273‡
	high	82	.104	19.4	.0558
MSAs with Low Absolute Centralization Indices					
1980 % of persons foreign born	low	47	.160	18.5	.332†
	high	74	.0867	19.8	.0625
1980 % aged greater than four abroad in 1975	low	48	.125	18.5	.223
	high	73	.109	19.8	.0171
1980 % aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1975	low	55	.124	19.1	.189
	high	66	.108	19.4	−.0261

Notes: *, †, and ‡ indicate significance at 1 percent, 5 percent and 10 percent, respectively. MSAs with "low" levels of segregation have values below the median for the indicated segregation measure. MSAs with "low" and "high" levels of migration have values below and

Table 7.7   Labor Force Characteristics by Race in 1980 and 1990

Characteristics	1980 Means		1990 Means	
	for Blacks	for Whites	for Blacks	for Whites
% employed	.537	.693	.508	.606
% unemployed	.0740	.0435	.0780	.0339
% not in labor force	.325	.236	.383	.347
% with unemployment	.381	.258	—	—
Mean income per unit ($1000s)	15.8	23.5	24.7	37.4
Per capita income ($1000s)	—	—	8.32	14.5
% persons below poverty level	.280	.0967	.310	.106

Notes: "Unit" incomes are for families in 1980, households in 1990. Statistics for labor force status refer to the universe of persons older than sixteen years of age.

Table 7.8 Regressions of 1989 Black Per Capita Income on Segregation and Immigration Measures and Interactions

Explanatory Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
1980 relative concentration	−3087. (5.16)	−5414. (5.09)	−5276. (4.32)
1980 absolute centralization	3092. (2.73)	5213. (2.81)	5311. (2.60)
1980 % of persons foreign born	26637. (2.09)	28170. (2.82)	25979. (1.91)
1980 % of persons aged greater than four abroad in 1975	27261. (.947)	—	18800. (.483)
1980 % of persons aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1975	—	3587. (.783)	2063. (.334)
1980 relative concentration × 1980 % of persons foreign born	−20886. (1.55)	10593. (1.69)	−1984. (.122)
1980 absolute centralization × 1980 % of persons foreign born	−25448. (1.54)	−40590. (3.08)	−39015. (2.07)
1980 relative concentration × 1980 % of persons aged greater than four abroad in 1975	110560. (2.93)	—	44975. (.911)
1980 absolute centralization × 1980 % of persons aged greater than four abroad in 1975	−59991. (1.31)	—	−6248. (.100)
1980 relative concentration × 1980 % of persons aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1975	—	12827. (3.08)	11514. (2.05)
1980 absolute centalization × 1980 % of persons aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1975	—	−11937. (1.76)	−11647. (1.26)

P-Values for Tests of Joint Significance

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
1980 relative concentration and 1980 absolute centralization	.0001	.0001	.0001
1980 % of persons foreign born and 1980 % of persons abroad, 1975	—	—	.600
Interactions between 1980 segregation measures and 1980 % of persons foreign born	.0459	.0063	.0798

Table 7.8 *Continued*

Explanatory Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Interactions between 1980 segregation measures and 1980 % of persons aged greater than four abroad in 1975	.0149	—	.621
Interations between 1980 segregation measures and 1980 % of persons aged greater than four not in MSA of 1980 residence in 1975	—	.0089	.119
All interactions with 1980 segregation measures	.0015	.0011	.0015
1980 population	297. (1.40)	451. (2.05)	349. (1.55)
1980 % black	−6008. (2.96)	−5810. (2.89)	−6285. (3.07)
1980 average commute time	153. (1.98)	119. (1.54)	139. (1.80)
1979 average white family income	−155. (1.06)	−185. (1.26)	−163. (1.09)
1979 % white families with incomes greater than $49,999	20534. (1.56)	24063. (1.82)	23274. (1.76)
1980 % white persons below poverty level	−6089. (.960)	−3921. (.614)	−3824. (.584)
1980 % white persons older than twenty-four, more than fifteen years school	1453. (.387)	3125. (.740)	1900. (.445)
1979 average black family income	−11.6 (.183)	−17.7 (.280)	−16.2 (.256)
1979 % black families with incomes greater than $49,999	6825. (1.22)	7829. (1.38)	7428. (1.30)
1980 % black persons below poverty level	−6163. (2.66)	−6576. (2.85)	−6032. (2.58)
1980 % black persons older than twenty-four, more than fifteen years school	159. (.101)	−370. (.232)	−133. (.083)
Intercept	9872. (3.06)	9888. (2.91)	9397. (2.67)
Adjusted R^2	.421	.421	.425

Notes: Average black per capita income in 1989 is 8,320 dollars. The sample contains 242 observations. Parentheses contain *t*-statistics. All regressions include dummy variables for region.

Figure 8.1. Changes by State in the Immigration-to-Population Ratio and the Pupil-Teacher Ratio, 1980 to 1990
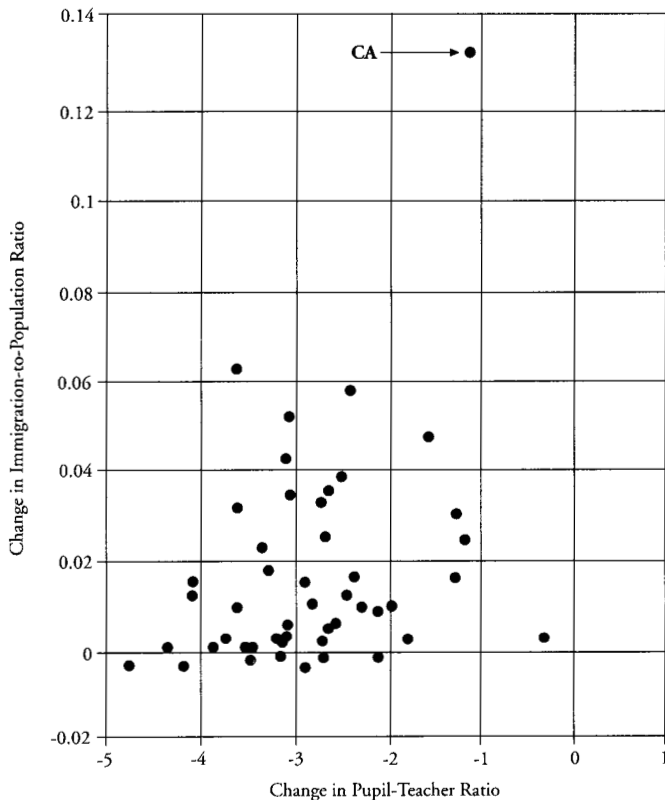
Notes: The immigration ratio is calculated among people aged nineteen to twenty-five in each state. The pupil-teacher ratio is calculated as an average for those aged nineteen to twenty-five in the given Census year during the time they were attending grades one to twelve.

Table 8.1 Linear Probability Models of the Probability of Attaining at Least Twelve Years of Schooling for Native-Born Blacks Aged Nineteen to Twenty-Five

Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Constant	0.4643 (50.20)	0.4646 (50.22)	0.3825 (37.70)	0.3697 (36.40)
Female	0.0663 (39.82)	0.0661 (39.69)	0.0672 (40.39)	0.0672 (40.38)
Age	0.0093 (22.73)	0.0093 (22.80)	0.0094 (22.91)	0.0094 (22.95)
Live in city	0.0423 (17.25)	0.0446 (18.07)	0.0319 (12.49)	0.0327 (12.78)
1990 Census	−0.0199 (−11.64)	−0.0177 (−10.43)	−0.0669 (−26.05)	−0.0701 (−27.22)
Proportion age 35–64 with high school diploma			0.3953 (23.86)	0.4114 (25.10)
Mean income/1000 (35–64)			−0.0102 (−13.18)	−0.0090 (−11.50)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	0.1139 (8.07)		−0.0473 (−2.77)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		0.0480 (3.08)		−0.1604 (−8.30)
R-square	0.0096	0.0094	0.0118	0.0120
Adjusted R-square	0.0096	0.0094	0.0118	0.0120
Number of observations	278282	278282	278282	278282
P-value: F-test for exclusion of state dummies	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	< 0.00001	<0.00001

Note: *t*-statistics appear in parentheses.

Table 8.2 Linear Probability Models of the Probability of Attaining at Least Twelve Years of Schooling for Native-Born Hispanics Aged Nineteen to Twenty-Five

Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Constant	0.4661 (31.64)	0.4692 (31.82)	0.2049 (12.66)	0.2099 (13.03)
Female	0.0282 (10.85)	0.0282 (10.86)	0.0307 (11.91)	0.0308 (11.94)
Age	0.0083 (12.89)	0.0083 (12.89)	0.0084 (13.16)	0.0084 (13.19)
Live in city	0.0252 (5.69)	0.0280 (6.29)	0.0443 (9.92)	0.0469 (10.46)
1990 Census	0.0140 (4.96)	0.0174 (6.29)	−0.0780 (−20.24)	−0.0772 (−20.03)
Proportion age 35–64 with high school diploma			0.5258 (23.78)	0.5090 (22.89)
Mean income/1000 (35–64)			0.0046 (4.05)	0.0052 (4.62)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	0.0292 (1.69)		−0.2359 (−11.90)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.0351 (−1.66)		−0.3146 (−13.14)
R-square	0.0029	0.0029	0.0153	0.0155
Adjusted R-square	0.0029	0.0029	0.0152	0.0155
Number of observations	125664	125664	125664	125664
P-value: F-test for exclusion of state dummies	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001

Note: *t*-statistics appear in parentheses.

Table 8.3 Linear Probability Models of the Probability of Attaining at Least Twelve Years of Schooling for Native-Born Blacks Aged Nineteen to Twenty-Five, with State Fixed Effects

Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female	0.0691	0.0691	0.0691	0.0691
	(41.62)	(41.61)	(41.61)	(41.61)
Age	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093
	(22.87)	(22.88)	(22.85)	(22.86)
Live in city	0.0535	0.0536	0.0530	0.0530
	(19.95)	(19.97)	(19.76)	(19.77)
1990 Census	−0.0083	−0.0072	−0.0696	−0.0658
	(−3.95)	(−3.27)	(−6.32)	(−6.09)
Proportion age 35–64 with high school diploma			0.2473	0.2196
			(4.45)	(4.00)
Mean income/1000 (35–64)			0.0064	0.0085
			(3.36)	(4.17)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.3026		−0.2449	
	(−6.34)		(−3.75)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.4561		−0.4718
		(−6.57)		(−4.78)
R-square	0.0102	0.0102	0.0103	0.0103
Adjusted R-square	0.0101	0.0102	0.0103	0.0103
Number of observations	278282	278282	278282	278282

Note: t-statistics appear in parentheses.

Table 8.4 Linear Probability Models of the Probability of Attaining at Least Twelve Years of Schooling for Native-Born Hispanics Aged Nineteen to Twenty-Five, with State Fixed Effects

Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female	0.0317	0.0317	0.0318	0.0317
	(12.30)	(12.29)	(12.33)	(12.32)
Age	0.0084	0.0084	0.0084	0.0084
	(13.21)	(13.21)	(13.21)	(13.21)
Live in city	0.0571	0.0572	0.0569	0.0569
	(12.21)	(12.22)	(12.17)	(12.16)
1990 Census	0.0426	0.0424	0.0330	0.0384
	(9.73)	(9.12)	(2.40)	(2.75)
Proportion age 35–64 with high school diploma			−0.0509	−0.0742
			(−0.84)	(−1.22)
Mean income/1000 (35–64)			0.0129	0.0135
			(4.67)	(4.79)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.4263		−0.5758	
	(−7.51)		(−8.93)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.6045		−0.8831
		(−6.82)		(−8.46)
R-square	0.0046	0.0045	0.0048	0.0047
Adjusted R-square	0.0045	0.0045	0.0047	0.0046
Number of observations	125664	125664	125664	125664

Note: t-statistics appear in parentheses.

Table 8.5 Estimates of the Predicted Drop in the Probability of Graduation Given a Rise in the Ratio of Immigrants to the Overall Population

Row	Immigration Measure	Black Age 19–25	Black Age 6–64	Hispanic Age 19–25	Hispanic Age 6–64
1	Proportion of regression sample of given race which graduated	0.737	0.737	0.695	0.695
2	Mean immigration ratio, 1980	0.045774	0.04931	0.085048	0.085705
3	Mean immigration ratio, 1990	0.075413	0.072448	0.148837	0.130947
4	change, 1980–1990	0.029639	0.023138	0.063789	0.045242
	Experiment (1): Effect of 1980–1990 Increase in Immigration Ratio				
5	Coefficient on immigration × change, 1980–1990 (row 4)	−0.2449	−0.4718	−0.5758	−0.8831
6	= Predicted change in probability of graduation	−0.00726	−0.01092	−0.03673	−0.03995
	Experiment (2): Effect of Increasing Immigration Ratio from 0 to 1990 Level: Row 3 × Row 5				
7	= Predicted change in probability of graduation	−0.01847	−0.03418	−0.0857	0.11564

Notes: Estimates are based on the coefficients in columns (3) and (4) in tables 8.3 and 8.4. Mean immigration ratios are calculated using weighted means for blacks and Hispanics aged nineteen to twenty-five in 1980 and 1990.

Table 8.6 Robustness Tests of the State Fixed-Effect Models

Variable*	Blacks (1)	Blacks (2)	Hispanics (3)	Hispanics (4)
Pupil-teacher ratio	−0.0023 (−0.85)	−0.0009 (−0.33)	−0.0001 (−0.03)	−0.0030 (−0.72)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.2039 (−2.71)		−0.5706 (−6.47)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.4440 (−3.94)		−0.8111 (−5.84)
R-square	0.0103	0.0104	0.0048	0.0047
Adjusted R-square	0.0103	0.0103	0.0047	0.0046
Number of observations	277464	277464	125043	125043

Variable†	Blacks (5)	Blacks (6)	Hispanics (7)	Hispanics (8)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.3353 (−3.82)		−0.5949 (−6.96)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.6339 (−4.78)		−0.9343 (−6.65)
R-square	0.0122	0.0123	0.0043	0.0042
Adjusted R-square	0.0122	0.0123	0.0042	0.0041
Number of observations	175286	175286	83093	83093

*The regressions are identical to models (3) and (4) in tables 8.3 and 8.4 except that the pupil-teacher ratio is an added regressor and observations from Hawaii and Alaska have been dropped.

†There are no added regressors. The subsample reported living in the same state five years before the Census year.

Table 8.7 Estimates of the Probability of Attaining at Least Twelve Years of Schooling for Native-Born Blacks and Hispanics Aged Nineteen to Twenty-Five, with Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects

| | Blacks | | | |
Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.2443 (−5.53)		−0.2555 (−4.47)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.1767 (−5.93)		−0.2068 (−5.58)
R-square	0.0102	0.0102	0.0103	0.0103
Adjusted R-square	0.0102	0.0102	0.0103	0.0103
Number of observations	211039	211039	211038	211038

| | Hispanics | | | |
Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.2647 (−5.12)		−0.4147 (−6.98)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.2075 (−5.64)		−0.3470 (−7.95)
R-square	0.0038	0.0039	0.0041	0.0042
Adjusted R-square	0.0038	0.0038	0.0040	0.0042
Number of observations	102749	102749	102749	102749

Notes: The four specifications for each group are identical to the four specifications given in tables 8.3 and 8.4, except that the regressors describing the level of education and income of those aged thirty-five to sixty-four in the given group, which appear in the third and fourth regressions, are now calculated at the metropolitan level rather than the state level. Also, the dummy variable for people who live in a city is dropped.

Table 8.8 Replication of Metropolitan Fixed-Effect Models in Table 8.7, Models (3) and (4), with Subsample Reporting They Lived in Same Metropolitan Area Five Years Before Census Year

Variable	Blacks (3)	Blacks (4)	Hispanics (3)	Hispanics (4)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.2590 (−2.86)		−0.4274 (−4.73)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.2410 (−4.16)		−0.3758 (−5.55)
R-square	0.0113	0.0113	0.0038	0.0040
Adjusted R-square	0.0112	0.0113	0.0037	0.0039
Number of observations	101918	101918	47123	47123

Notes: This table replicates models (3) and (4) from table 8.7. Column numbers refer to the model from table 8.7 being replicated.

Table 8.9   Replication of State and Metropolitan Fixed-Effect Models in Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 8.7 with Subsample Living Outside California

Variable*	Blacks (3)	Blacks (4)	Hispanics (3)	Hispanics (4)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.2052 (−1.83)		0.0811 (0.45)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.4915 (−3.44)		0.1176 (0.51)
R-square	0.0105	0.0105	0.0056	0.0056
Adjusted R-square	0.0105	0.0105	0.0056	0.0056
Number of Observations	258212	258212	90857	90859

Variable†	Blacks (3)	Blacks (4)	Hispanics (3)	Hispanics (4)
Immigrant/population (19–25)	−0.1374 (−1.62)		0.5445 (3.85)	
Immigrant/population (6–64)		−0.1830 (−3.68)		−0.0338 (−0.44)
R-square	0.0106	0.0106	0.0053	0.0051
Adjusted R-square	0.0105	0.0106	0.0052	0.0050
Number of Observations	191343	191343	69284	69284

Notes: This table replicates models (3) and (4) from tables 8.3, 8.4, and 8.7. Column numbers refer to the model from tables 8.3, 8.4, or 8.7 being replicated.
* State fixed effects added.
†Metropolitan fixed effects added.

Table 9.1 Natives and Foreign Born in College

All Students	U.S. Native	Foreign Born but U.S. Citizen	Foreign Born, Noncitizen but U.S. Resident	Foreign Born Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
College's Average SAT ≥ 1200				
% of tuition/fees from institutional need-based aid	7.25	10.85	11.28	10.43	
% of tuition/fees from all institutional financial aid	11.37	14.19	16.92	19.78	
Limited English home background 6.51	53.8	82.19	81.25	
Took remedial writing	1.05	3.03	4.22	12.76	
College's Average SAT ≥ 1100 and ≤ 1200				
% of tuition/fees from institutional need-based aid	4.24	4.87	6.82	9.43
% of tuition/fees from all institutional financial aid	7.72	7.66	10.52	17.26
Limited English home background	2.51	45.45	74.07	83.84
Took remedial writing	1.33	2.59	7.97	8.07
College's Average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1100				
% of tuition/fees from institutional need-based aid	2.09	2.87	3.91	3.07
% of tuition/fees from all institutional financial aid	5.04	5.12	6.80	11.54
Limited English home background	3.30	47.97	78.10	79.68
Took remedial writing	1.85	4.33	11.11	10.93
College's Average SAT ≤ 900 or College Does Not Use an Admissions Test for Selection				
% of tuition/fees from institutional grants and loans	1.37	1.65	1.61	1.91
% w/ financial aid for the disadvantaged (Pell grants, etc.)	2.66	2.78	2.38	4.44
Limited English home background	4.92	59.03	80.58	82.96
Took remedial writing	3.21	7.36	16.0	16.0

Notes: Unweighted means. See appendix table 9.1 for number of observations in each category and standard deviations.

Table 9.2 Black Natives and Black Foreign Born in College

Black	U.S. Native	Foreign Born but U.S. Citizen	Foreign Born, Noncitizen, but U.S. Resident	Foreign Born, Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
College's Average SAT ≥ 1100				
Parents' income	32,488	25,397	42,816	40,404
	[10,087]	[9,865]	[10,234]	[11,986]
Parents' highest grade completed	14.7	15.2	14.4	14.3
	[1.5]	[1.9]	[1.9]	[2.0]
SAT score[1]	952	923	960	1022
	[40]	[44]	[42]	[43]
College's Average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1000				
Parents' income	25,096	24,684	17,360	24,720
	[9.246]	[9,452]	[11,765]	[10,452]
Parents' highest grade completed	13.9	13.2	12.2	13.6
	[1.4]	[1.8]	[2.0]	[2.2]
SAT score[1]	847	841	881	896
	[42]	[42]	[43]	[44]
College's Average SAT ≤ 900 or College Does Not Use an Admissions Test for Selection				
Parents' income	25,269	29,389	20,098	26,384
	[9,987]	[9,786]	[11,452]	[12,235]
Parents' highest grade completed	13.3	13.3	12.2	13.3
	[1.7]	[1.8]	[2.0]	[2.0]
SAT score[1,2]	782	789	818	783
	[95]	[98]	[105]	[109]

Notes: Unweighted means. See appendix table 9.1 for number of observations in each category.

[1]For those students who took only the ACT test and not the SAT test, the SAT score is predicted from the ACT score.

[2]In the "Less Selective to Not Selective" category, approximately 75 percent of students do have a recorded SAT or ACT score.

Table 9.3 Hispanic Natives and Hispanic Foreign Born in College

Hispanic	U.S. Native	Foreign Born but U.S. Citizen	Foreign Born, Noncitizen, but U.S. Resident	Foreign Born, Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
College's Average SAT ≥ 1100				
Parents' income	33,884	25,606	28,999	33,651
	[9,765]	[9,976]	[9,762]	[10,236]
Parents' highest grade completed	14.4	14.2	13.8	15.4
	[1.7]	[2.0]	[1.9]	[2.01]
SAT score[1]	1076	1053	894	1083
	[41]	[44]	[42]	[45]
College's Average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1000				
Parents' income	27,264	20,169	21,774	26,369
	[8,765]	[10,256]	[9,711]	[9,452]
Parents' highest grade completed	13.8	13.6	12.1	16.1
	[1.5]	[1.6]	[2.0]	[2.2]
SAT score[1]	924	852	811	943
	[47]	[48]	[47]	[50]
College's Average SAT ≤ 900 or College Does Not Use an Admissions Test for Selection				
Parents' income	24,015	19,055	19,737	22,558
	[9,913]	[9,901]	[9,876]	[10,632]
Parents' highest grade completed	12.6	12.9	11.7	14.5
	[1.8]	[1.9]	[2.0]	[2.2]
SAT score[1,2]	818	759	729	882
	[97]	[98]	[100]	[104]

Notes: Unweighted means. See appendix table 9.1 for number of observations in each category.

[1]For those students who took only the ACT test and not the SAT test, the SAT score is predicted from the ACT score.

[2]In the "Less Selective to Not Selective," category, approximately 75 percent of students do have a recorded SAT or ACT score.

Table 9.4 Tests: Crowding Out of Black Natives by Immigrants
(Dependent Variable: Percent of College's U.S.-Born
Students Who Are Black)

	Measure of Foreign Born Is Percent of College's Total Students Who Are			
	Nonblack and Foreign Born	Black and Foreign Born	Nonblack, Nonresident Aliens	Black Nonresident Aliens
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 1200	−0.021 (0.044)	−0.407 (0.163)	0.048 (0.212)	−1.421 (0.362)
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 1100 and ≤ 1200	0.035 (0.052)	−0.328 (0.121)	0.353 (0.303)	−0.381 (0.228)
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1100	−0.119 (0.700)	1.089 (0.323)	−0.056 (0.229)	−0.449 (0.312)
(Above) × college's average SAT < 900 or no SAT required	−0.152 (0.031)	1.504 (0.086)	−0.199 (0.148)	0.655 (0.166)
College's average SAT ≥ 1200	−9.308 (3.443)	−4.460 (2.242)	−6.803 (2.850)	−5.640 (2.261)
College's average SAT ≥ 1100 and ≤ 1200	−8.841 (2.139)	−5.414 (1.594)	−8.602 (2.047)	−7.183 (1.630)
College's average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1100	−7.627 (1.590)	−5.692 (1.321)	−6.734 (1.563)	−6.486 (1.354)
College is a private college	−3.662 (0.991)	−4.336 (1.593)	−4.412 (1.048)	−4.625 (1.034)
State indicator variables	yes	yes	yes	yes
R-squared	0.319	0.401	0.326	0.329
Number of observations (colleges)[1]	1337	1337	1337	1337

Notes: Covariates not shown are: college is located in a center city, in an urban area, in a metropolitan area; college's enrollment per class is < 1000, > 1000 and < 2000, > 2000; university has professional degree programs, doctoral programs, education program, undergraduate business or vocational degrees. Standard errors in parentheses. Estimates are weighted by sample size in the colleges to correct for heteroskedasticity. If all the covariates below the fourth row of this table were dropped, the estimated coefficients for the most selective category of college (SAT > 1200) would be (respectively for the four columns): 2.005 (0.456), 2.997 (0.405), 1.338 (0.457), 3.078 (0.412). The estimates for the next most selective category of college (1100 < SAT < 1200) would be (respectively for the four columns): 2.674 (0.437), 3.401 (0.439), 2.311 (0.450), 3.876 (0.442).
[1] Historically black colleges are omitted.

Table 9.5   Tests: Crowding Out of Hispanic Natives by Immigrants (Dependent Variable: Percent of College's U.S.-Born Students Who Are Hispanic)

	Measure of Foreign-Born Is Percent of College's Total Students Who Are			
	Non-Hispanic and Foreign Born	Hispanic and Foriegn Born	Non-Hispanic, Nonresident Aliens	Hispanic, Nonresident Aliens
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 1200	−0.297 (0.076)	−0.474 (0.198)	0.080 (0.199)	−1.588 (0.672)
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 1100 and ≤ 1200	−0.280 (0.087)	−0.303 (0.145)	−0.297 (0.103)	−1.317 (0.602)
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1100	−0.248 (0.078)	0.949 (0.104)	0.071 (0.153)	−0.370 (0.436)
(Above) × college's average SAT < 900 or no SAT Required	−0.094 (0.031)	0.992 (0.123)	0.015 (0.080)	1.723 (0.264)
College's average SAT ≥ 1200	0.030 (2.470)	−0.001 (1.127)	−2.877 (1.788)	−1.785 (1.393)
College's average SAT ≥ 1100 and ≤ 1200	−1.514 (1.634)	−0.173 (0.859)	−2.569 (1.183)	−2.936 (0.939)
College's average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1100	−0.719 (1.151)	−0.818 (0.668)	−2.362 (0.943)	−1.848 (0.805)
College is a private college	−1.739 (0.697)	−1.074 (0.531)	−1.018 (0.685)	−1.037 (0.675)
State indicator variables	yes	yes	yes	yes
R-squared	0.618	0.828	0.672	0.676
Number of observations (colleges)[1]	1337	1337	1337	1337

Notes: Covariates not shown are: college is located in a center city, in an urban area, in a metropolitan area; college's enrollment per class is < 1000, > 1000 and < 2000, > 2000; university has professional degree programs, doctoral programs, education program, undergraduate business or vocational degrees. Standard errors in parentheses. Estimates are weighted by sample size in the college to correct for heteroskedasticity. If all the covariates below the fourth row of this table were dropped, the estimated coefficients for the most selective category of college (SAT > 1200) would be (respectively for the four columns): 1.433 (0.522), 1.687 (0.529), 1.189 (0.519), 1.825 (0.530). The estimates for the next most selective category of college (1100 < SAT < 1200) would be (respectively for the four columns): 1.876 (0.510), 3.897 (0.598), 1.452 (0.566), 4.987 (0.504).
[1] Historically black colleges are omitted.

Table 9.6 Tests: Crowding Out of Disadvantaged Natives by Immigrants, with Various Indicators for Being Disadvantaged (Dependent Variable: Percent of Native Students Who Are Disadvantaged)

| | Estimated Coefficient on Percent of Total Students Who Are Foreign Born for Colleges That Are | | | |
Dependent Variable	Not Selective[1]	Somewhat Selective	Very Selective	Extremely Selective
% of native students' whose parents' combined income is < $10,000	−0.016 (0.061)	−0.217 (0.086)	−0.558 (0.131)	0.208 (0.158)
% of native students whose parents' combined income is < $20,000	−0.057 (0.086)	−0.329 (0.109)	−0.748 (0.134)	0.034 (0.298)
% of native students whose parental household receives food stamps	−0.006 (0.015)	−0.023 (0.061)	−0.172 (0.099)	0.088 (0.102)
% of native students who meet Pell grant eligibility requirements	−0.089 (0.043)	−0.330 (0.097)	−0.212 (0.087)	0.013 (0.091)
% of native students *neither* of whose parents has a high school diploma	−0.024 (0.021)	−0.351 (0.063)	−0.370 (0.071)	0.023 (0.096)
% of native students *neither* of whose parents has any education beyond high school	−0.019 (0.031)	−0.334 (0.099)	−0.365 (0.102)	0.024 (0.167)
% of native students *neither* of whose parents has an associate degree or any higher college degree	−0.013 (0.029)	−0.141 (0.101)	−0.511 (0.172)	0.073 (0.120)

Notes: All other covariates in the equations estimated for this table are the same as those in tables 9.4, 9.5, and 9.7. This table varies the measure by which a native is classified as disadvantaged. Compare to table 9.7. The covariates not shown are thus: indicator variables for average SAT category of college; indicator variable for private college; state indicator variables; college is located in a center city, in an urban area, in a metropolitan area; college's enrollment per class is < 1000, > 1000 and < 2000, > 2000; university has professional degree programs, doctoral programs, education program, undergraduate business or vocational degrees. Standard errors in parentheses. Estimates are weighted by sample size in the college to correct for heteroskedasticity. Historically black colleges are omitted.
[1]Extremely Selective, average SAT score > 1200; Very Selective, average SAT score > 1100 and < 1200; Somewhat Selective, average SAT score > 900 and < 1100, Not Selective, average SAT score < 900 or admissions tests not used.

Table 9.7 Tests: Crowding Out of Disadvantaged Natives by Immigrants (Dependent Variable: Percent of College's U.S.-Born Students Who Come from Low-Income Families)[1]

	Measure of Disadvantaged Foreign Born Is Percent of College's Total Students Who Are			
	Foreign Born and from Very Low Income Families	Foreign Born and Have No Parent with More Than High School	Foreign Born and Come from a Limited English Home	Foreign Born and Take Remedial Writing
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 1200	0.211 (0.154)	0.122 (0.802)	0.375 (0.338)	−0.417 (1.576)
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 1100 and ≤ 1200	−0.153 (0.122)	−0.812 (0.264)	−0.828 (0.204)	−1.120 (0.636)
(Above) × college's average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1100	−1.571 (0.168)	−0.185 (0.203)	−0.146 (0.141)	−1.214 (0.631)
(Above) × college's average SAT < 900 or no SAT required	−0.058 (0.079)	−0.074 (0.125)	0.080 (0.100)	−0.119 (0.244)
College's average SAT ≥ 1200	−22.430 (4.176)	−15.073 (6.033)	−16.575 (6.722)	−13.800 (5.038)
College's average SAT ≥ 1100	−16.381 (2.915)	−10.266 (4.372)	−9.862 (4.287)	−13.260 (3.623)
College's average SAT ≥ 900 and ≤ 1100	−8.786 (2.448)	−11.411 (3.401)	−9.744 (3.278)	−8.627 (2.927)
College is a private college	−12.875 (2.042)	−16.371 (2.233)	−17.071 (2.236)	−16.514 (2.229)
State indicator variables	yes	yes	yes	yes
R-squared	0.348	0.320	0.342	0.330
Number of observations (colleges)[1]	1337	1337	1337	1337

Notes: Covariates not shown are: college is located in a center city, in an urban area, in a metropolitan area; college's enrollment per class is < 1000, > 1000 and < 2000, > 2000; university has professional degree programs, doctoral programs, education program. undergraduate business or vocational degrees. Standard errors in parentheses. Estimates are weighted by sample size in the college to correct for heteroskedasticity. If all the covariates below the fourth row of this table were dropped, the estimated coefficients for the most selective category of college (SAT > 1200) would be (respectively for the four columns): 8.086 (3.143), 8.870 (3.211), 9.675 (4.019), 8.432 (3.786). The estimates for the next most selective category of college (1100 < SAT < 1200) would be (respectively for the four columns): 11.652 (4.069), 10.777 (3.605), 9.562 (4.199), 10.891 (4.004).

[1]Historically black colleges are omitted.

Table 9.8   Estimates with IV Treatment of Measurement Error (Tests: Crowding Out of Minority and Disadvantaged Natives by Immigrants)

Dependent Variable *Independent Variable*	Extremely Selective[1]	Very Selective	Somewhat Selective	Not Selective
% of U.S.-born students who are black				
% of total students who are nonblack and foreign born	−0.042 (0.060)	−0.009 (0.066)	−0.014 (0.744)	−0.226 (0.068)
% of total students who are black and foreign born	−0.545 (0.270)	−0.398 (0.173)	−0.122 (0.531)	−0.103 (0.308)
% of total students who are nonblack, nonresident aliens	−0.010 (0.401)	−0.009 (0.423)	−0.079 (0.432)	−0.287 (0.248)
% of total students who are black, nonresident aliens	−1.309 (0.452)	−0.724 (0.339)	−0.394 (0.405)	0.029 (0.134)
% of U.S.-born students who are Hispanic				
% of total students who are non-Hispanic and foreign born	−0.299 (0.132)	−0.301 (0.143)	−0.320 (0.117)	−0.121 (0.060)
% of total students who are Hispanic and foreign born	−0.785 (0.294)	−0.613 (0.215)	0.023 (0.145)	0.088 (0.076)
% of total students who are non-Hispanic, nonresident aliens	−0.135 (0.288)	−0.397 (0.179)	0.019 (0.200)	−0.108 (0.122)
% of total students who are Hispanic, nonresident aliens	−1.386 (0.661)	−1.311 (0.653)	−0.538 (0.576)	−0.141 (0.459)
% of U.S.-born students who come from low-income families				
% of foreign-born students who come from very low income families	0.090 (0.203)	−0.482 (0.193)	−1.332 (0.387)	−0.045 (0.127)

Estimated Coefficient on Independent Variable for Colleges That Are

Table 9.8   *Continued*

Dependent Variable *Independent Variable*	Estimated Coefficient on Independent Variable for Colleges That Are			
	Extremely Selective[1]	Very Selective	Somewhat Selective	Not Selective
% of foreign-born students who do not have a parent with more than high school	−0.169 (0.984)	−0.628 (0.300)	−0.610 (0.310)	−0.100 (0.142)
% of foreign-born students who come from limited-English homes	−0.056 (0.467)	−0.804 (0.316)	−0.619 (0.203)	−0.027 (0.156)
% of foreign-born students who take remedial writing	−0.578 (2.114)	−1.319 (0.719)	−1.255 (0.686)	−0.551 (0.337)

Notes: Except for constant, all covariates are shown. (College characteristics drop out in first-differenced specification.) Standard errors in parentheses. Estimates weighted by sample size in the college to correct for heteroskedasticity and exacerbation of attenuation bias in first differences (see text). Historically black colleges omitted. See equation (9.9) in text. Observations totaled 762.

[1]Extremely Selective, average SAT score > 1200; Very Selective, average SAT score > 1100 and < 1200; Somewhat Selective, average SAT score > 900 and < 1100; Not Selective, average SAT score < 900 or admissions tests not used.

Table 9.9   Instrumental Variables. First-Differenced Estimates
(Tests: Crowding Out of Disadvantaged Natives by
California Colleges That Are More Accessible to
Immigrants)

Dependent Variable *Independent Variable*	IV Estimated Coefficient on Independent Variable for Colleges That Are	
	More Selective	Less Selective
% of US.-born students who are black		
% of total students who are *black, nonresident aliens*	−0.969 (0.675)	0.009 (0.186)
% of U.S.-born students who are Hispanic		
% of total students who are *Hispanic, nonresident aliens*	−1.212 (0.899)	−0.130 (0.404)
% of U.S.-born students who come from low-income families		
% of foreign-born students who come *from very low income families*	−0.639 (0.308)	−0.243 (0.128)
% of foreign-born students who do not *have a parent with more than high school*	−0.543 (1.033)	−0.191 (0.155)
% of foreign-born students who come *from limited-English homes*	−0.699 (0.587)	−0.172 (0.190)
% of foreign-born students who take *remedial writing*	−0.588 (1.909)	−0.239 (0.402)

Implied First-Stage of Instrumental Variables Estimation

Dependent Variable	Estimated Coefficient on Indicator for California State University for Colleges That Are	
	More Selective[1]	Less Selective
% of total students who are black, nonresident aliens	0.200 (0.049)	0.153 (0.054)
% of total students who are Hispanic, nonresident aliens	3.104 (0.706)	2.868 (0.654)
% of foreign-born students who come from very low income families	1.539 (0.608)	2.043 (0.644)
% of foreign-born students who do not have a parent with more than high school	1.817 (0.667)	2.314 (0.749)

(Table continues on p. 314.)

Table 9.9   *Continued*

Dependent Variable *Independent Variable*	IV Estimated Coefficient on Independent Variable for Colleges That Are	
	More Selective	Less Selective
% of foreign-born students who come from limited-English homes	2.899 (0.787)	2.720 (0.811)
% of foreign-born students who take remedial writing	1.838 (0.709)	1.977 (0.746)

Notes: Except for constants, all covariates are shown. (College characteristics drop out in first-differenced specification.) Standard errors in parentheses. Estimates weighted by sample size in the college to correct for heteroskedasticity and exacerbation of attenuation bias in first differences (see text).

[1] See equations (9.9) and (9.10) in text. Observations totaled 87, all in California. More Selective, average SAT score > 950; Less Selective, average SAT score < 950.

Appendix Table 9a.1

	U.S.-Born Citizen	Foreign-Born U.S. Citizen	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen Resident	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
Very Selective 1				
White	83.68	35.20	27.39	33.68
Black	5.19	5.10	6.84	5.26
Asian	4.87	46.42	57.53	51.57
American Indian	0.44	0.51	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	5.80	12.75	8.21	9.47
Parents' income	52432.58	38280.56	31025.12	32185.60
	[12673.11]	[10472.81]	[9872.74]	[10525.71]
Parents' highest grade completed	16.48	16.21	15.46	15.55
	[1.43]	[1.80]	[2.15]	[2.30]
Limited-English home background	6.51	53.80	82.19	81.25
SAT Score[1]	1186.65	1198.51	1105.91	1194.29
	[39.54]	[40.45]	[41.42]	[50.30]
Took remedial writing	1.05	3.03	4.22	12.76

	U.S.-Born Citizen	Foreign-Born U.S. Citizen	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen Resident	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
Took remedial math	0.85	2.02	1.42	3.22
Took remedial study skills	0.93	2.03	1.42	2.15
Took remedial reading	1.05	1.51	5.63	9.47
Public college/ university	39.73	44.22	50.68	30.20
Private college/ university	60.26	55.77	49.31	69.79
New England region[2]	9.01	8.04	2.73	6.25
Mid-East region[2]	27.76	22.11	24.65	46.87
Great Lakes region[2]	17.25	20.60	13.69	11.45
Plains region[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South-East region[2]	26.47	15.57	12.32	13.54
South-West region[2]	0.60	2.51	0.00	3.12
Rocky Mountain region[2]	0.92	0.50	0.00	3.12
Far West region[2]	15.52	24.12	46.57	15.62
Number of observations this category	5010	399	352	395
Very Selective 2				
White	89.01	37.69	31.01	24.22
Black	4.08	3.66	5.69	3.96
Asian	2.41	46.59	51.26	66.51
American Indian	0.74	0.52	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	3.73	11.51	12.02	4.40
Parents' income	45392.38	33730.34	29554.78	21347.00
	[11626.41]	[9872.47]	[9272.98]	[10613.87]
Parents' highest grade completed	15.46	15.36	14.76	14.75
	[1.40]	[1.63]	[1.65]	[2.05]
Limited-English home background	2.51	45.45	74.07	83.84
SAT score[1]	1047.77	1052.30	924.57	989.41
	[43.26]	[39.45]	[43.21]	[42.46]
Took remedial writing	1.33	2.59	7.97	8.07
Took remedial math	1.91	2.08	1.86	2.25
Took remedial study skills	1.26	1.30	1.87	1.80
Took remedial reading	1.30	3.11	6.13	8.00

	U.S.-Born Citizen	Foreign-Born U.S. Citizen	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen Resident	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
Public college/ university	64.78	63.21	77.30	67.82
Private college/ university	35.21	36.78	22.69	32.17
New England region[2]	8.16	11.65	5.52	5.65
Mid-East region[2]	15.89	14.24	19.63	12.60
Great Lakes region[2]	19.21	10.62	13.49	15.21
Plains region[2]	10.98	6.21	10.42	6.95
South-East region[2]	17.20	14.76	7.97	13.91
South-West region[2]	13.35	18.65	17.79	20.43
Rocky Mountain region[2]	3.05	1.03	0.61	3.04
Far West region[2]	12.11	22.79	24.53	22.17
Number of observations this category	13261	772	728	852
Somewhat Selective				
White	89.13	45.93	28.78	31.55
Black	5.03	4.06	6.56	2.45
Asian	0.62	26.79	45.95	56.14
American Indian	0.67	1.19	2.02	0.40
Hispanic	4.52	22.00	16.66	9.42
Parents' income	36333.79 [9872.06]	32385.08 [10762.20]	26016.20 [9814.10]	15674.17 [9736.15]
Parents' highest grade completed	14.63 [1.21]	14.55 [1.30]	14.11 [1.59]	15.27 [1.60]
Limited-English home background	3.30	47.97	78.10	79.68
SAT score[1]	957.86 [49.02]	939.82 [50.45]	880.16 [52.12]	855.36 [50.01]
Took remedial writing	1.85	4.33	11.11	10.93
Took remedial math	3.95	2.89	9.18	2.03
Took remedial study skills	1.72	1.69	5.67	2.86
Took remedial reading	2.19	3.85	10.60	10.16
Public college/ university	77.38	71.83	70.64	82.86
Private college/ university	22.28	27.20	29.35	17.13
Private, for-profit college	0.32	0.95	0.00	0.00

	U.S.-Born Citizen	Foreign-Born U.S. Citizen	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen Resident	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
New England region[2]	1.94	2.62	1.49	1.19
Mid-East region[2]	8.03	9.78	18.40	9.96
Great Lakes region[2]	22.28	16.94	20.39	20.31
Plains region[2]	17.23	10.26	4.97	9.56
South-East region[2]	30.60	29.35	25.87	33.86
South-West region[2]	11.93	14.08	13.93	17.13
Rocky Mountain region[2]	3.92	2.62	3.98	3.98
Far West region[2]	2.81	8.11	10.44	3.98
Number of observations this category	22412	843	1007	962
Less Selective to Not Selective				
White	76.67	33.56	21.16	27.42
Black	13.84	10.22	13.58	8.65
Asian	1.09	29.54	29.96	49.69
American Indian	1.21	0.81	0.52	0.61
Hispanic	7.16	25.84	34.75	13.60
Parents' income	33277.51	27510.36	22509.96	18603.33
	[9234.77]	[9943.82]	[9768.08]	[10812.44]
Parents' highest grade completed	13.92	13.95	13.08	14.43
	[2.06]	[2.19]	[2.32]	[2.14]
Limited-English home background	4.92	59.03	80.58	82.96
SAT score[1]	875.78	861.50	820.53	889.15
	[105.67]	[109.78]	[105.67]	[130.62]
% with no ACT/ SAT score	71.76	85.61	91.59	90.68
Took remedial writing	3.21	7.36	16.00	15.90
Took remedial math	6.38	5.85	9.83	4.56
Took remedial study skills	1.98	3.25	4.83	4.80
Took remedial reading	3.99	7.53	17.71	15.98
Public college/ university	60.83	58.34	52.14	55.87
Private college/ university	23.55	26.08	22.46	33.80
Private, for-profit college	15.60	15.56	25.38	10.32
New England region[2]	5.49	5.03	3.66	2.63
Mid-East region[2]	18.55	24.72	32.94	26.92

	U.S.-Born Citizen	Foreign-Born U.S. Citizen	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen Resident	Foreign-Born, Noncitizen, Nonresident Alien
Great Lakes region[2]	12.74	6.75	6.42	5.87
Plains region[2]	4.73	2.03	0.62	1.61
South-East region[2]	25.12	17.08	10.80	19.23
South-West region[2]	12.32	11.47	7.32	4.85
Rocky Mountain region[2]	4.21	3.18	0.89	1.82
Far West region[2]	16.08	27.53	37.14	37.04
Number of observations this category	49934	3362	2436	1028

Notes: For variables that are not indicator variables, the numbers in square brackets are standard deviations. "Very Selective 1" includes colleges/universities whose average composite SAT score is greater than 1200; "Very Selective 2" includes those whose average composite SAT score is between 1100 and 1200; "Somewhat Selective" includes those whose average composite SAT score is between 900 and 1100; "Less Selective to Not Selective" includes (1) those whose average composite SAT score is lower than 900 and (2) those with fewer than 30 percent of students taking SAT or ACT tests.

[1]For those students who took only the ACT test and not the SAT test, the SAT score is predicted from the ACT score.

[2]The location of the college or university, not necessarily of the student's residence.

Table 10.1   Crime and Immigration Means

Variable	Ciminal Justice Outcomes	
	1979 to 1982 Sample	1988 to 1992 Sample
Any income from crime in 1979[a]	0.293 (0.455)	
Interviewed in jail	0.044 (0.206)	0.130 (0.337)
Sample sizes	854	897

Immigration Measure	Immigration Rates ($\times 100$)	
	1979 to 1982 Sample	1988 to 1992 Sample
Male immigrants/males	7.84 (6.70)	12.39 (10.57)
Recent male immigrants/ males	3.43 (3.04)	8.76 (8.07)
Hispanic male immigrants/ males	2.31 (3.25)	5.26 (6.56)
Recent Hispanic male immigrants/males	1.14 (1.43)	3.94 (5.10)
Sample sizes	854	897

Note: Figures in parentheses are standard deviations.
[a]Sample size is 744 due to item nonresponse.

Table 10.2 Probit Coefficients from Baseline Specifications

Variable	Any Income from Crime in 1979 (1)	Ever Interviewed in Jail, 1979 to 1982 (2)	Ever Interviewed in Jail, 1988 to 1992 (3)
Education	−0.073 (0.028)	−0.133 (0.048)	−0.188 (0.028)
Married	−0.043 (0.381)	0.006 (0.449)	−0.502 (0.185)
Union	0.397 (0.144)	0.096 (0.239)	−0.456 (0.168)
Brother is a criminal	0.110 (0.195)	0.845 (0.276)	0.411 (0.176)
Unemployment rate	−0.015 (0.019)	−0.076 (0.040)	−0.043 (0.042)
Age	−0.022 (0.031)	0.133 (0.044)	0.026 (0.035)
lnL	−440.3	−141.2	−304.0
Sample size	742	854	897

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. In addition to the variables shown, all regressions include region dummies, a dummy equal to one if the respondent had no brother in the sample, and are missing value flags for the education and unemployment variables.

Table 10.3   Cross-Sectional Probit Estimates of the Effect of Immigration on Crime

	Dependent Variable		
Immigration Measure (×100)	Any Income from Crime in 1979 (1)	Ever Interviewed in Jail, 1979 to 1982 (2)	Ever Interviewed in Jail, 1988 to 1992 (3)
Male immigrants/males	−0.012	−0.038	−0.007
	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.006)
	[−0.004]	[−0.003]	[−0.001]
Recent male immigrants/ males	−0.026	−0.058	−0.008
	(0.019)	(0.024)	(0.008)
	[−0.009]	[−0.005]	[−0.002]
Hispanic male immigrants/ males	−0.018	−0.057	−0.008
	(0.013)	(0.030)	(0.008)
	[−0.006]	[−0.005]	[−0.002]
Recent Hispanic male immigrants/males	−0.034	−0.091	−0.009
	(0.038)	(0.055)	(0.011)
	[−0.012]	[−0.008]	[−0.002]
Sample sizes	742	854	897

Notes: Each coefficient is from a separate regression. In addition to the immigration measure, each regression includes all the variables listed or mentioned in table 10.2. Standard errors are in parentheses; mean marginal effects are in square brackets.

Table 10.4 Probit Estimates of the Effect of Immigration on Incarceration from Pooled Sample

| | Dependent Variable: Ever Interviewed in Jail | | |
| | Specification and Sample | | |
Immigration Measure (×100)	Ordinary Probit; Full Sample (1)	Ordinary Probit; Sample for Which MA Fixed Effects Can Be Estimated (2)	Probit with MA Fixed Effects (3)
Male immigrants/males	−0.0108 (0.0065) [−0.0015]	−0.0184 (0.0070) [−0.0027]	−0.0057 (0.0153) [−0.0008]
Recent male immigrants/ males	−0.0104 (0.0084) [−0.0015]	−0.0206 (0.0089) [−0.0031]	−0.0046 (0.0147) [−0.0006]
Hispanic male immigrants/ males	−0.0116 (0.0099) [−0.0016]	−0.0229 (0.0111) [−0.0034]	−0.0081 (0.0216) [−0.0011]
Recent Hispanic male immigrants/males	−0.0101 (0.0127) [−0.0014]	−0.0250 (0.0136) [−0.0037]	−0.0086 (0.0209) [−0.0012]
Sample sizes	1751	1571	1571

Notes: Each coefficient is from a separate regression. In addition to the immigration measure, each regression includes all the variables listed or mentioned in table 10.2, plus a period dummy for observations drawn from the 1988 to 1992 period. Standard errors, robust to the dependence that arises from drawing multiple observations per household, are in parentheses. Mean marginal effects are in square brackets.