Figure 1.1   Percentage SCE of All Immigrants
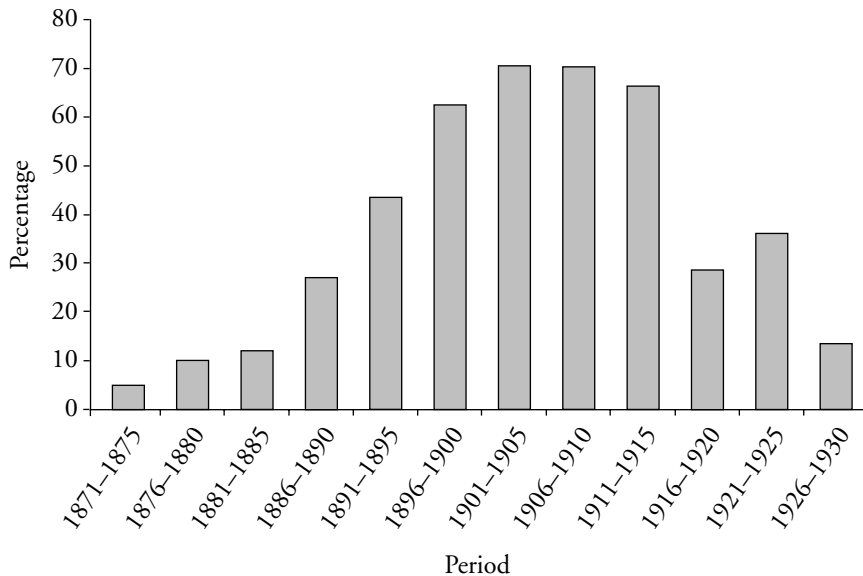
Figure 1.2   SCE Immigrants (1871–1930) to Arrive in Each Period

Figure 1.3   Post-1914 SCE Immigration in Detail
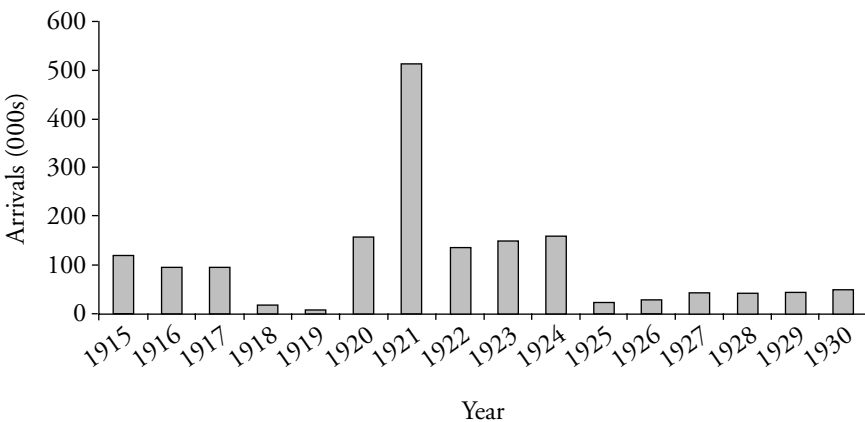
Figure 1.4   SCE Second-Generation Birth Cohorts
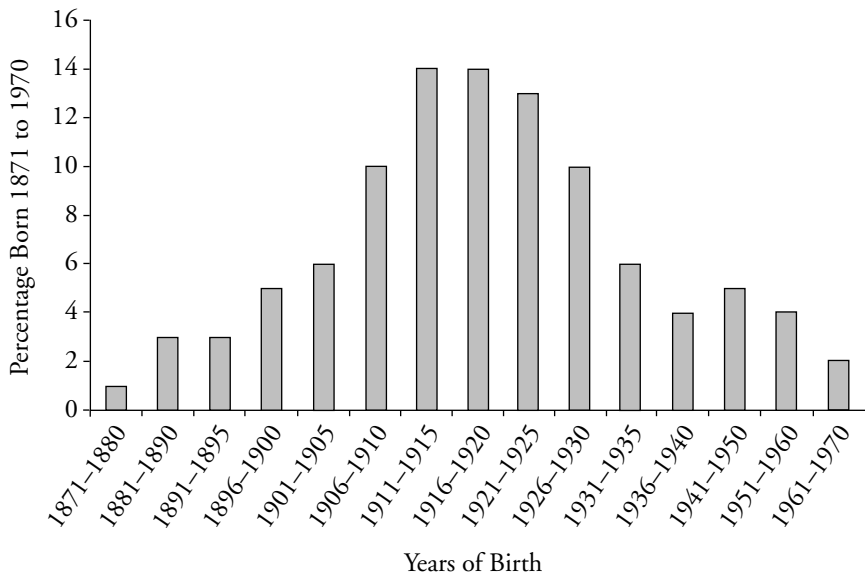
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1880, 1900 through 1920, and 1940 through 1970 censuses.

Figure 1.5   SCE Second Generation with Native-Born Parent

Years of Birth

Figure 1.6   "Atypical" Among All SCE Second Generation Born
               1911–1940
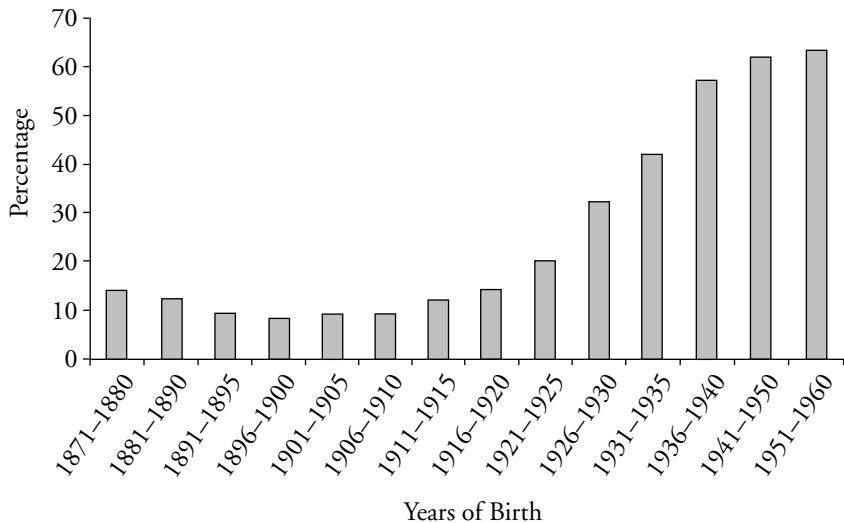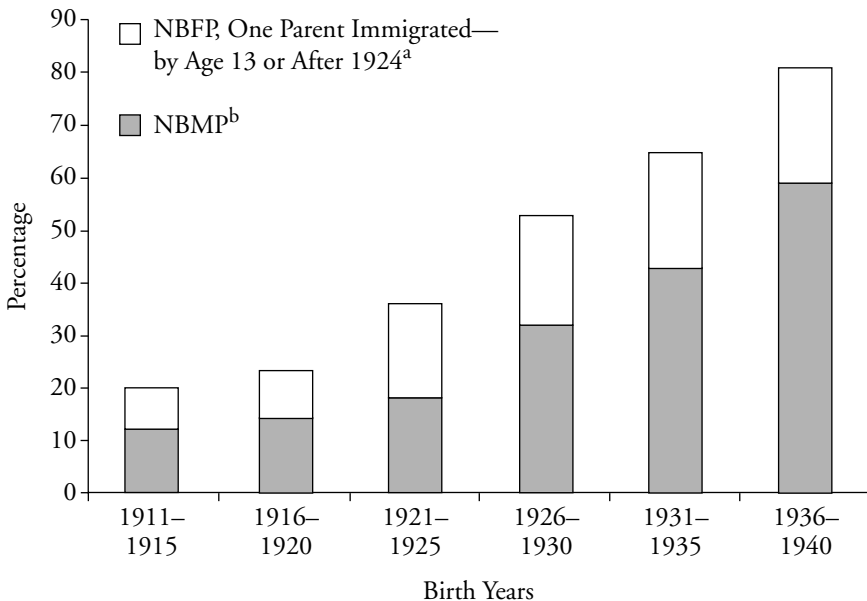
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1880, 1900 through 1920, and 1940 through 1970 censuses.
Note: For details of estimation, see Perlmann (2001b, tables 8 and 9).
[a]NBFP: native born of foreign parentage (both parents are foreign born).
[b]NBMP: native born of mixed parentage (one foreign- and one native-born parent).

Figure 1.7   Second-Generation Birth Cohorts, 1966–2000
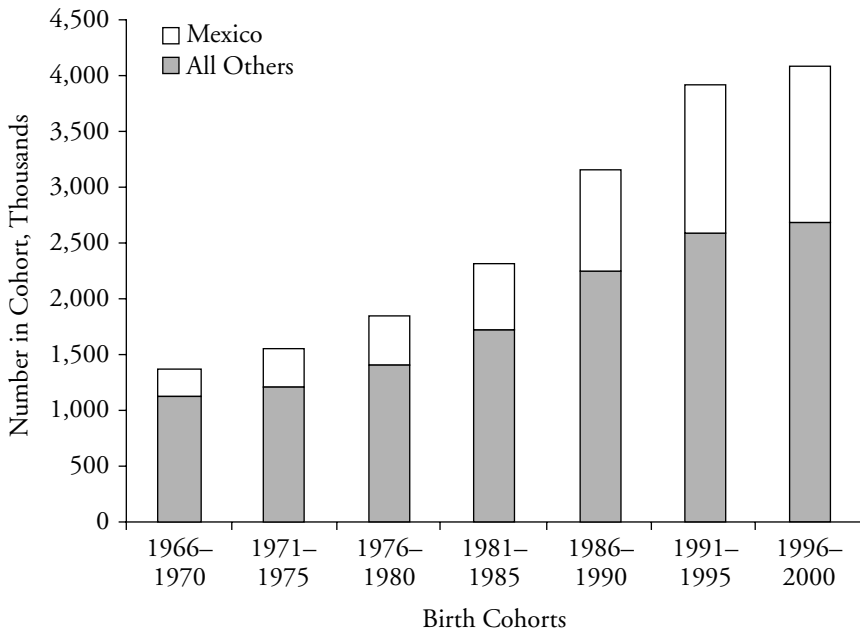
Figure 1.8   Second-Generation Children with Two Foreign-Born Parents, Selected Groups

Table 1.1   Overview of Immigration to United States, 1899–1924

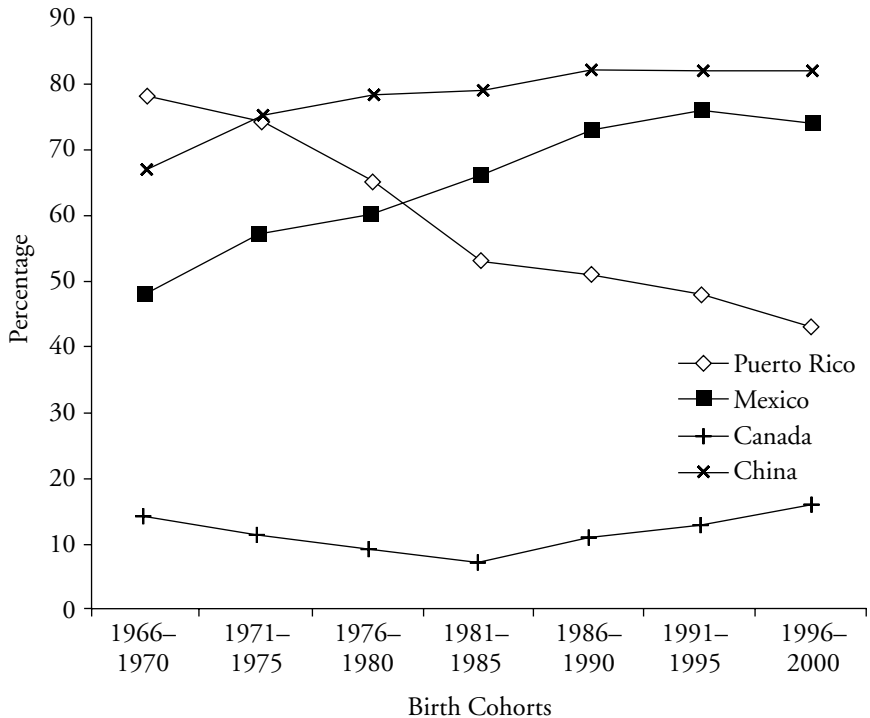| Group (by Race or People)	Number (000s) a	All b	Net of Return Migration (Estimate) c
SCE groups			
SCEN (SCE, non-Jews)	9074	52	44
Central and eastern European			
Polish	1483		
All other central and eastern European	2795		
Southern European			
Italian	3821		
All other southern Europeans	975		
Jews from central and eastern Europe (Hebrews)	1838	11	14
Non-SCE groups	6379	37	42
German, Northwestern Europe, Canada			
German	1317		
British	984		
Irish	809		
Scandinavian	956		
Canada (Anglo and French)	825		
All other	364		
All other: immigrants not from Europe or Canada			
Mexican	447		
All other	677		
Total	17291	100	100

The header spans "Immigration" over the three data columns, with "Percentage for Subtotals" spanning columns b and c.

Source: Archdeacon (1983), table V-3 (see also Ferenczi 1929, tables 13 and 19).
Note: The United States Commissioner of Immigration reported immigrant arrivals by "race or people" beginning in 1899. The following races or peoples are included in the SCEN subcategory "all other central and eastern Europe": Russian, Slovak, Croatian/Slovenian, Magyar, Ruthenian, Lithuanian, Finnish, Bohemian/Moravian, Rumanian, Dalmatian/Bosnian/Herzogovinian, and Bulgarian/Serbian/Montenegrin; the SCEN subcategory "all other southern Europe" includes: Greek, Armenian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish. Hebrews included Jews from any country, but the overwhelming majority in this period were born in central or eastern Europe. See Perlmann (2001) for more detail by immigrant group. The total net of return migration (000s) is estimated at 12309 (or 71 percent of total immigration), of which net SCEN immigration is estimated at 5379. Archdeacon's estimate for totals net of return migration is: (col. c) = (col a) × (1 − r/v) where r = average annual return migration 1908 to 1924 (years for which the data are available) and v = the average annual immigration (1899 to 1924).

Table 1.2   Educational Attainment for Selected Second-Generation SCE Groups

Group	Cohort	Percentage of Second Generation			Mean Grades of Education	
		NBFP	NBMP	Total	NBFP	NBMP
Men						
SCE	1916–1925	81	19	100	11.14	11.57
	1926–1935	63	37	100	12.03	12.32
Italians	1916–1925	82	18	100	10.64	11.12
	1926–1935	64	36	100	11.37	11.79
Poles	1916–1925	84	16	100	10.75	10.99
	1926–1935	67	33	100	11.94	12.11
Other C + E	1916–1925	79	21	100	11.31	11.85
Europe	1926–1935	61	39	100	12.24	12.64
Women						
SCE	1916–1925	81	19	100	10.63	11.24
	1926–1935	65	35	100	11.52	11.76
Italians	1916–1925	81	19	100	10.18	10.80
	1926–1935	66	34	100	11.06	11.45
Poles	1916–1925	83	17	100	10.31	10.69
	1926–1935	67	33	100	11.51	11.70
Other C + E	1916–1925	79	21	100	10.84	11.64
Europe	1926–1935	62	38	100	11.76	11.93

Source: IPUMS dataset, 1960 census.
Note: NBFP: native born of foreign parentage (that is, two foreign-born parents).
NBMP: native born of mixed parentage (that is, one foreign-born parent).

Table 1.3   Ages of SCE Second-Generation Cohorts

Cohort	1891–1895	1896–1900	1901–1905	1906–1910	1911–1915	1916–1920	1921–1925	1926–1930	Total
Number in SCE (000s)	400	527	720	1117	1582	1658	1536	1183	8723
Proportion of all cohorts	5	6	8	13	18	19	18	14	100
Age at									
Start of Great Depression (circa 1930)	35 to 39	30 to 34	25 to 29	20 to 24	15 to 19	10 to 14	5 to 9	0 to 4	0 to 39
America enters World War II (1941)	46 to 50	41 to 45	36 to 40	31 to 35	26 to 30	21 to 25	16 to 20	11 to 15	11 to 50
End of World War II (1945)	50 to 54	45 to 49	40 to 44	35 to 39	30 to 34	25 to 29	20 to 24	15 to 19	15 to 54
Near end of the postwar growth period (1970)	75 to 79	70 to 74	65 to 69	60 to 64	55 to 59	50 to 54	45 to 49	40 to 45	40 to 79

Source: IPUMS datasets, 1910 through 1920, 1940 through 1970 censuses.

Table 1.4	Mexican-Born Population
Year	Population (000s)
1900	103
1910	222
1920	486
1930	617
1940	377
1950	454
1960	576
1970	759
1980	2199
1990	4298
2000	8771

Source: Bean and Stevens (2003, 54).

Table 1.5   Generational Standing of Mexican-Origin Population in 2000

| | Percentage Each Age Group | | |
Generational Standing	All Ages	25–34	55–64
1) *All persons of Mexican origin*			
U.S. born	38	39	49
Mexican born	62	61	51
Total	100	100	100
2) *U.S.-born persons of Mexican origin*			
Two parents born in Mexico		22	15
One parent born in Mexico		16	21
Both parents born in United States		62	64
One to four grandparents born in Mexico		*32*	
No grandparents born in Mexico		*30*	
Total		100	100

Source: IPUMS dataset, 2000 census (for panel 1); CPS 1998–2001 and CPS, October 1979 (for italicized cells in panel 2).
Note: The 1979 CPS data on birthplace, parental birthplaces and ancestry was used as follows. 1. To identify children, four to thirteen years of age, native born of native parentage (NBNP), with a parent reporting Mexican ancestry. 2. To determine the proportion of this group with a Mexican-born grandparent (from the survey data on the children's parents, which includes their own parents' birthplaces). The proportion in number 2 was applied to the respondents twenty-five to thirty-four years of age, NBNP, reporting Mexican origin in the 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets.

Table 1.6   Immigrants and Second Generation in 2000

Place of Origin	Immigrants Arrived Since 1968, Born 1936 to 1985 Percentage	Second Generation, Born 1966 to 2000 Percentage
Mexico	32	34
Caribbean	9	8
Central America	7	6
South America	6	5
China	4	3
Philippines	5	3
Other Asia	17	14
Europe	12	19
Canada	2	3
Other	4	5
Total	100	100

Source: IPUMS datasets, 1980 to 2000 census.
Note: Second generation, U.S.-born children living with an immigrant parent. Origins of 1991 to 2000 birth cohort: Mexican, 39 percent; European 13 percent.

Table 1.7   Origins of Native-Born Children with a Mexican Parent
              (Two-Parent Families Only)

	Percentage						
Other Parent	1966–1970	1971–1975	1976–1980	1981–1985	1986–1990	1991–1995	1996–2000
U.S. born							
No Hispanic ancestry	11	9	10	9	8	7	7
Hispanic (but not Mexican) ancestry	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Mexican ancestry	39	32	28	22	16	14	16
Subtotal:	52	43	40	34	27	24	26
Foreign born							
Other country	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
Mexico	45	53	56	62	70	73	71
All origins	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: IPUMS datasets, 1980 to 2000 censuses.

Figure 2.1   Wage Inequality, 1940 to 1995
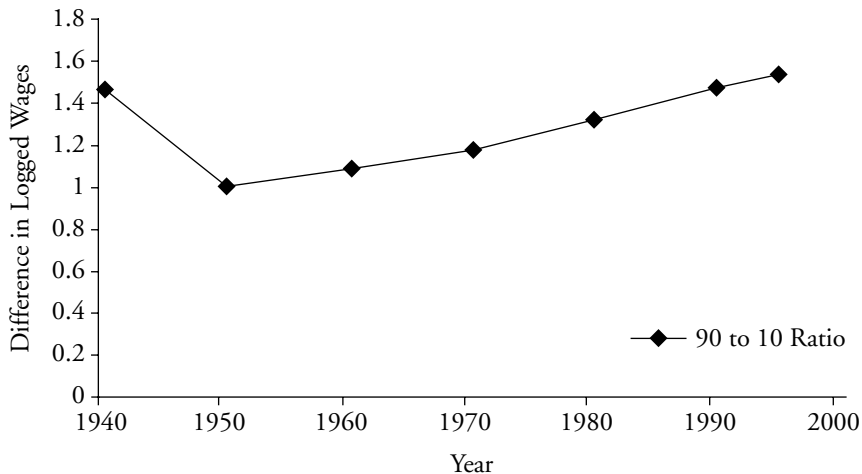
Note: Inequality is measured here by the ratio of wages for workers at the 90th to the 10th percentile of wage workers (full-time adult male nonagricultural workers included).

Figure 2.2   Ethnic Wage Ratios, Estimated and Observed 1910 to 2000
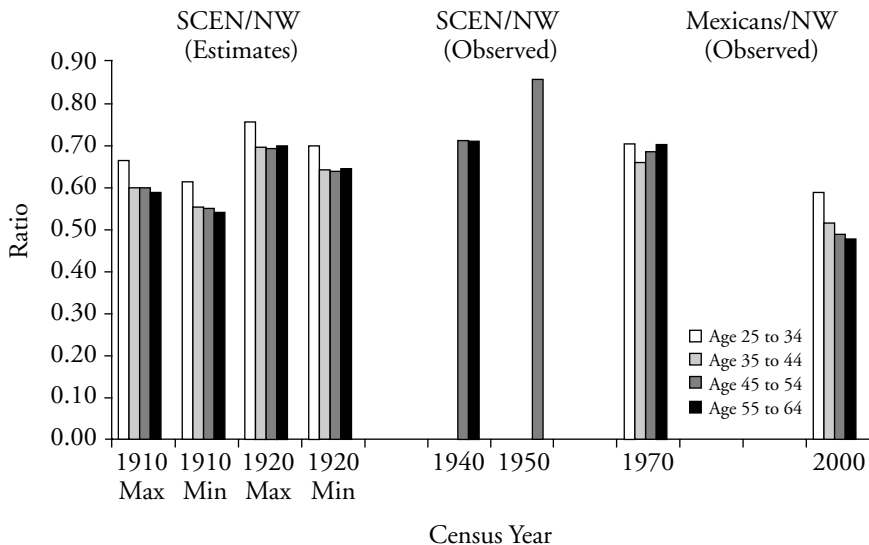
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910 to 1920, 1940 to 1970, and 2000 censuses.
Note: See appendix for a description of the 1910 and 1920 estimates. Ratios for 1910 to 1970 include all SCEN male immigrants without regard to length of residence in the United States. See discussion in text (and see table A.3 for 1920). Ratios for 2000 include all Mexican male immigrants without regard to length of residence in the United States. Restricting the eldest cohort to men who had arrived in the United States by 1970 increases the ratio from .47 to .54.

Figure 2.3   Real Wages of Immigrant Male Cohorts: SCEN and Mexican
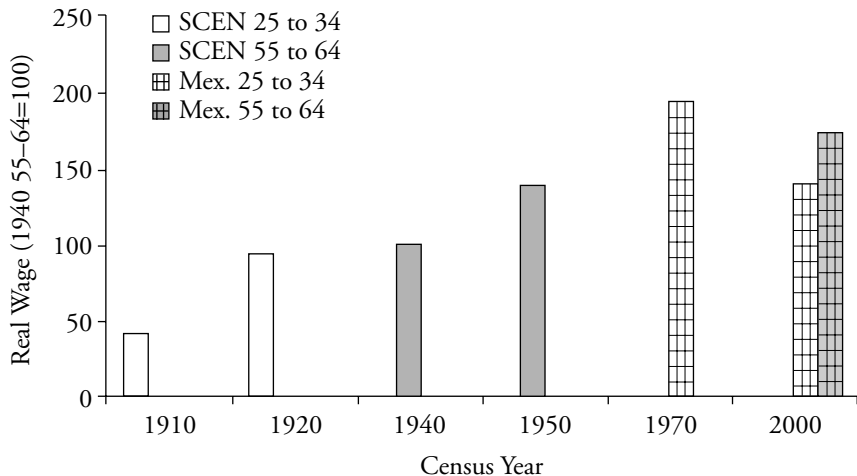
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910 and 1920, 1940 to 1970, and 2000 censuses and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2005).

Table 2.1   Occupations over a Century: Native Whites and Immigrants

A. SCEN and Native Whites: Men in 1910 and 1940

Strata	25 to 34 in 1910		25 to 34 in 1910 NW SCEN Excl. Farming Strata		35 to 44 in 1920		55 to 64 in 1940	
	NW	SCEN	NW	SCEN	NW	SCEN	NW	SCEN
Professional	4	1	7	1	5	0	6	2
Farmer	21	2			25	5	24	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors	8	5	12	6	11	9	13	11
Clerical and sales	12	2	18	2	11	3	11	4
Skilled	16	13	24	14	19	20	18	18
Semiskilled	15	28	21	29	12	26	10	23
Service	3	4	5	5	3	5	6	9
Farm laborer	11	3			4	2	4	2
Other unskilled	9	41	13	44	8	27	10	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subtotal: low skill	37	77	39	78	27	60	29	58

B. Mexicans and Native Whites: Men in 1970 and 2000

Strata	25 to 34 in 1970		55 to 64 in 2000		25 to 34 in 2000	
	NW	Mexicans	NW	Mexicans in U.S., 30 Years and Older	NW	Mexicans
Professional	20	5	22	5	22	3
Farmer	2	0	2	1	1	1
Managers, officials, and proprietors	10	3	17	6	13	4
Clerical and sales	14	6	15	6	14	6
Skilled	25	21	19	21	21	23
Semiskilled	19	33	14	25	14	24
Service	5	9	7	14	9	15
Farm laborer	1	12	0	8	0	6
Other unskilled	5	12	4	13	6	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subtotal: low skill	30	65	26	60	29	64

Source: IPUMS datasets 1910, 1920, 1940, 1970, and 2000 censuses.

Table 2.2   Ethnic Wage Ratios for Immigrants When Second Generation at Age Fifteen

Second Generation Birth Cohorts a	Second Generation at Age Fifteen b	Wage Ratios for Years in b		Wage Ratios (from Figure 2.2) e	Midpoint Estimates f
		Census Years c	Men of Age d		
1896–1905	1911–1920	1910	35–54	0.58 ⎱	0.63
		1920	35–54	0.67 ⎰	
1906–1915	1921–1930	1920	35–44	0.67 ⎱	0.69
		1940	55–64	0.71 ⎰	
1916–1925	1931–1940	1920	25–34	0.73 ⎱	0.72
		1940	45–54	0.71 ⎰	
1966–1975	1981–1990	1980	35–54	0.61 ⎱	0.60
		1990	35–54	0.59 ⎰	

Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910 to 1920, 1940 to 2000 censuses.

Note: Column e: ethnic wage ratios are means of ratios shown in figure 2.2—for most cells, a mean for 2 or 3 decennial age cohorts. Also, ratios from 1910 and 1920 are means of minimum and maximum estimates given in figure 2.2. Ratios for the 1980 and 1990 Mexicans in column e do not derive from figure 2.2; they were calculated here for Mexican men who had arrived by 1970.

Figure 3.1   Men's Education: Immigrants Versus Natives
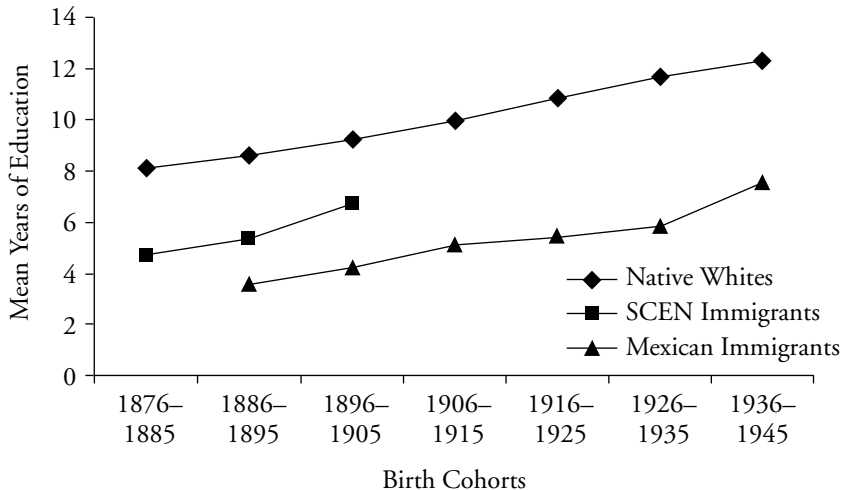
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1940 to 1970.
Note: Data on attainment are unavailable before 1940, and for some cohorts much larger samples are available from 1960 to 1970 than from 1940 to 1950. So education data for the birth cohorts 1876 to 1885, 1886 to 1905, 1906 to 1925, and 1926 to 1945 were drawn when respondents were respectively fifty-five to sixty-four, forty-five to sixty-four, twenty-five to forty-four and twenty-five to thirty-four years of age. This selection method introduces a source of distortion because responses about eduational attainment tend to rise modestly with age.

Figure 3.2   Men's Education: Second Generation Versus Natives
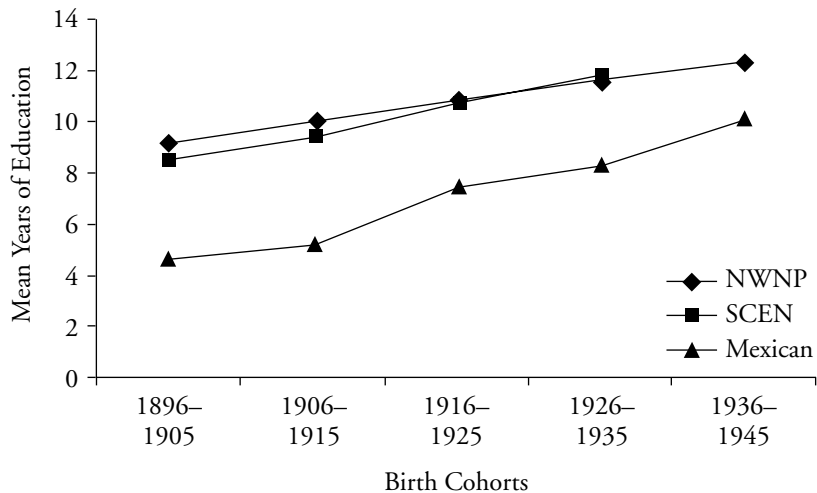
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1940 to 1970.

Figure 3.3   First- to Second-Generation Catch-Up: SCEN and Mexican Men

Difference from Native Whites in Mean Years of Schooling (Standardized)

- SCEN 1
- SCEN 2
- Mexican 1
- Mexican 2

Birth Cohorts

1896–1905 (Second Generation Only)
1876–1885 and 1906–1915
1886–1895 and 1916–1925
1896–1905 and 1926–1935
1936–1945 and 1966–1975
1946–1955 (First Generation Only)
1956–1965 (First Generation Only)
1966–1975 (First Generation Only)
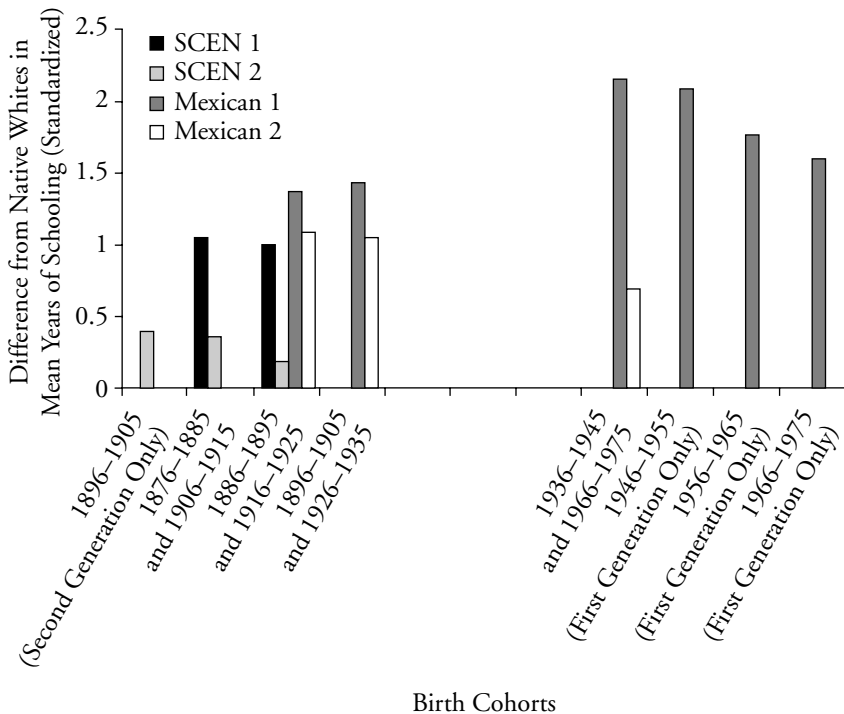
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1940 to 1970, and 2000 censuses.
Note: See note to figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4   First- to Second-Generation Catch-Up: SCEN and Mexican Women
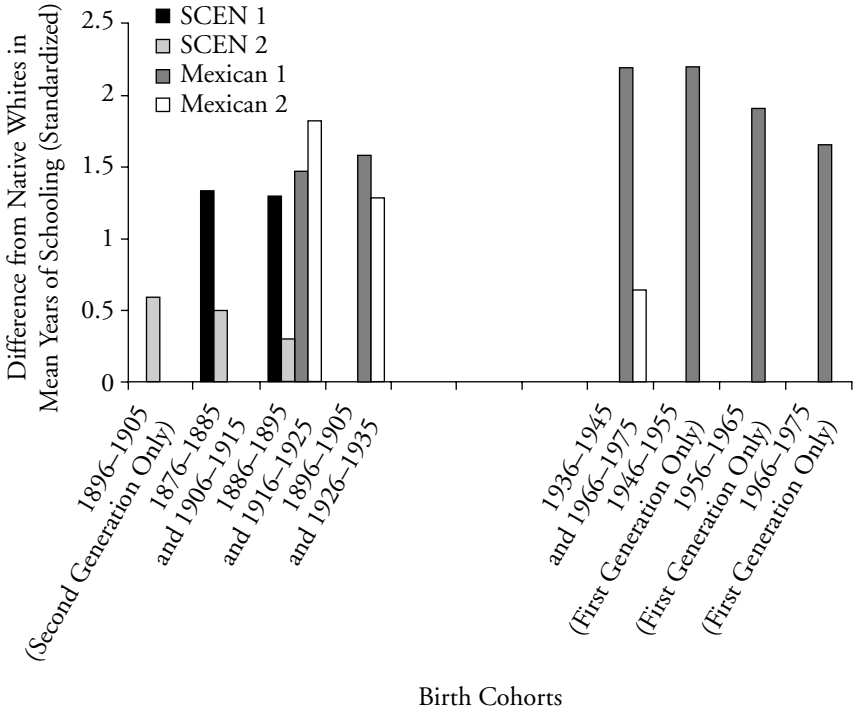
Notes: Birth cohorts shown together are thirty years apart, approximating first and second generations. Standardized ethnic difference in educational attainment: grade of schooling attained was regressed on ethnic dummy variables, age (continuous var.), region, and metro status. Coefficient on ethnic dummy variable for SCEN (or Mexican) is ethnic difference in mean education. The coefficient was then divided by the standard deviation for grades of schooling completed in the male or female birth cohort. The 1936 to 1945 Mexican cohort: see note to figure 3.1 on censuses used for each cohort. However, for figures 3.3 and 3.4, the data for the 1936 to 1945 birth cohort were drawn from the 2000 (rather than 1970) census—so that all the evidence on recent Mexican cohorts comes from Census 2000. Based on the 1970 data, the 1936 to 1945 Mexican immigrant columns (male and female) would be about half a standard deviation lower than shown above, but still well above the earlier SCEN immigrant levels. (On discontinuities in education data across recent censuses, see also appendix and Mare 1995.) Also for comparability with later Mexican cohorts, the 1936 to 1945 immigrant cohort was not limited to Mexicans resident in the United States since 1970 because most parents of the second-generation members probably were. Imposing that limitation would reduce the standardized difference to 1.91 and 1.85 for men and women respectively.

Figure 3.5   Educational Attainment in 2000: Men 25 to 34, by Origin
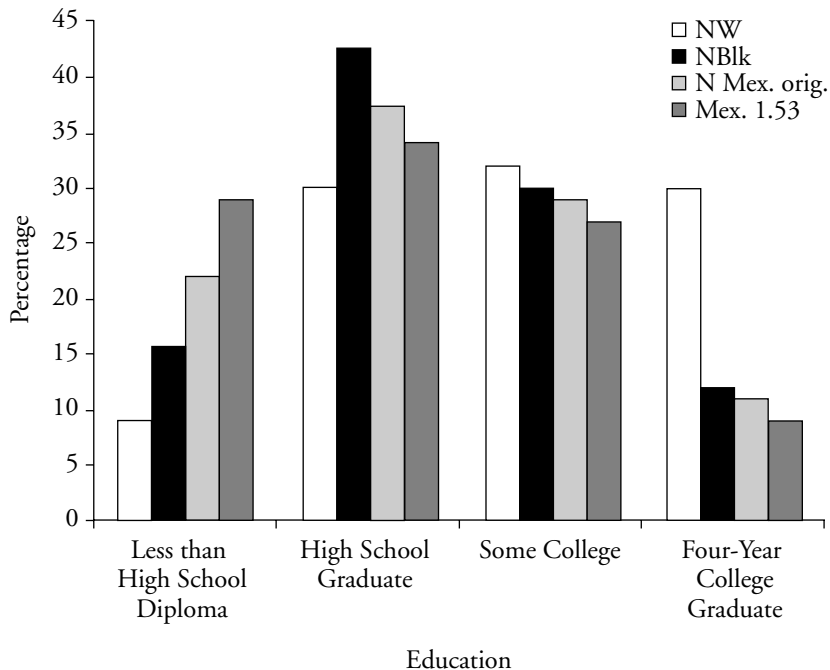
Figure 3.6   Educational Attainment in 2000: Women 25 to 34, by Origin
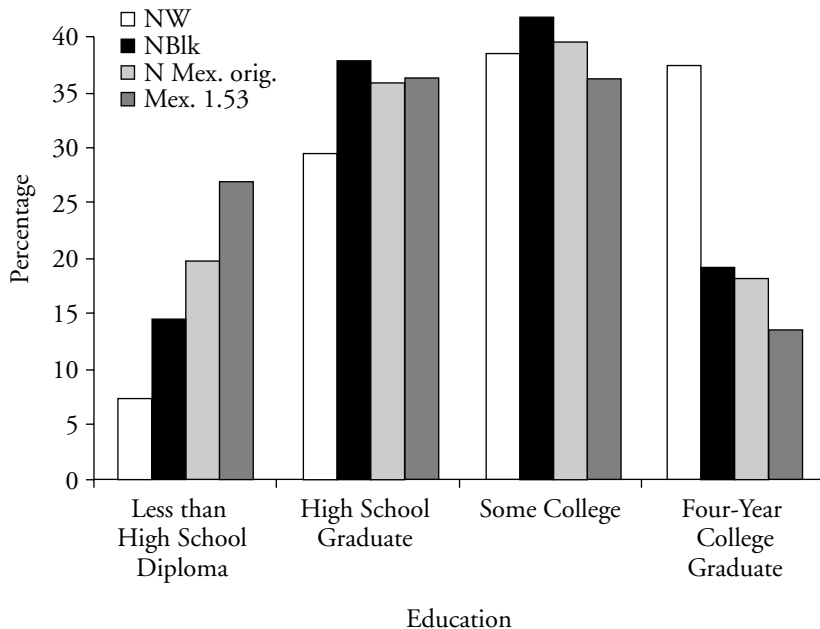
Source: IPUMS datasets for 2000 census and 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets (for adjustment to census data described below).

Note: Based on adjusted educational attainments. Unadjusted figures would reveal higher rates of high school dropout for Mexican 1.53 group. See text and appendix. NW = native white; NBlk = native black; N Mex. orig. = U.S.-born reporting Mexican origin; Mex. 1.53 = Mexican 1.53 group. For group definitions see table A.4.

Figure 3.7   Educational Attainment of High School Graduates in 2000:
              Men 25 to 34, by Origin
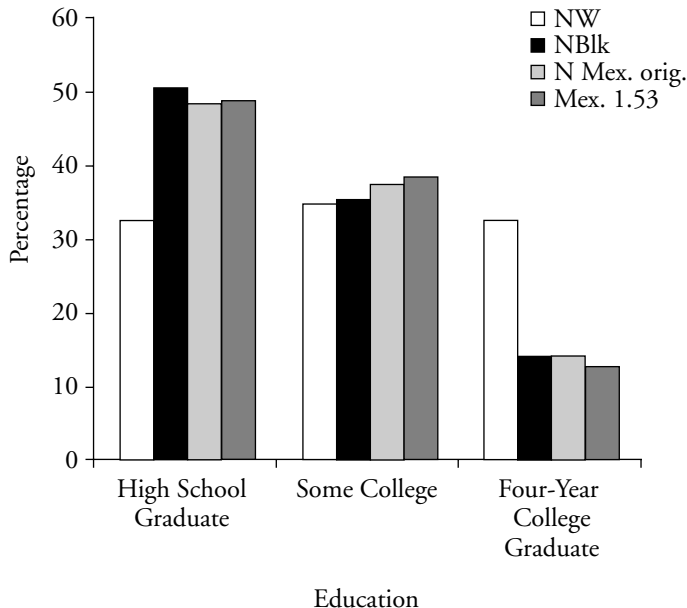
Source: IPUMS datasets for 2000 census and 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets (for adjustment to census data described below).
Note: Based on adjusted educational attainments. Unadjusted figures would reveal higher rates of high school dropout for Mexican 1.53 group. See text and appendix. NW = native white; NBlk = native black; N Mex. orig. = U.S.-born reporting Mexican origin; Mex. 1.53 = Mexican 1.53 group. For group definitions see table A.4.

Figure 3.8   Educational Attainment of High School Graduates in 2000:
             Women 25 to 34, by Origin
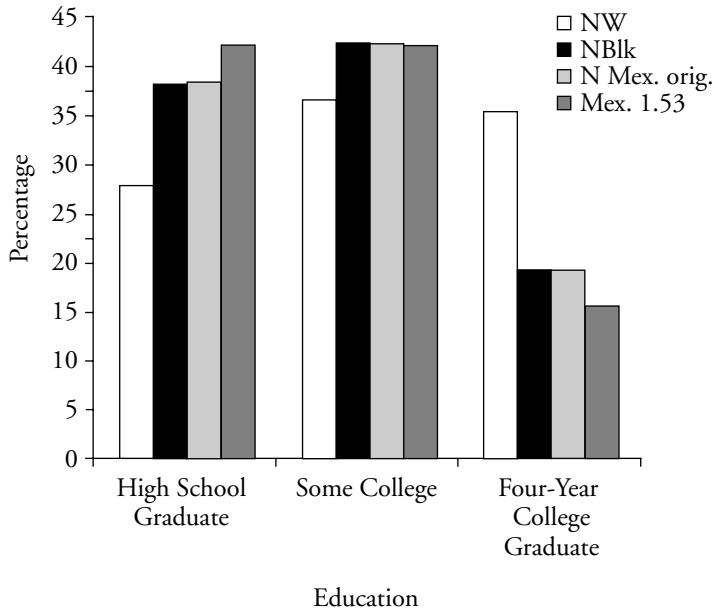
Source and note: See figure 3.6.

Table 3.1   Educational Attainment Among Selected Cohorts Circa 2000

Selected Origin Groups	Years of Schooling Completed (Group Means)	
	Cohort Born 1936 to 1945	Cohort Born 1966 to 1975
Men		
Mexican		
Immigrants	7.21	9.35
Second generation	11.10	12.47
Third+ generation	10.55	12.52
Others		
NWNP	13.37	13.65
NBlkNP	11.73	12.78
All in cohort	13.04	13.19
Women		
Mexican		
Immigrants	6.43	9.63
Second generation	10.41	12.68
Third+ generation	10.57	12.52
Others		
NWNP	12.91	13.84
NBlkNP	12.09	12.97
All in cohort	12.53	13.42

Rearranging the crucial figures for greater conceptual clarity (men only)

Preceding Generation (Born 1936 to 1945)		Produces	Current Generation	
Immigrant	7.21	→	Second generation	12.47
Second generation	11.10 ⎤	→	Third or later generation	12.52
Third and later generation	10.55 ⎦			

Source: 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets.
Note: Immigrant = Mexican-born; second generation = U.S.-born, to a Mexican-born parent; third+ generation = U.S.-born to two U.S.-born parents, Mexican origin reported; NWNP = native white of native parentage, no Mexican origins; NBlkNP = native black of native parentage, no Mexican origins; All in birth cohort: includes also groups not shown. The standard deviation for years of education: older men 3.51, older women 3.07; younger men 2.77, younger women 2.68.

Table 3.2   Immigrant Generation's Wages and Second-Generation Schooling

| | Immigrant Wage Handicap | | | | | | Next Generation's Handicap, in Educational Attainment Expressed in Standard Deviations | |
| | Difference from NW in Logged Weekly Wages a | | Standard Deviation of Logged Weekly Wages b | | Immigrants' Wage Handicap in Standard Deviations (Column a/Column b) c | | | |
Immigrant Birth Cohorts, Observed in Census Years	Earlier Year	Later Year	Earlier Year	Later Year	Earlier Year	Later Year	Cohort	Handicap d
SCEN 1866–1875 in 1910 and 1920	0.54	0.40	0.95	0.73	0.57	0.55	1896–1905	0.39
SCEN 1876–1885 in 1920 and 1940	0.40	0.34	0.67	0.68	0.59	0.50	1906–1915	0.35
SCEN 1886–1895 in 1920 and 1940	0.31	0.34	0.63	0.64	0.49	0.53	1916–1925	0.18
Mexican 1936–1945 in 1980 and 1990	0.50	0.53	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.80	1966–1975	0.69

Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910 to 1920 and 1940 to 2000 censuses.
Notes: Column a: See notes to table 2.2. Ratios there are presented as log point differences here. Column b: Standard deviations for 1910 and 1920 were estimated from the occupational wage for that year modified by the following ratio observed in the 1940 census data: [standard deviation of the individual-level wage]/[standard deviation of the occupational wage]. On occupational wage see appendix.

Table 3.3   Levels of Schooling: Selected Groups and Cohorts

Then Cohort	Education	Sex	Ethnic Groups	Percentage Graduating	Odds Ratios: SCEN/NWNP	
					Observed	With Controls
1896 to 1905	High school	Men	NWNP	28		
			SCEN second generation	18	0.56	0.43
		Women	NWNP	35		
			SCEN second generation	15	0.33	0.23

Now Cohort	Education	Sex	Ethnic Groups	Percentage Graduating	Odds Ratios: Mexican 1.53/NW	
					Observed	With Controls
1966 to 1975	College	Men	NW	30		
			Mexican 1.53	9	0.23	0.20
		Women	NW	33		
			Mexican 1.53	12	0.28	0.23

Source: IPUMS datasets for 1950 to 1960 and 2000 censuses.
Note: Odds ratios show the odds that an SCEN (or Mexican) second-generation member completed the school level relative to the odds that a person in the native-white comparison group (NWNP then or NW now) did so. The "observed" odds ratio summarizes the percentages at left; for example: $(.09/(1.00–.09))/(.30/(1–.30)) = .23$. The odds ratio "with controls" is the exponentiated logit regression coefficient from a model that includes age (continuous var.), region, and metro status.

Table 3.4   Young Mothers, Single or With Spouse, in 2000

| | | Mothers | | | |
| | | No Spouse Present | Spouse Present | Not Mothers | Total |
Age	Group				
15 to 19	Mexicans				
	Immigrants	3%	9%	88%	100%
	1.56 group	2	3	94	100
	1.53 group	4	4	92	100
	U.S. born	4	3	92	100
	Non-Mexican				
	NW	2	1	97	100
	NBlk	7	0	93	100
20 to 24	Mexicans				
	Immigrants	6%	34%	59%	100%
	1.56 group	9	31	59	100
	1.53 group	12	25	64	100
	U.S. born	15	19	67	100
	Non-Mexican				
	NW	8	14	78	100
	NBlk	29	7	64	100

Source: IPUMS dataset, 2000 census.
Note: See table A.4 for group definitions.

Table 3.5   Work Status: Men, 20 to 24, in 2000

			Percentage		
			Not Full-Time		
				Not in School	
Group	Full-Time	In School	Working Part-Time	Not Working	Total
Mexican					
Immigrants	55	5	23	16	100
1.56 group	53	12	23	12	100
1.53 group	53	17	19	11	100
U.S. born	48	20	21	11	100
Non-Mexican					
NW	48	28	18	6	100
NBlk	32	22	25	21	100

Source: IPUMS dataset, 2000 census.

Table 3.6   Work Status: Women, 20 to 24, in 2000

				Not Full-Time		
				Not in School		
					Not Working	
Group	Full-Time	In School	Working Part-Time	Mother	Other	Total
Mexican						
Immigrants	23	9	21	24	24	100
1.56 group	34	17	23	14	12	100
1.53 group	32	17	26	12	13	100
U.S.-born	34	25	24	9	8	100
Non-Mexican						
NW	36	33	22	5	5	100
NBlk	32	27	25	7	9	100

Source: IPUMS dataset, 2000 census.

Table 3.7   Institutionalized Population by Origin and Birth
              Cohort, 2000

A. The 1966 to 1975 Birth Cohort, 25 to 34

| | Percentage Institutionalized | | Male to Female Ratio | |
Group	Male	Female	Non-Institutionalized	All
Mexican				
Immigrants	1	0	1.36	1.36
1.56 group	1	0	1.03	1.04
1.53 group	1	0	1.02	1.03
U.S.-born	8	0	0.96	1.04
Non-Mexican				
NW	2	0	0.99	1.01
NBlk	13	1	0.78	0.88

B. Males, 15 to 34

| | | Male to Female Ratio | |
Group	Percentage Institutionalized	Non-Institutionalized	All
Black			
25–34	13	0.78	0.88
20–24	13	0.84	0.95
15–19	5	0.98	1.03
U.S.-born with Mexican ancestry			
25–34	8	0.96	1.04
20–24	5	1.03	1.09
15–19	3	1.04	1.07

Source: IPUMS dataset, 2000 census.

Figure 4.1   Second-Generation Ethnic Wage Ratios, Men 1940 to 2000

□ SCEN 1916–1925 (25–34 in 1950)   ▨ SCEN 1906–1915 (25–34 in 1940)
■ SCEN 1896–1905 (35–44 in 1940)   ▦ Mex. 1.53 1966–1975 (25–34 in 2000)
▦ Mex. 1.53 1956–1965 (35–44 in 2000)
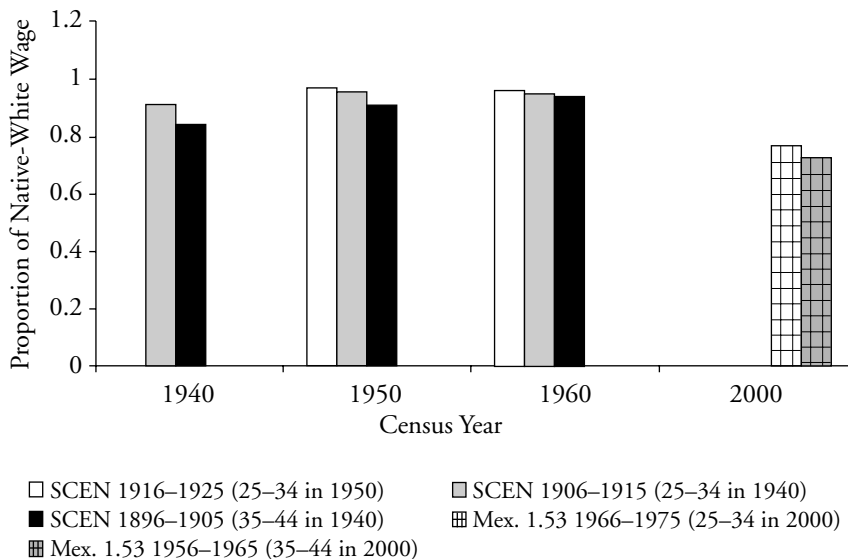
Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census.

Figure 4.2   Second-Generation Ethnic Wage Inequality Associated with
             Education, Men 1940 to 2000
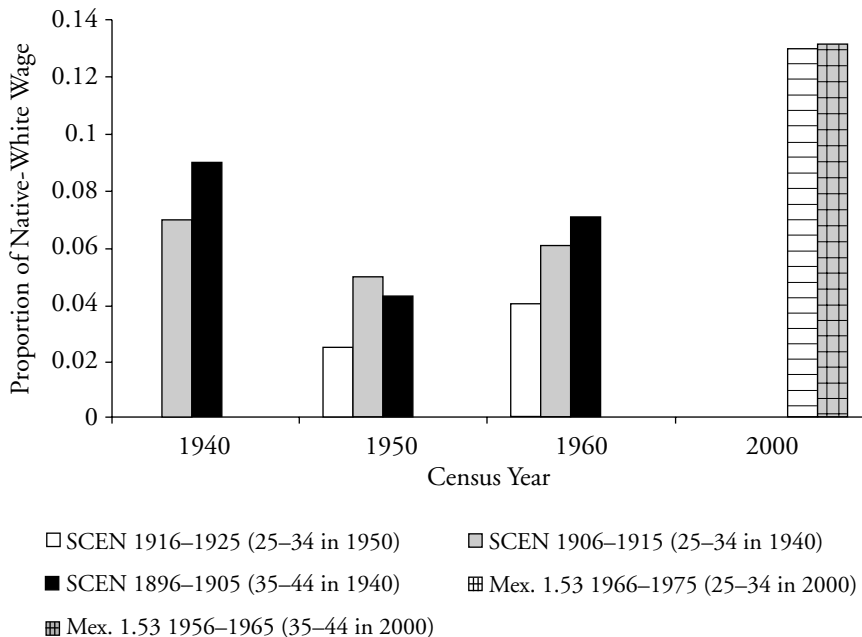
Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census.
Note: Columns show the part of the ethnic wage inequality that is associated with ethnic differences in education. It is expressed as a proportion of the native-white wage.

Figure 4.3   Unexplained (Residual) Second-Generation Ethnic Wage
              Inequality, Men 1940 to 2000

□ SCEN 1916–1925 (25–34 in 1950)   □ SCEN 1906–1915 (25–34 in 1940)
■ SCEN 1896–1905 (35–44 in 1940)   ⊞ Mex. 1.53 1966–1975 (25–34 in 2000)
⊞ Mex. 1.53 1956–1965 (35–44 in 2000)
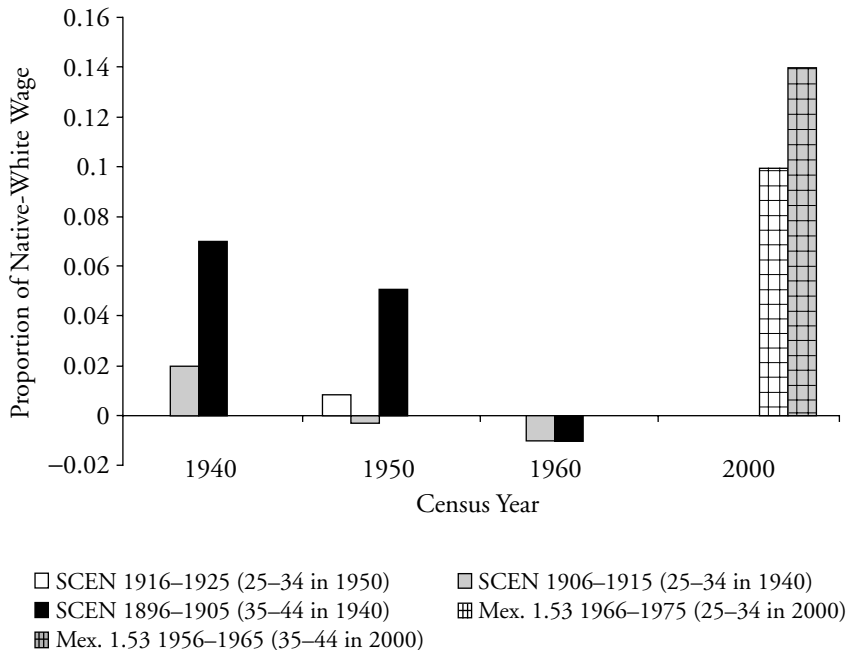
Table 4.1　　Educational Attainment, and Returns to Schooling, as Sources of the Ethnic Wage Inequality, Men 25 to 34 in 1940–1950 and 2000

A. Second-Generation Wage Gap Associated with Education

Group	Cohort and Census	Difference in Education (in Standard Deviation Units) (a)	Wage Returns to a Standard Deviation of Education (in Log Points) (b)	Product: a × b: Ethnic-Wage Gap Due to Education (in Log Points) (c)
SCEN	1906–1915 cohort in 1940 (1)	0.38	15.6	5.9
	1916–1925 cohort in 1950 (2)	0.14	9.7	1.4
Mexican 1.53	1966–1975 cohort in 2000 (3)	0.62	19.3	12.0

B. Decomposing the Change in the Ethnic Wage Gap Due to Education

Sources of Change	Change in Ethnic Wage Gap Due to Education (in Log Points) From 1940 to 2000 (a)	From 1950 to 2000 (b)
Second-generation education lag in 2000	3.8	4.6
Returns to education in 2000	1.4	1.4
Factors operating jointly	0.9	4.6
Total	6.1	10.6

Source: IPUMS datasets, 1940, 1950, and 2000 censuses.
Notes: Column a, panel A: Measuring grades of schooling completed in 2000 involves some estimation because higher educational levels were classified by degree, not grade, that year (see appendix and Mare 1995). Standardized differences in mean years of schooling shown here are unadjusted for region or metro status. Column b in panel A: The returns to education are taken from a model in which logged weekly wages were regressed on grades of schooling completed, individual age, region and metro status for full-time workers. Columns a and b in panel B: The decomposition was calculated from panel A as follows (using the change from 1940 to 2000 as an example). Change due to difference in education = (a3 − a1) × b1; due to returns = a1 × (b3 − b1); due to interaction: (a3 − a1) × (b3 − b1).

Table 4.2   Residuals as Percentages of Native-White Wages

Group and Birth Cohort	Census Year				
	1940	1950	1960	1970	2000
a. Second-generation SCEN					
1896–1905	7	5	−1		
1906–1915	2	0	−1		
1916–1925		1	0		
b1. Native blacks					
1896–1905	45	32	33		
1906–1915	39	29	32	26	
1916–1925		28	31	27	
1926–1935			31	28	
1936–1945				24	15
1946–1955					20
1956–1965					23
1966–1975					17
b2. Native blacks living outside the South					
1896–1905	39	26	26		
1906–1915	34	21	24	19	
1916–1925		20	25	21	
1926–1935			24	22	
1936–1945				18	11
1946–1955					18
1956–1965					23
1966–1975					16
c1. Second-generation Mexicans					
1916–1925		7	10	4	
1926–1935			13	11	
1936–1945			11		
c2. U.S.-born of Mexican origin					
1936–1945					15
1946–1955					16
1956–1965					16
1966–1975					12
c3. Mexican 1.53 group					
1956–1965					14
1966–1975					10

Source: IPUMS datasets for 1940 to 1970 and 2000 censuses.
Note: Based on regression of full-time male workers' wages on region, metro status, age (continuous var.), and education. In 2000, the census comparisons are to non-Mexican native whites. In earlier censuses, comparisons are to native-born children of native whites.

Table 4.3   Places of Residence, by Origin: 25 to 34 in 2000

| Residence | Selected Mexican-Origin Groups | | | |
	More Recent Immigrants	1.5 Group	U.S.-Born of Mexican Origin	Native Whites
Border states	0.61	0.81	0.75	0.16
All other	0.39	0.19	0.25	0.84
Border states				
Arizona and New Mexico	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.02
Texas, non-metro areas	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.02
Texas, metro areas	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.04
California, non-metro areas	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01
California, metro areas	0.36	0.53	0.33	0.07
Metro area	0.88	0.89	0.72	0.56
Other	0.12	0.11	0.28	0.44

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census.
Note: "More recent immigrants" are Mexican-born who arrived in the United States at age eighteen or older. For definitions of other groups see appendix table A.4.

Table 4.4   Weekly Full-Time Earnings, in 2000

		Percentage of Native-White Earnings				
		National Sample			California Metro Areas	
		No Controls	Controls for Age + Place		Controls for Age	
	Earnings (Mean)			+Education		+Education
Group	a	b	c	d	e	f
55–64 years old						
Native whites	879					
Mexican immigrants (Resident in U.S. for thirty years or more)	504	0.57	0.51			
25–34 years old						
Native whites	662					
Mexican immigrants	399	0.60	0.57	0.75	0.52	0.73
Mexican 1.53 group	520	0.79	0.75	0.87	0.71	0.87
U.S.-born of Mexican origin	524	0.79	0.77	0.86	0.77	0.90
Native blacks	515	0.78	0.77	0.83	0.75	0.83

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census.
Note: Total earned income regressed on control variables shown: age (individual years; continuous var.), place of residence (region, metro status, Texas, California, Texas metro area, California metro area), education (LT high school, grades 9 to 11, grade 12 [no diploma], high school graduate, some college, college graduate, post-B.A.) ethnicity (as shown + other).

Table 4.5   Modeling Improvements in Earnings by Origin, Men 25 to 34

Advantages in earnings gained expressed as a proportion of the entire earnings gap related to education when each group is compared to native whites

	Mexican 1.53 group	U.S.-born of Mexican origin	Native black
Scenario 1. Each group reaches native-white educational attainments.			
	1.00	1.00	1.00
Scenario 2. Percentage graduating from high school unchanged, but high school graduates progress to higher diplomas at native-white rates.			
	0.35	0.55	0.80
Scenarios 3a–3c. Men in each group complete high school at the native-white rate.			
Scenario 3a. None of the new high school graduates progress to higher diplomas.			
	0.27	0.18	0.08
Scenario 3b. Half of the new high school graduates progress to higher diplomas at the rates prevalent in their group today.			
	0.37	0.26	0.12
Scenario 3c. All of the new high school graduates progress to higher diplomas at the rates prevalent in their group today.			
	0.48	0.33	0.16

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census.
Note: Scenario 1 shows the total amount of education-related earnings ethnic men would gain if all educational differences from native whites were erased. It is the dollar value predicted by the regression results summarized in table 4.4, column d less column c. The other scenarios express, as proportions of this total, the amount the men in each origin group would gain from erasing specific (more limited) educational differences from native whites.

Table 4.6　　　Determinants of Full-Time Earnings

| Group | Percentage of Native-White Earnings Controlling For: | |
	Place, Age	Place, Age, Education
Men		
Mexican 1.53 group	75	87
Native blacks	77	83
Women		
Mexican 1.53 gruop	77	92
Native blacks	84	92

Source: IPUMS datasets for 2000 census.

Table 4.7   Earnings per Person in 2000

Measure	Sex	Group		
		Native Whites	Mexican 1.53 Group	Native Blacks
a) All workers	Men	1.00	0.79	0.74
	Women	1.00	0.82	0.90
b) Compared to native-white men	Men	1.00	0.79	0.74
	Women	0.69	0.57	0.62
c) Adjusted to include non-workers	Men	1.00	0.76	0.63
	Women	0.61	0.46	0.54
d) Per person flowing into the group				
(rows c for men + women)/2	Both	0.81	0.61	0.59
As ratio to native whites	Both	1.00	0.75	0.73
e) Earnings in the ethnic-sex subgroup	Men	101	78	55
Per 100 women and (100 × the				
M/F sex ratio) men	Women	61	46	54
Total (per same)	Both	162	124	110
Ratio to native whites	Both	1.00	0.76	0.68

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census.
Notes: Earnings ratios were derived by regressing earnings on origin group categories with controls for age (continuous var.), region, metro status, Texas, California, Texas metro area, California metro area. All figures exclude farmers and unpaid family farm workers. For row b, the male-to-female wage ratio for native-white workers (.69) was calculated from the regression model.

		NW	Mexican 1.53	NBlk
For row c, proportion working	Men	0.94	0.90	0.80
	Women	0.83	0.76	0.82
For row e, sex ratio: men per 100 women		1.01	1.03	0.88

Table 4.8   Determinants of Total Family Income, by Origin

Family Type and Group	Percent of Native-White Total Family Income Controlling for:		
	Place, Age	Place, Age, Education	Place, Age, Education, Family Structure
Men present			
Mexican 1.53 group	87	102	100
Native blacks	72	78	82
Women present			
Mexican 1.53 group	80	98	95
Native blacks	57	64	81

Source: IPUMS datasets for 2000 census.

Figure A.1   Measures of Wage Inequality, 1940 to 2000
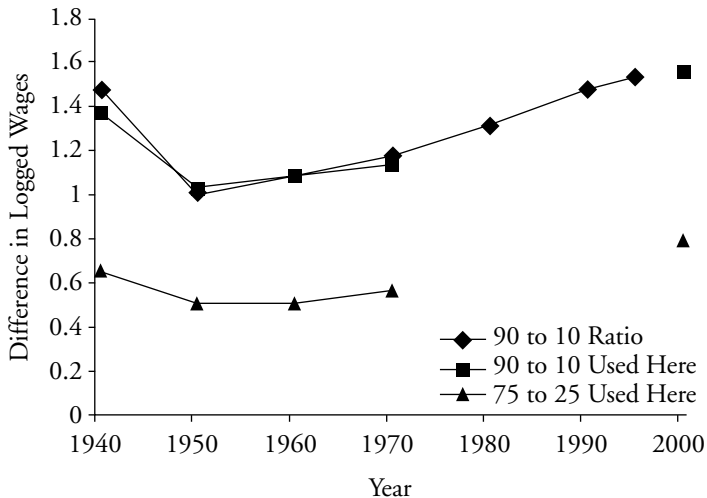
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1940 to 1970 and 2000 censuses, 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets and Katz and Autor (1999).
Note: The 90 to 10 ratio, from Katz and Autor is also shown in figure 2.1, in text. The series "used here" make no deletions for extreme scores and is limited to male workers twenty-five to sixty-four.

Figure A.2   Adequacy of Occupational Wage in Census Data, 1940 to 2000

Legend:
- 90 to 10 Individual Wage
- 75 to 25 Individual Wage
- 90 to 10 Occupational Wage
- 75 to 25 Occupational Wage
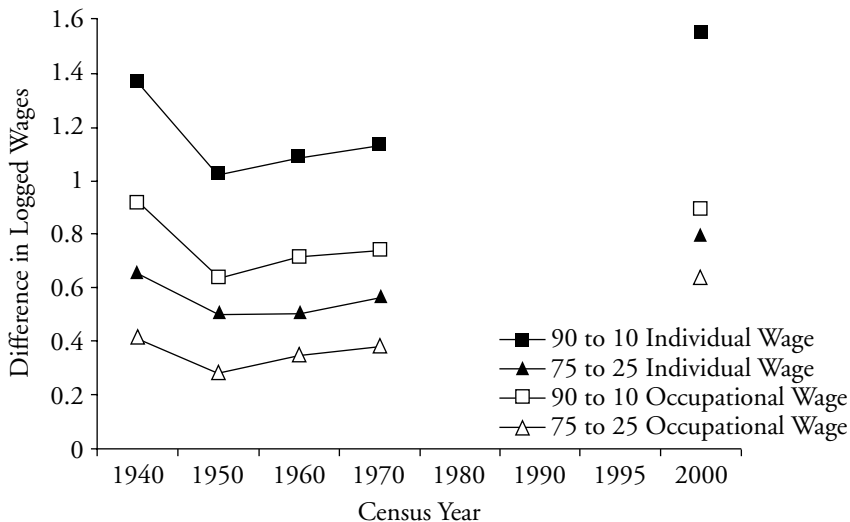
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1940 to 1970 and 2000 censuses.
Note: The 90 to 10 and 75 to 25 wage ratios are each calculated in two ways from the census data for each year. Individual wage: Calculations are made directly from the wages individuals reported (these series are identical to those labeled "used here" in figure A.1). Occupational wage: the ratios are calculated after the occupational wage (the mean wage for each occupation) was assigned to each worker in a given occupation.

Figure A.3   Inadequacy of 1910 Occupational Wage Scale

Note: On the 1940 to 1970 b series, see figure A.2. Workers in the b series are restricted to those working at least thirty-five hours per week; because the 1910 census did not ask about hours worked per week, the 1940 data are also recalculated (in the a series) without the restriction for hours.

Figure A.4   New 1910 to 1920 Occupational Wage Estimates in Context
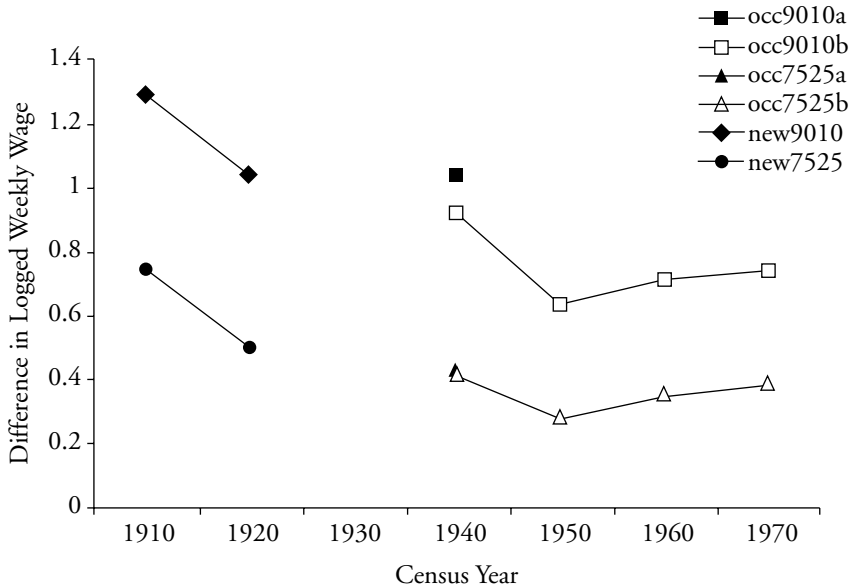
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910 to 1920 and 1940 to 1970.
Note: On the wage ratios for 1940 to 1970, see notes to figure A.2. The new occupational wage scales for 1910 to 1920 were constructed: $w10 = w40 \times (w40/w50)$ where $w10$, $w40$, and $w50$ are the 1910, 1940, and 1950 occupational wages respectively—the 1950 wages first having been adjusted downward for inflation since 1940. See note to figure A.3 for explanation of the a and b series.

Figure A.5   Comparing Occupational Wage Scales Applied to 1910 Data
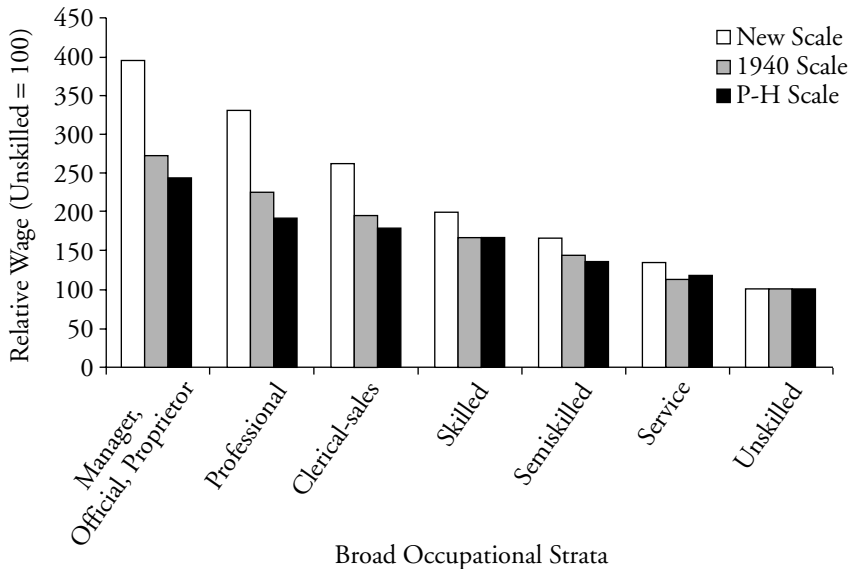
Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910 census and Preston and Haines (1991, for P-H scale).

Table A.1   Ethnic Wage Differences Associated with Region and Metro Status (in Log Points)

| | | | Increase in SCEN Coefficient When Geographic Controls Are Added to the Regression Model | | |
| | | | Regressing Occupational Wage | Regressing Individual Wage | Difference in Increase |
Census	Birth Cohort	Age at Census	a	b	c
1910	1876–1885	25–34	−0.01		
	1846–1855	55–64	−0.01		
	1846–1885	25–64	−0.01		
1920	1856–1895	25–64	−0.01		
1940	1886–1895	45–54	−0.02	−0.11	−0.10
	1876–1885	55–64	−0.01	−0.09	−0.07
1950	1886–1895	55–64	−0.01	−0.07	−0.06

Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910, 1920, 1940, and 1950 censuses.
Note: Individual wage = wage reported by each individual, 1940 to 1950 censuses. Occupational wage = mean wage reported by all individuals in an occupation (men, 25 to 64). Columns a and b each report the differences in the SCEN coefficient across two regression models, first controlling only for age (continuous var.) and then for age, metro status and region.

Table A.2   Ethnic Wage Differences Associated with Literacy and Educational Attainment

			Decrease in SCEN Coefficient When Educational Controls Are Added to the Regression Model					
			Regressing Occupational Wage			Regressing Individual Wage		
			Control(s)			Control(s)		Difference in Decrease
Census	Birth Cohort	Age at Census	Literacy a	All Education Levels b	Literacy	All Education Levels d	All Education Levels: Column d–Column b e
1910	1876–1885	25–34	−0.03				
	1866–1875	35–44	−0.05				
	1856–1865	45–54	−0.07				
	1846–1855	55–64	−0.08				
1920	1886–1895	25–34	−0.02				
	1876–1885	35–44	−0.04				
	1876–1885	35–44[a]	−0.04				
	1866–1875	45–54	−0.06				
	1856–1865	55–64	−0.08				
1940	1886–1895	45–54	−0.03	−0.14	−0.05	−0.19	−0.05
	1876–1885	55–64	−0.04	−0.14	−0.06	−0.21	−0.07
1950	1886–1895	55–64	−0.02	−0.07	−0.03	−0.10	−0.03

Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910, 1920, 1940, and 1950 censuses.
Note: See note to table A.1. Columns a to d report the differences in the SCEN coefficient across two regression models, first controlling for age, metro status, and region and then also controlling for literacy or for educational attainment. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, the literacy question was replaced by the question on grades of schooling completed. Men who had completed up to two years of schooling were coded illiterate. Literacy coefficient (oldest cohort) in successive censuses: .23, .26, .14, and .10.
[a] In United States ten years or more.

Table A.3   Estimating Actual Wage Ratios from Occupational Wage Ratios

Census	Age Cohort	Observed SCEN/NW Ratio (Occupational Wage) a	Estimated Ethnicity Adjustments		Estimate: Wage Ratio That Would Be Observed with Individual-Level Wage Data			
			Geographic Differences in Wages b	Differences in Wages Associated with Education c	Logged		Exponentiated	
					Maximum d	Minimum e	Maximum f	Minimum g
1910	25–34	−0.317			−0.407	−0.487	0.67	0.61
	35–44	−0.418			−0.508	−0.588	0.60	0.56
	45–54	−0.420			−0.510	−0.590	0.60	0.55
	55–64	−0.437			−0.527	−0.607	0.59	0.54
	25–64	−0.406			−0.496	−0.576	0.61	0.56
			−.06 to −.10	−.03 to −.07				
1920	25–34	−0.189			−0.279	−0.359	0.76	0.70
	35–44	−0.274			−0.364	−0.444	0.69	0.64
	35–44[a]	−0.245			−0.335	−0.415	0.72	0.66
	45–54	−0.278			−0.368	−0.448	0.69	0.64
	55–64	−0.268			−0.358	−0.438	0.70	0.65
	25–64	−0.254			−0.344	−0.424	0.71	0.65

Source: IPUMS datasets for 1910 to 1920 censuses.
[a]Resident in the United States at least ten years.

Table A.4   Origin Group Classifications Used in This Study for 2000 Census Data

Groups	Definitions
Mexican-origin groups	
Mexican immigrants	Mexican immigrants first arriving in the United States at age six or older
Mexican 1.56 group	Mexican born, arrived in the United States at ages three, four, or five
Mexican 1.53 group	Mexican born, arrived in the United States at ages younger than three
U.S.-born of Mexican origins	U.S.-born of Mexican origins (reported in census ancestry or Hispanic question); second or higher generation—CPS data indicates that about 65 percent are third generation or higher —includes, but not distinguishable: i) unmixed (true) second generation ii) mixed second generation iii) third or later generation
Non-Mexican-origin groups	
Native whites	U.S. born; white only reported race; no Mexican origins
Native blacks	U.S. born; black racial origins reported; no Mexican origins
All others	All individuals not included elsewhere

Source: Group definitions used in this study are based on census questions on respondent's country of birth, age, year of immigration, Hispanic origin, ancestry, and race (Ruggles et al. 2005).
Note: The 2000 census allowed respondents to report more than one racial origin.

Table A.5   Unweighted Sample Sizes in Census and CPS, 1966 to 1975
            Birth Cohort

Ethnic Group	2000 Census		1998–2001 CPS General		1998–2001 CPS Detail Generation and Parentage		
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female
Mexican groups							
Immigrants	81,472	60,305	2,063	1,765			
1.56 group	2,740	2,686 ⎤ →	106	107			
1.53 group	2,629	2,626 ⎦					
1.53 group, citizen	1,282	1,531					
U.S. born, Mexican origins	6,623	6,601	1,148	1,385	⎰ 2nd, nbfp ⎱ 2nd, nbmp 3rd or more	248 165 735	293 229 863
Non-Mexican groups							
Native white	122,454	123,866	13,057	13,605			
Native black	18,812	22,169	1,495	2,073			
All other	127,762	131,975	3,273	3,403			
Full-time, full-year workers with positive income							
Mexican groups							
Immigrants	53,308	15,924	1,520	482			
1.56 group	1,881	1,286 ⎤ →	74	48			
1.53 group	1,867	1,264 ⎦					
1.53 group, citizen	946	794					
U.S. born, Mexican origins	4,493	3,339	804	661	⎰ 2nd, nbfp ⎱ 2nd, nbmp 3rd or more	182 119 503	164 109 388
Non-Mexican groups							
Native white	94,138	66,197	9,862	6,859			
Native black	10,835	12,151	1,026	1,191			
All other	84,597	58,148	2,238	1,459			

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census (6 percent sample) and 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets.

Table A.6   Confidence Intervals Around Proportions: An Example for Samples of Male Full-Time, Full-Year Workers in the Census and CPS, 1966 to 1975 Birth Cohort

Mexican Groups	2000 Census	CPS General	CPS Detail	
Immigrants	0.00	0.02		
1.56 group	0.02 }→	0.11		
1.53 group	0.02			
1.53 group, citizen	0.03			
			2nd, nbfp	0.07
U.S. born,	0.01	0.03	2nd, nbmp	0.08
Mexican origins			3rd or more	0.04
Non-Mexican groups				
Native white	0.00	0.01		
Native black	0.01	0.03		
All other	0.00	0.02		

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census (6 percent sample) and 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets.
Note: Confidence intervals were calculated as twice the standard error on an observed proportion of .3 (st er = sqrt(pq/N)). CPS intervals are actually slightly larger due to sample design (Perlmann 2003a).

Table A.7 Family Background of Mexican-Origin Youth, 14 to 16 in 2000 Census

Characteristic	Youths in Two-Parent Families		Youths in Mother-Headed Families
	Fathers	Mothers	Mothers
a) Youth with only one parent at home			
Percentage			
1.56 group	20		
1.53 group	20		
1.53 group, parent a U.S. citizen	13		
True second generation: NBFP	29		
Mixed second generation: NBMP	n.a.		
U.S. born, Mexican origins	30		
b) Parents' educational attainment (mean for grades of school completed)			
1.56 group	7.3	7.0	7.1
1.53 group	7.6	7.4	7.6
1.53 group, one or both parents are U.S. citizens	8.6	8.3	7.9
True second generation: NBFP	7.3	7.3	7.7
Mixed second generation: NBMP	8.8	10.0	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins	10.0	10.1	10.4
c) Mean years lived in United States			
1.56 group	16.0	12.6	13.1
1.53 group	18.3	15.4	15.6
1.53 group, one or both parents are U.S. citizens	19.2	16.2	17.7
True second generation: NBFP	22.9	21.1	21.9
Mixed second generation: NBMP	22.3	22.7	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Characteristic	Youths in Two-Parent Families		Youths in Mother-Headed Families
	Fathers	Mothers	Mothers
d) Mean age of parents			
1.56	41.5	39.0	40.3
1.53 group	41.7	38.8	39.3
1.53 group, one or both parents are			
U.S. citizens	42.3	39.3	41.4
True second generation: NBFP	43.8	41.1	41.9
Mixed second generation: NBMP	41.6	41.7	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins	43.1	40.8	40.9
e) Mean age of parents' arrival in the United States			
1.56 group	25.5	26.4	27.2
1.53 group	23.4	23.4	23.7
1.53 group, one or both parents are			
U.S. citizens	23.1	23.1	23.7
True second generation: NBFP	20.9	20.0	20.0
Mixed second generation: NBMP	19.3	19.0	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
f) Percentage of parents who do not speak English well			
1.56 group	57	70	65
1.53 group	52	67	62
1.53 group, one or both parents are			
U.S. citizens	38	57	46
True second generation: NBFP	44	56	49
Mixed second generation: NBMP	15	10	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
g) Percentage of parents who are not citizens			
1.56 group	74	87	82
1.53 group	67	78	72
1.53 group, one or both parents are			
U.S. citizens	19	47	n.a.
True second generation: NBFP	60	60	57
Mixed second generation: NBMP	55	42	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table A.7   (*Continued*)

Characteristic	Youths in Two-Parent Families		Youths in Mother-Headed Families
	Fathers	Mothers	Mothers
h) Average total family income (exponentiated from mean of logged income)			
1.56 group		31257	17396
1.53 group		33315	16706
1.53 group, one or both parents are			
U.S. citizens		37357	21588
True second generation: NBFP		36843	17762
Mixed second generation: NBMP		42481	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins		44358	21305
i) Family well-being expressed as a function of poverty status (100 = poverty line; 501 = top code)			
1.56 group		163	118
1.53 group		172	112
1.53 group, one or both parents are			
U.S. citizens		195	145
True second generation: NBFP		197	124
Mixed second generation: NBMP		241	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins		249	161
j) Percentage of families that do not own their home			
1.56 group		47	68
1.53 group		42	67
1.53 group, one or both parents are			
U.S. citizens		32	56
True second generation: NBFP		29	59
Mixed second generation: NBMP		26	n.a.
U.S. born, Mexican origins		27	53

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census.
Note: n.a. = not available.

Table A.8   2000 Census and CPS 1998 to 2001: Measures for 1966 to 1975 Birth Cohort

Characteristic and Origin Groups	Census		CPS General		CPS Detail		
					Generation and Parentage		
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female
a. Mean grades of schooling completed							
Mexican groups							
Immigrants	8.97	9.22	9.20	9.43			
1.56 group	11.40	11.73	} → 12.26	11.66			
1.53 group	11.69	12.18					
					2nd, NBFP	12.31	12.71
U.S. born, Mexican origins	12.19	12.60	12.50	12.58	2nd, NBMP	12.66	12.66
					3rd or more	12.53	12.51
Non-Mexican groups							
Native white	13.54	13.80	13.68	13.86			
Native black	12.47	12.92	12.81	13.02			
All others	13.31	13.47	13.45	13.62			
b. Percentage of full-time workers with positive wage income among all sample members							
Mexican groups							
Immigrants	66	26	73	26			
1.56 group	69	47	} → 70	41			
1.53 group	72	48					
					2nd, NBFP	73	55
U.S. born, Mexican origins	68	51	70	47	2nd, NBMP	71	48
					3rd or more	68	45

Non-Mexican groups								
Native white	77	54	75	51				
Native black	58	55	67	58				
All other	66	45	68	43				

c. Mean of logged weekly wage, for regression work (full-time workers)

Mexican groups								
Immigrants	5.99	5.77	5.88	5.69				
1.56 group	6.24	6.08	}→ 6.22	5.96				
1.53 group	6.25	6.11						
					2nd, NBFP	6.24	6.15
U.S. born, Mexican origins	6.25	6.12	6.27	6.06	2nd, NBMP	6.28	6.13
					3rd or more	6.28	6.00
Non-Mexican groups								
Native white	6.49	6.27	6.49	6.25				
Native black	6.24	6.12	6.27	6.04				
All other	6.43	6.27	6.38	6.21				

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census and 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets.
Note: Census includes institutionalized. The institutionalized comprise non-negligible proportions among the two groups listed below. Census results for their noninstitutionalized male populations follow.

	a. Schooling	b. Percentage Full-Time Workers	c. Mean Logged Weekly Wage
U.S. born, Mexican origins	12.29	71	6.26
Native blacks	12.66	63	6.25

Table A.9   Comparisons, Census 1.53 Group (All and Citizens) and CPS True Second Generation

Characteristic	Men 1.53 All	Men 1.53 Citizens	Men Second Generation	Women 1.53 All	Women 1.53 Citizens	Women Second Generation
Unweighted sample size	2,587	1,264	248	2,622	1,530	293
Percentage U.S. citizen among 1.53 group	49			59		
Mean years of education	11.70	12.42	12.31	12.18	12.65	12.71
		0.08	0.14		0.06	0.11
Percentage high school dropouts	27	19	23	24	18	16
		1	3		1	2
Percentage full-time workers with wage data	72	75	73	48	51	55
		1	3		1	3
Logged weekly wages of full-time workers regressed on ethnic categories: ethnic coefficients						
No controls	−0.24	−0.15	−0.25	−0.16	−0.10	−0.09
		0.03	0.05		0.05	0.06
Controlling age, region and metro status	−0.26	−0.18	−0.25	−0.23	−0.17	−0.11
		0.03	0.05		0.05	0.06
Controlling education also	−0.11	−0.07	−0.10	−0.06	−0.03	−0.02
		0.03	0.05		0.04	0.05

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census and 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets.
Note: Standard errors in italics. All samples are limited to noninstitutional population.

Table A.10   A Comparison of Educational Attainments for Selected Origin Groups in the 2000 Census and the 1998 to 2001 CPS (1966 to 1975 Birth Cohort)

Origin Group and Schooling Completed	2000 Census as Reported Percentage Male	Percentage Female	Ethnic Group CPS Only	1998–2001 CPS Percentage Male	Percentage Female	2000 Census Adjusted School Level: Added	Percentage Male	Percentage Female
Mexican origin								
1.56 group								
Less than grade twelve	31	27				High school	33	29
Twelfth grade, no diploma	9	7				dropout		
High school graduate	28	29					34	34
Some college	25	28					25	28
Four-year college graduate	8	9					8	9
Total	100	100					100	100
1.53 group (proxy)			True second					
Less than grade twelve	27	22	generation	22	14	High school	29	24
Twelfth grade, no diploma	9	7		1	2	dropout		
High school graduate	27	27		38	33		34	32
Some college	27	32		29	38		27	32
Four-year college graduate	9	12		11	13		9	12
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100
U.S. born								
Less than grade twelve	20	16		17	16	High school	22	18
Twelfth grade, no diploma	7	6		2	2	dropout		
High school graduate	33	28		40	35		37	32

Origin Group and Schooling Completed	2000 Census as Reported		1998–2001 CPS			2000 Census Adjusted		
	Percentage Male	Percentage Female	Ethnic Group CPS Only	Percentage Male	Percentage Female	School Level: Added	Percentage Male	Percentage Female
Some college	29	35		29	33		29	35
Four-year college graduate	11	16		11	13		11	16
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100
Not Mexican origin								
U.S. born, white								
Less than grade twelve	8	6		6	5	High school	9	6
Twelfth grade, no diploma	3	2		1	1	dropout		
High school graduate	28	24		32	27		30	26
Some college	32	34		29	32		32	34
Four-year college graduate	30	33		32	34		30	33
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100
U.S. born, black								
Less than grade twelve	14	11		9	10	High school	16	13
Twelfth grade, no diploma	7	6		1	2	dropout		
High school graduate	37	29		45	34		43	33
Some college	30	37		29	37		30	37
Four-year college graduate	12	17		16	17		12	17
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100

Source: IPUMS dataset for 2000 census and 1998 to 2001 CPS datasets.

Notes:

a. The adjustment method allocates individuals who chose twelfth grade, no diploma in the census either to high school dropout or to high school graduate. The method assumes erroneous reporting of the lower level in the census, but not in the CPS, which is conducted by trained interviewers. The adjustment method uses the following formulas to allocate the twelfth grade, no diploma census responses for each ethnic and gender subgroup.

allocated to high school dropout $= (a + b) \times (c/(c + d))$

and

allocated to high school graduate $= (a + b) \times (d/(c + d))$

where

a and c = twelfth grade, no diploma in census and CPS respectively

b and d = high school graduate in census and CPS respectively

b. The CPS includes only the noninstitutionalized population. Limiting the census to this population would alter figures shown in the table by more than 1 percentage point only for men, and only in two groups, as shown.

Schooling Completed	U.S.-born of Mexican Origin	Native Black
Less than grade twelve	18	11
Twelfth grade, no diploma	7	7
High school graduate	32	37
Some college	31	32
Four-year college graduate	12	13
	100	100

c. *Returns to schooling for twelfth grade completers: census versus CPS.* The extent to which returns are lower for twelfth grade, no diploma than for high school graduate are shown below, with greater differences in the CPS. These results are based on a regression of logged weekly earnings of full-time workers on age (continuous var.), ethnic categories, region, border state, metro status, and seven educational levels. The table shows the coefficients on twelfth grade, no diploma (high school graduate was the omitted education category).

Sex	2000 Census		1998–2001 CPS	
	Coefficient	*Standard Error*	Coefficient	*Standard Error*
Men	−0.105	*0.006*	−0.192	*0.040*
Women	−0.104	*0.008*	−0.160	*0.054*