

Immigrant Educational Attainment, Mobility, and Differential Returns

Dr. Julie Park

Associate Professor, Sociology

Director, Asian American Studies

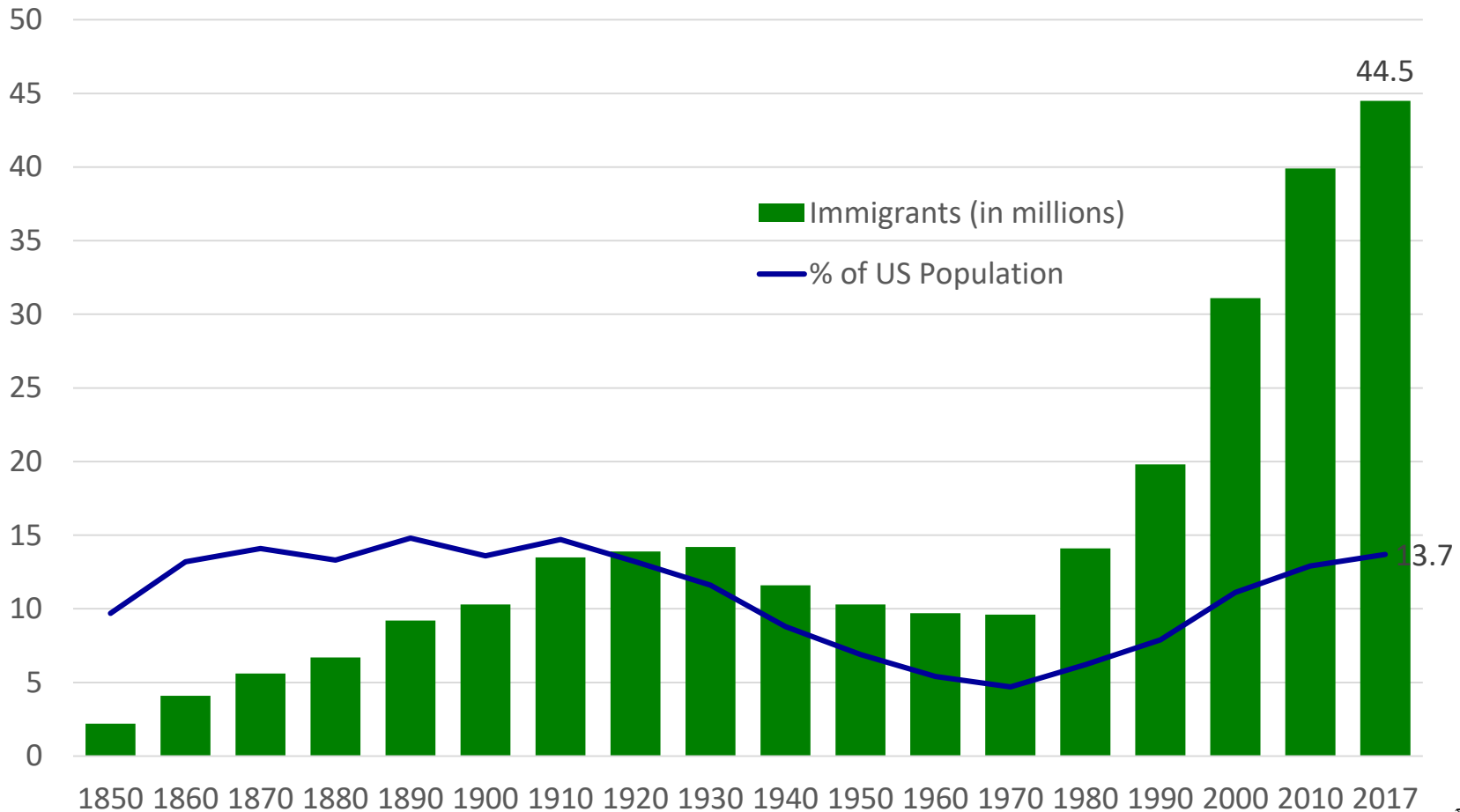
2019 UMBC Research Forum: Immigration and Mobility in Higher Ed



Immigrants Changing Demographics

A. Growing numbers, growing share

Immigrants and Share of US Population 1850 to 2017



Data Source: US Decennial Census and American Community Survey

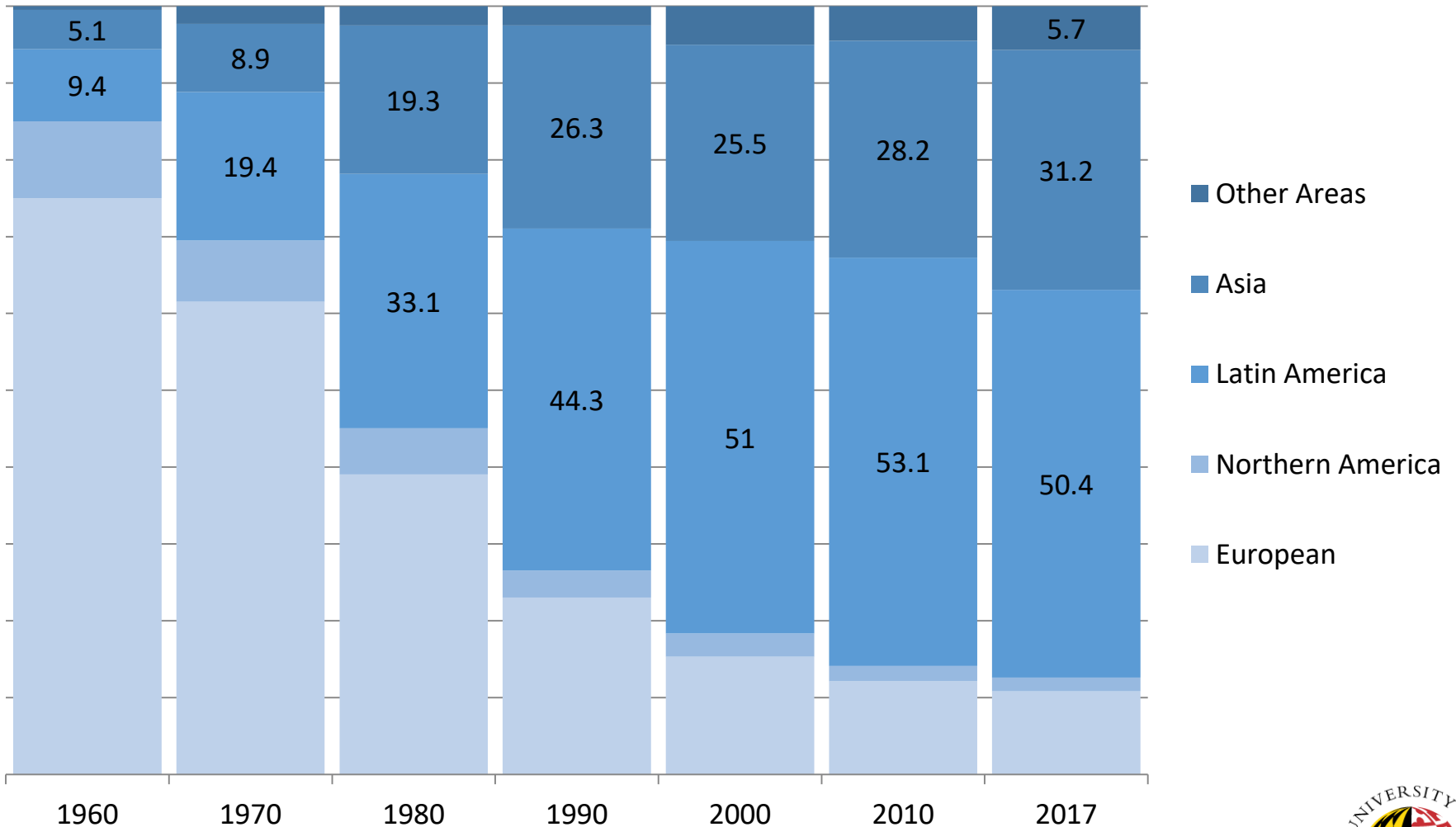


Immigrants

Changing Demographics

- A. Growing numbers, growing share
- B. Shifting **racial/ethnic** composition

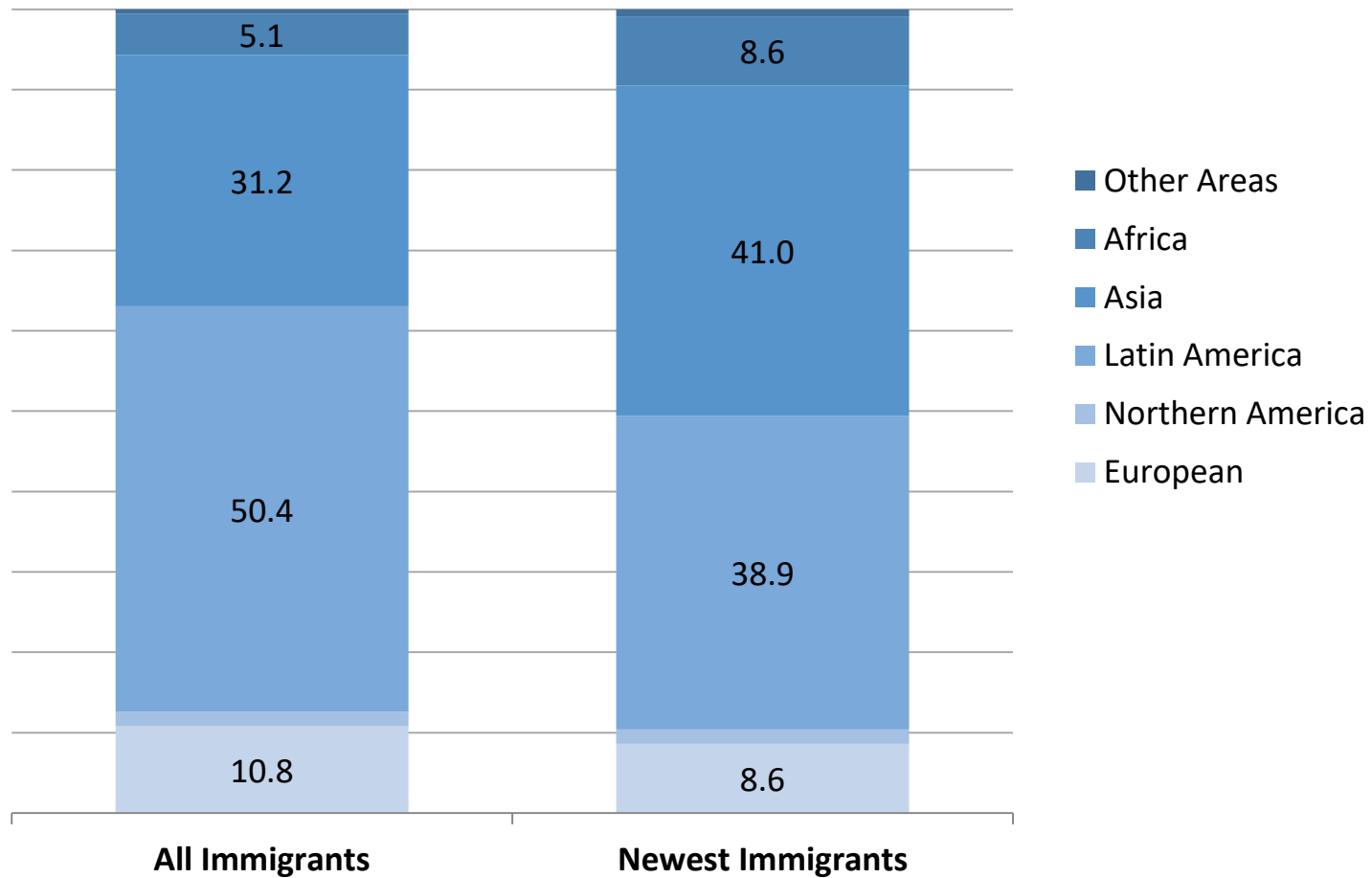
Changing Immigrant Demographics: Region of Birth, 1960 to 2017



Data Source: US Decennial Census and American Community Survey



Changing Immigrant Demographics: Newest Immigrants (Entered 2010 or Later)



Data Source: American Community Survey, 2017

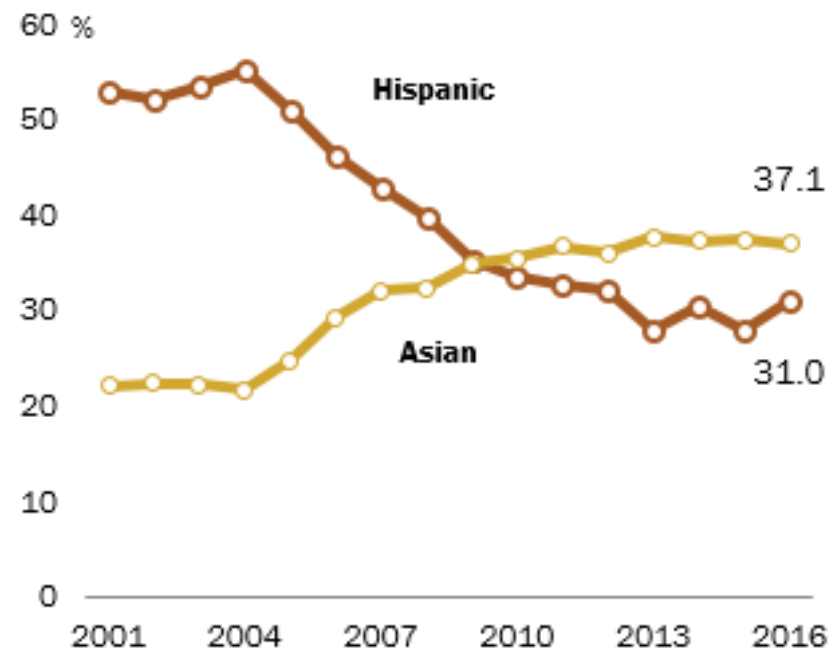


Annual Immigrant Arrivals

According to the Pew Research Center's findings:

- Annually, more than 1 million immigrants arrive
- Asians are projected to become the largest immigrant group by 2055

% of immigrants arriving in the U.S. in each year who are ...

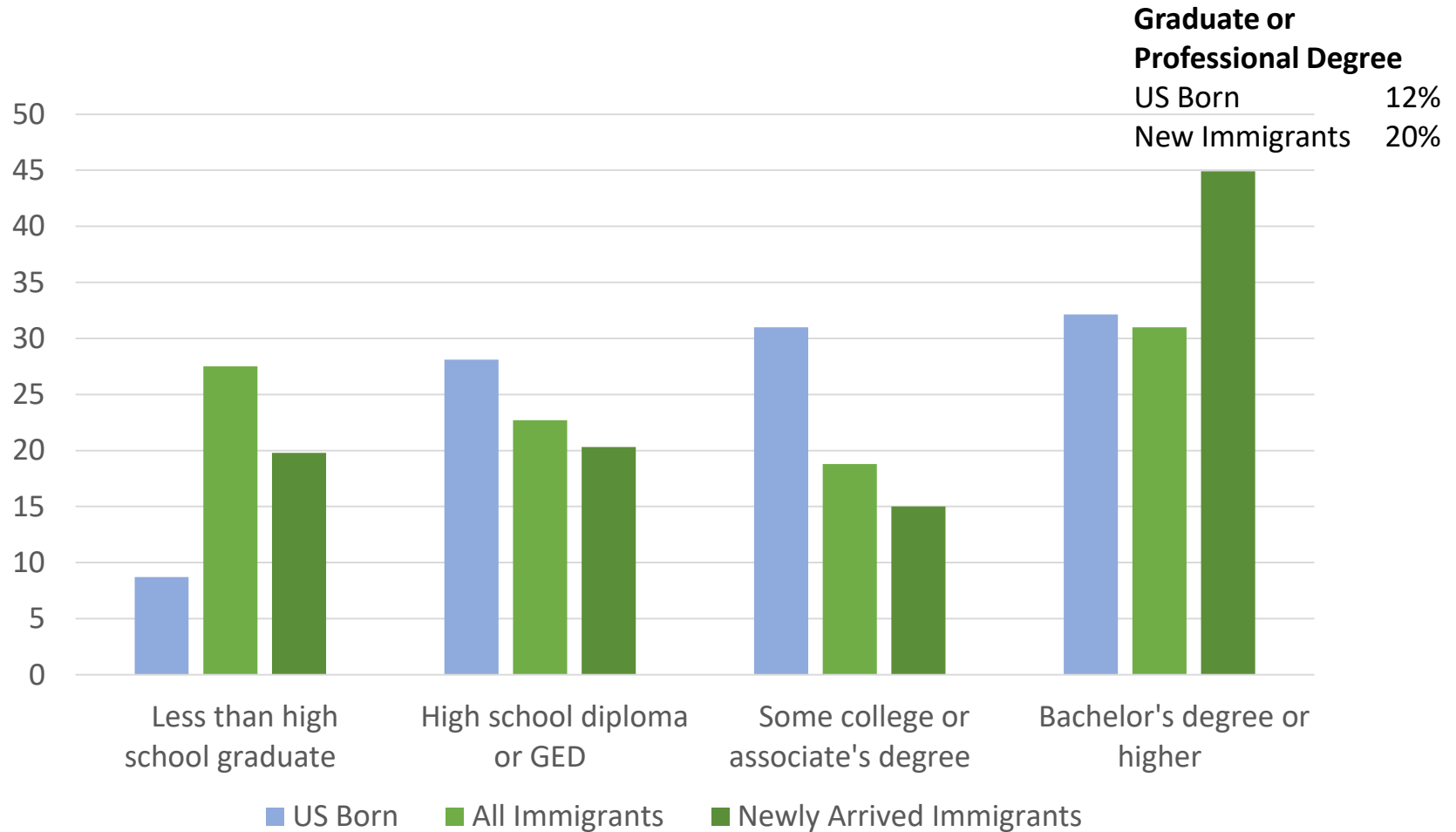


Immigrants

Changing Demographics

- A. Growing numbers, growing share
- B. Shifting **racial/ethnic** composition
- C. Shifting **educational attainment** composition

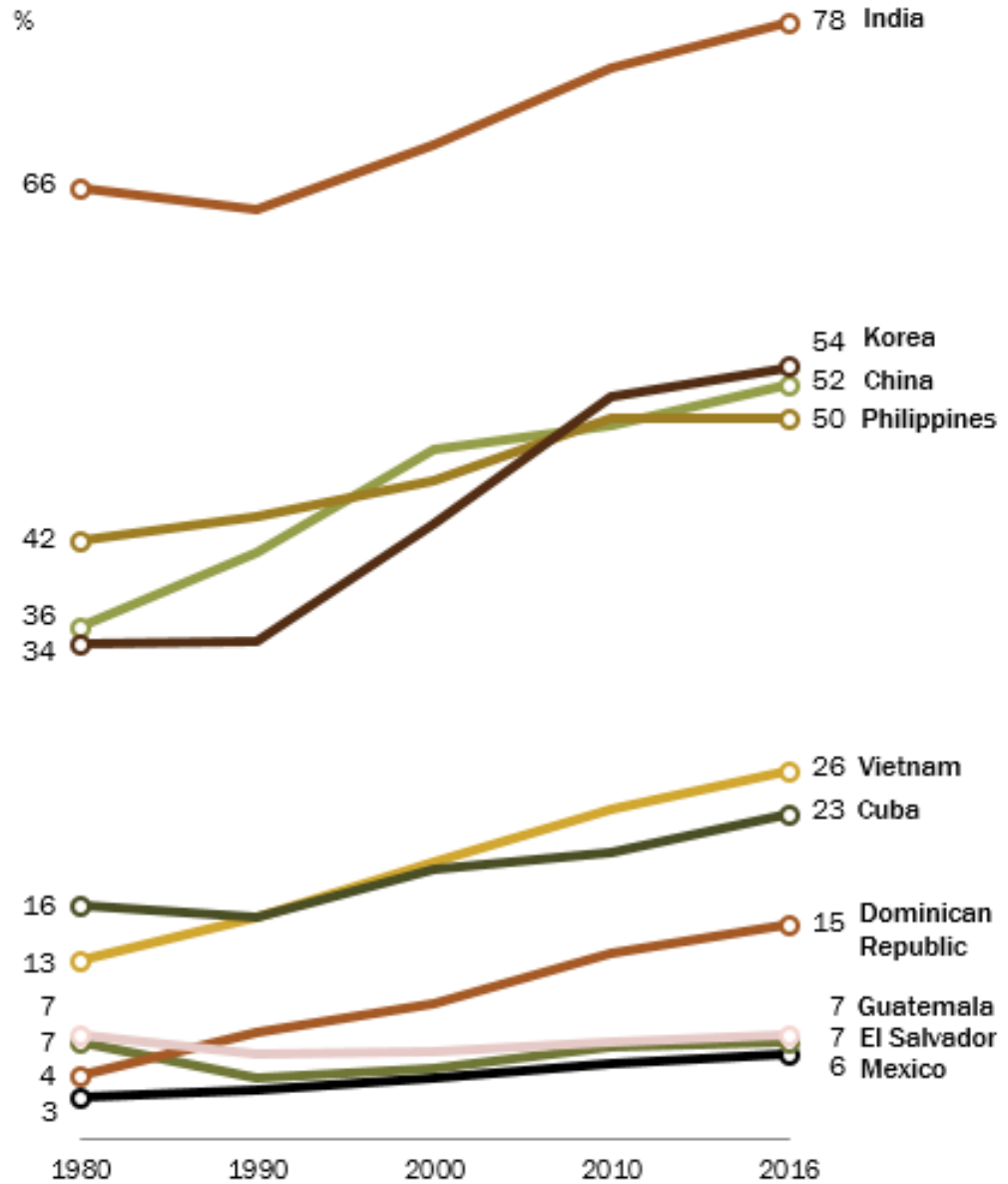
US Educational Attainment, 2017



Data Source: American Community Survey, 2017



Bachelor's Degree Attainment for 10 Largest US Immigrant Groups



Data Source: Pew Research Center's calculations of the Decennial Census & American Community Survey



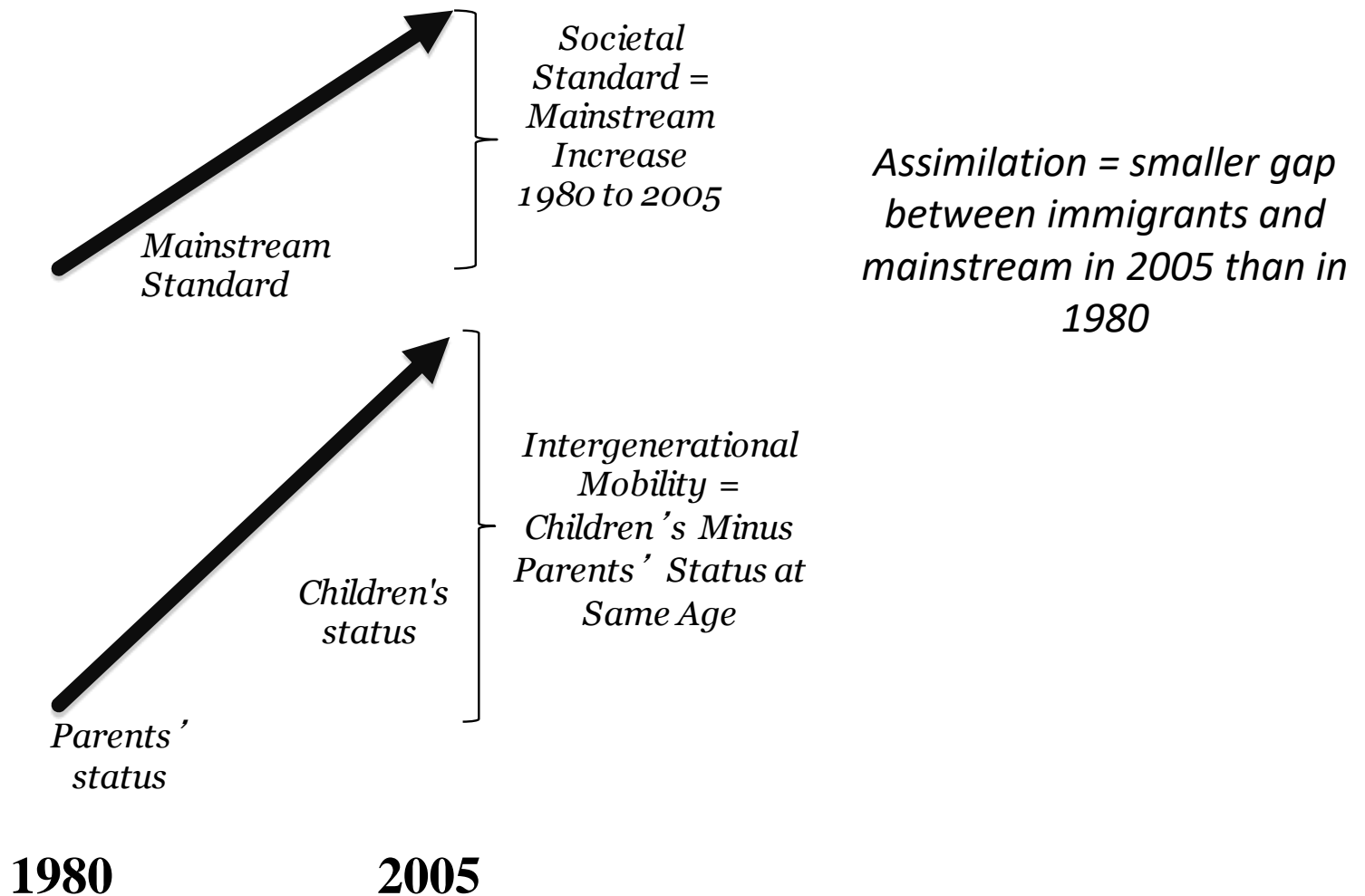
What are the Longer Term Trends for
Immigrants and Their Children?
**Intergenerational Mobility
in Educational Attainment**

Questions to Consider

What does an intergenerational approach reveal about immigrant educational advancement?

1. How much educational advancement do the *new* second generation attain relative to their immigrant parents?
2. How do these patterns compare to those of the “mainstream”?
3. Do different groups of the second generation experience greater educational attainment than others?
4. Prospects for the *new* third generation

Intergenerational Mobility vs. Assimilation Defined

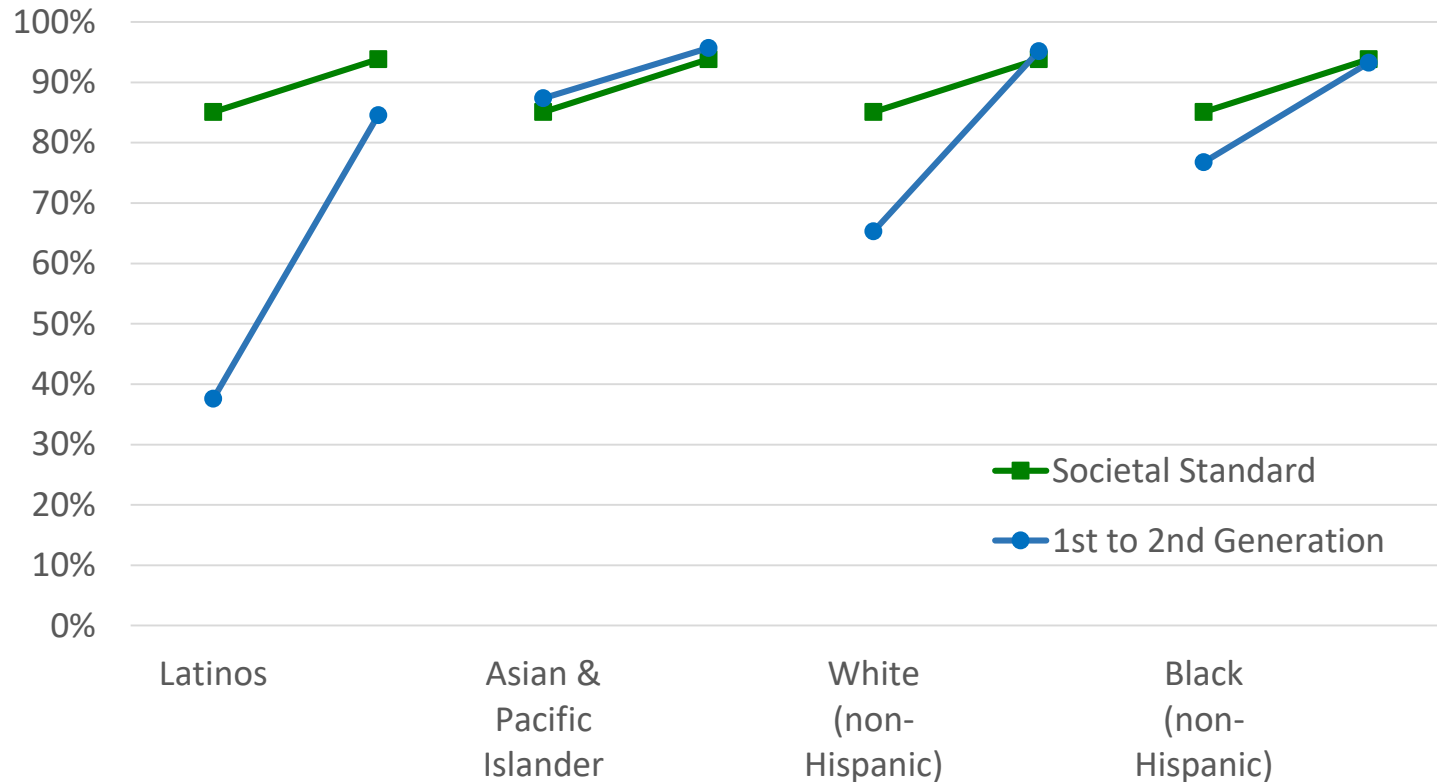


Data Structure

Immigrant generation cohort design (Park & Myers *Demography*2010)

- a) 1st generation in 1980 decennial census Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) hierarchical files by selecting foreign-born parents living with 2nd generation children
--select parents of children age 0 to 16 (ages of 25-44)
- b) 2nd generation in 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS) by parent's nativity
--select grown children now aged 25 to 41
- c) US-born reference group in 1980 and in 2005 to proxy the "mainstream" (US-born white, non-Hispanics)
--select adults at comparable age

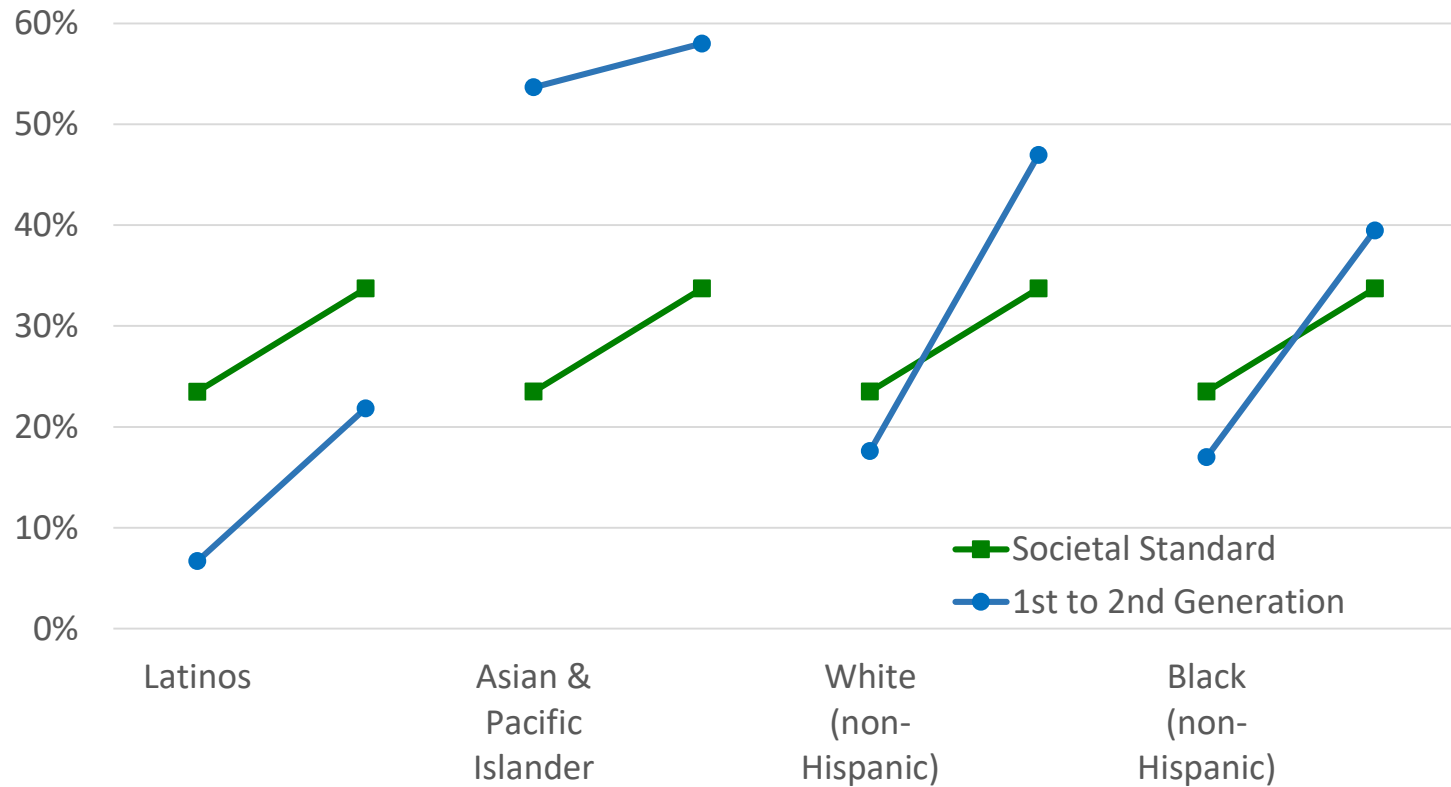
High School Completion Intergenerational Mobility, 1980 to 2005



Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park & Myer 2010)



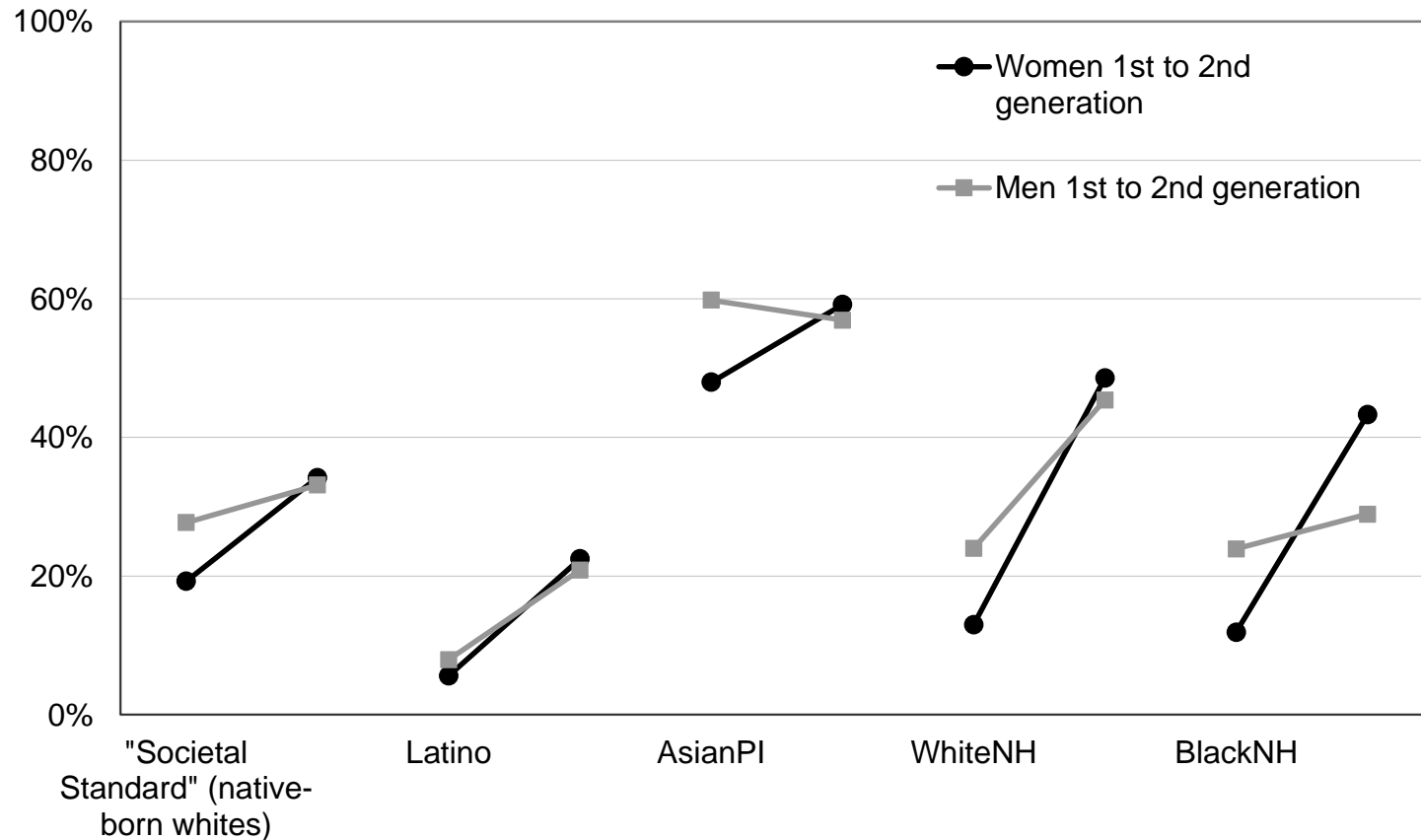
Bachelor's Degree & Higher Intergenerational Mobility, 1980 to 2005



Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park & Myer 2010)



Gender Differences in BA Degree Attainment Intergenerational Mobility, 1980 to 2005

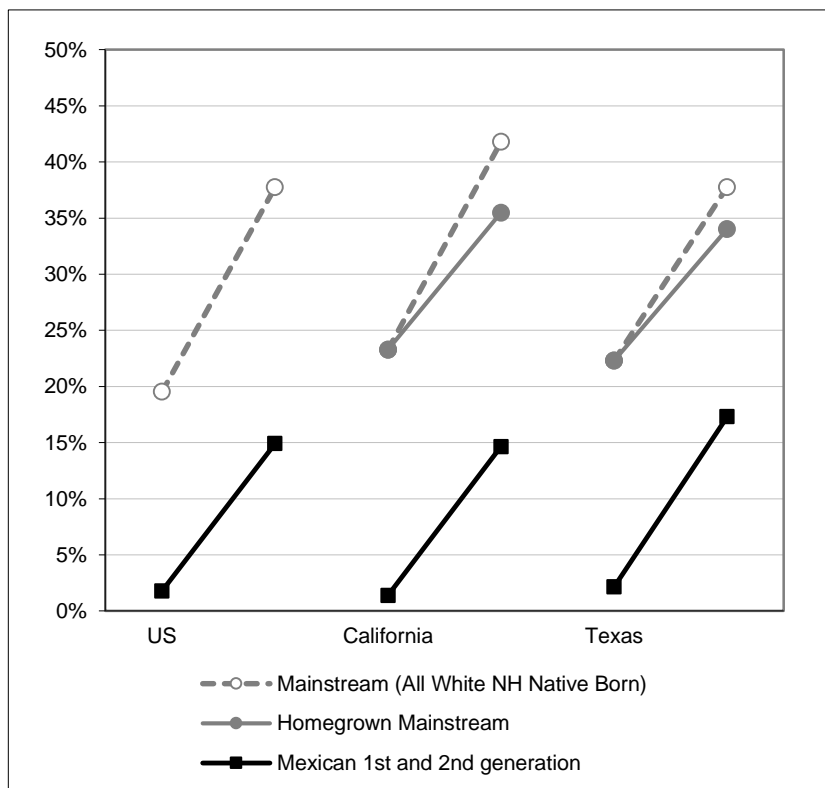


Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park et al 2010)

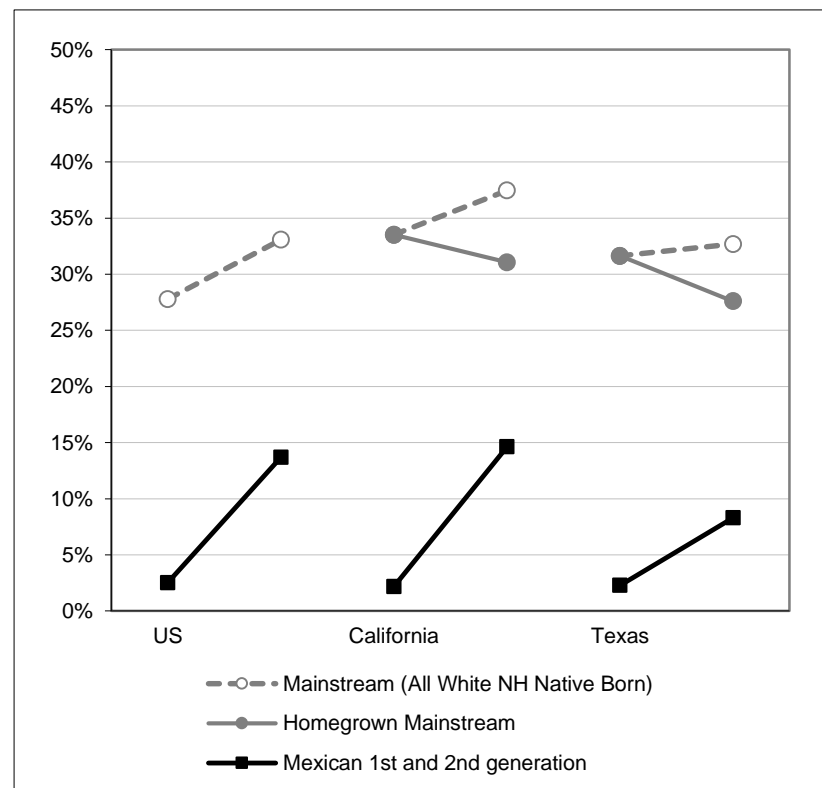


Reference Group Matters: Mexican BA Attainment Mobility, 1980 to 2005

WOMEN



MEN

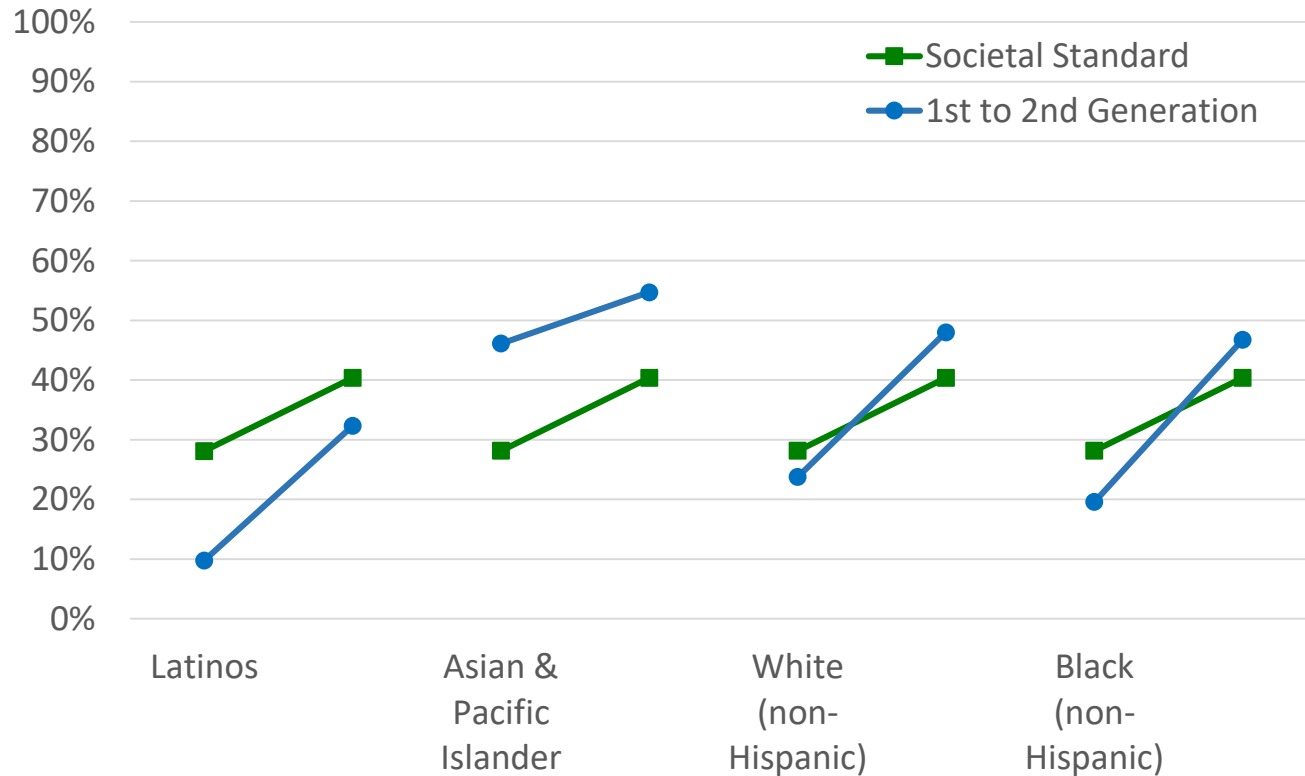


Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park et al 2014)



Other Socioeconomic Attainments, Returns on Education

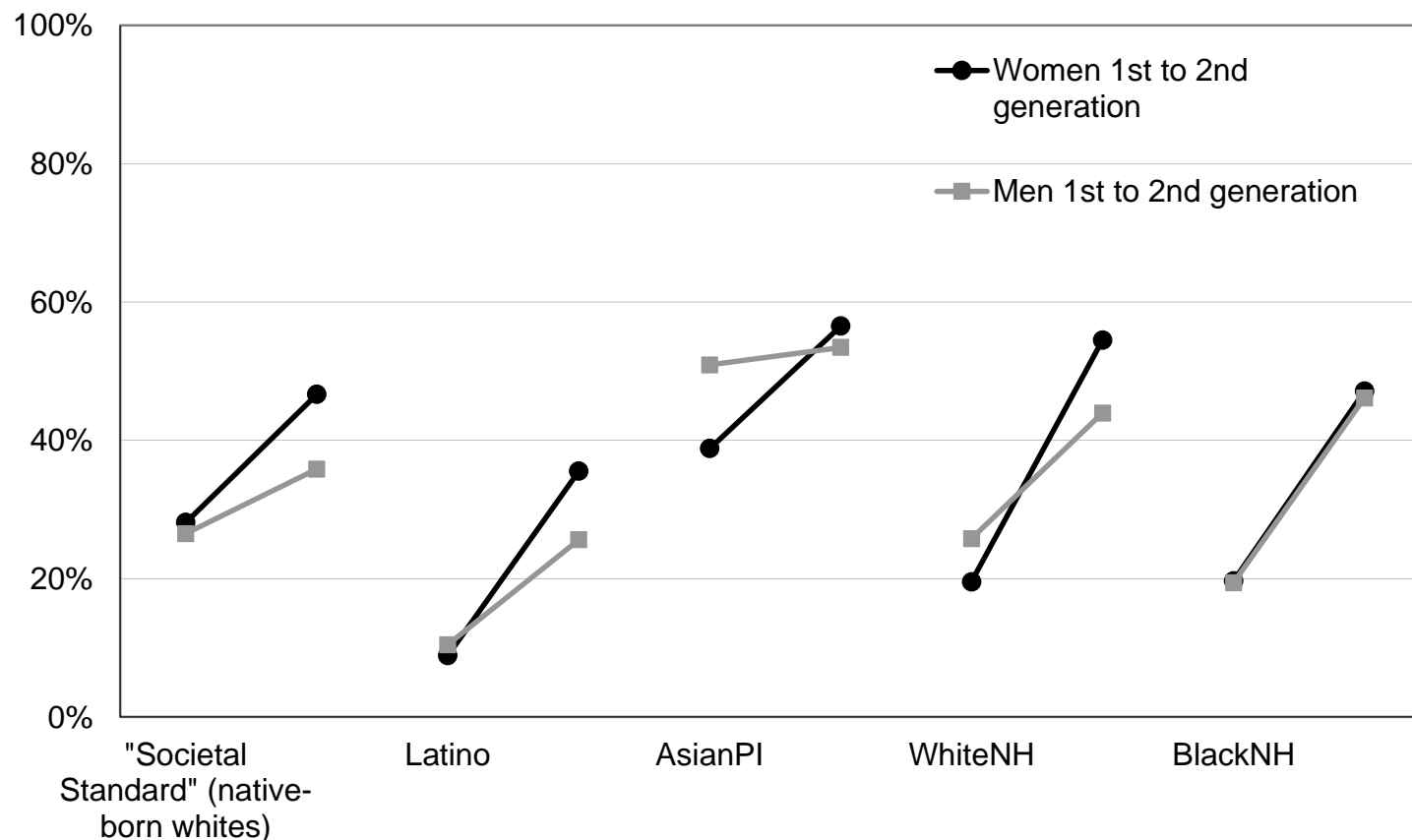
High Occupation (Prof. & Managerial) Intergenerational Mobility, 1980 to 2005



Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park & Myer 2010)



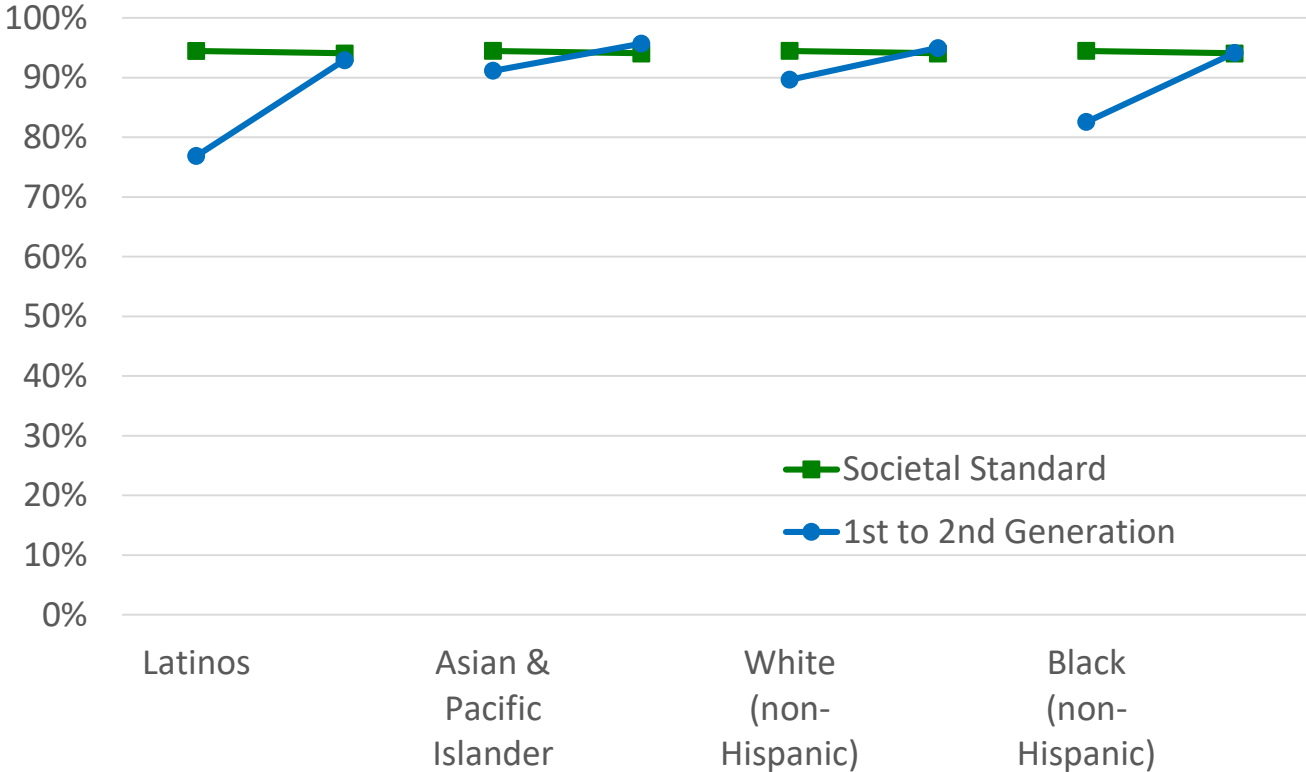
Gender Differences in Occupational Attainment Intergenerational Mobility, 1980 to 2005



Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park et al 2010)



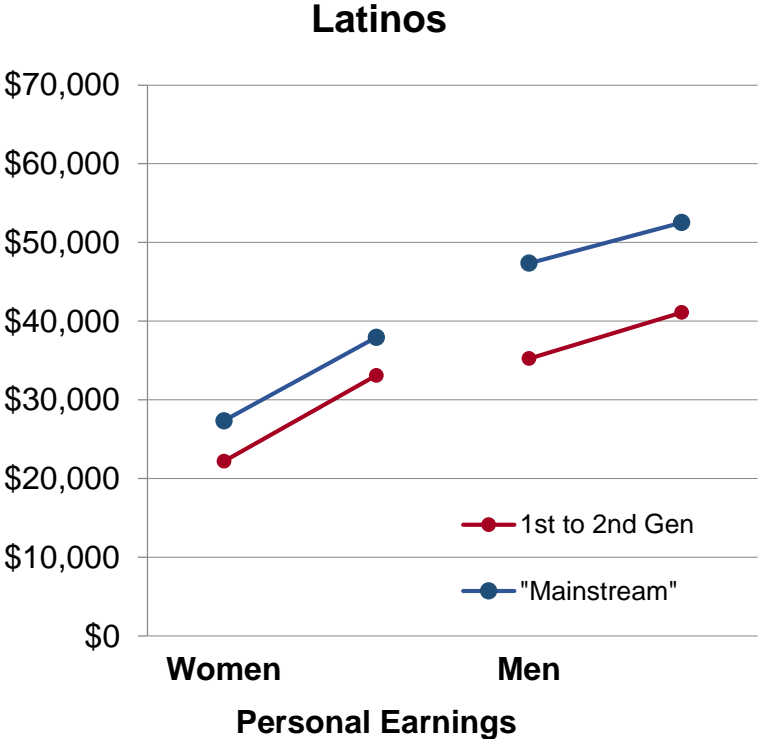
Above Poverty Intergenerational Mobility, 1980 to 2005



Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park & Myer 2010)



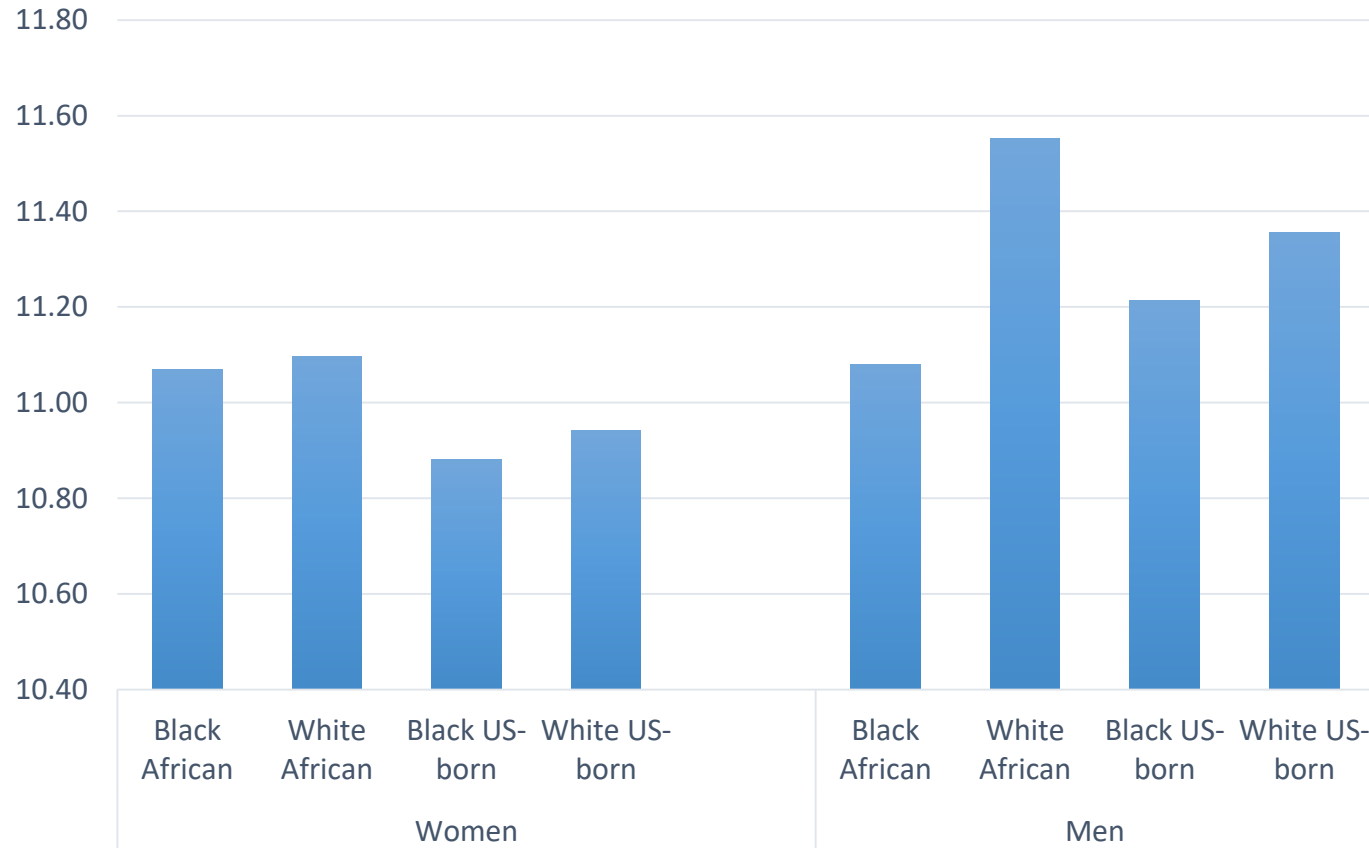
Earnings of Immigrant Generations Compared to the Mainstream, 1980 to 2005



Data Source: Fitted values from statistically significant model coefficients (Park et al 2015)



Predicted Log Earnings Controlling for Education and Occupation



Data Source: Predicted log earnings by gender, nativity, and race (Nawyn & Park 2017)



Top 5 Most Common Occupations Black African Immigrants (2010)

Women

1. Registered Nurse
2. Nurse Aide
3. Accountant
4. Licensed Nurse Practitioner
5. Social Worker

Men

1. Driver
2. Nurse Aide
3. Misc. Manager
4. Accountant
5. Post-Secondary Teacher

Prospects for the *New* Third Generation



New Third Generation Household Context 2010 (Compared to Their Parents in 1980)

Jiménez, Park, & Pedroza (2017)

- Less likely to live in two-parent households, extended or multigenerational households
- More likely to live with a college-educated parent (e.g. from 6% to 20% for Latinx), and in higher income households

New Third Generation Household Context 2010 (Compared to Their Parents in 1980)

Jiménez, Park, & Pedroza (2017)

- Three or four times more likely that parents are intermarried

	<u>Latinx</u>		<u>Asian NH</u>	
	2 nd	3 rd	2 nd	3 rd
Intermarried Parents	8%	29%	20%	62%

- Children in intermarried households identified with immigrant origins

	<u>Latinx</u>		<u>Asian NH</u>	
	2 nd	3 rd	2 nd	3 rd
Child ID w Immigrant Origin	64%	75%	44%	81%

Immigrants in the Baltimore and Washington DC Regions

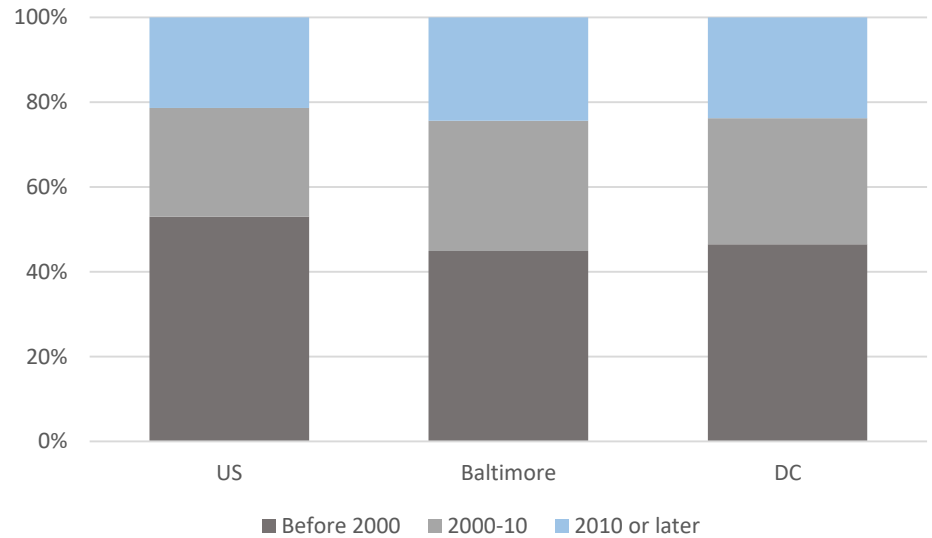
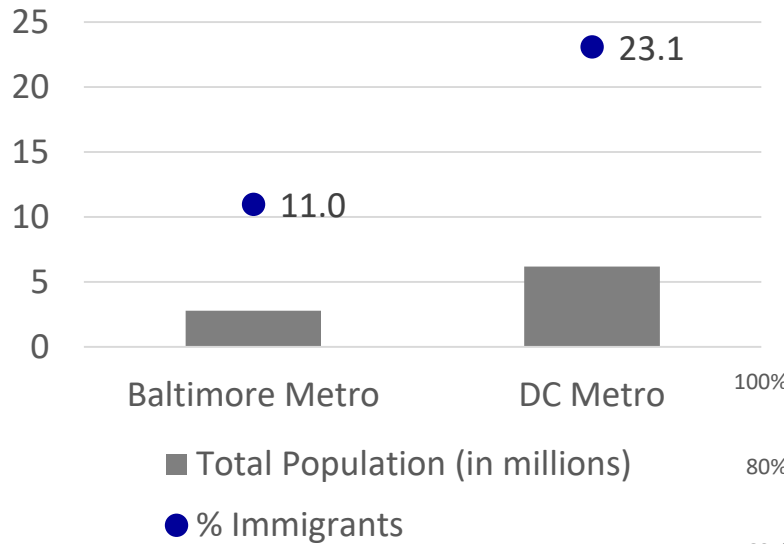


Regional Immigrants

Changing Demographics

A. Growing numbers, growing share

Immigrant Share of Region

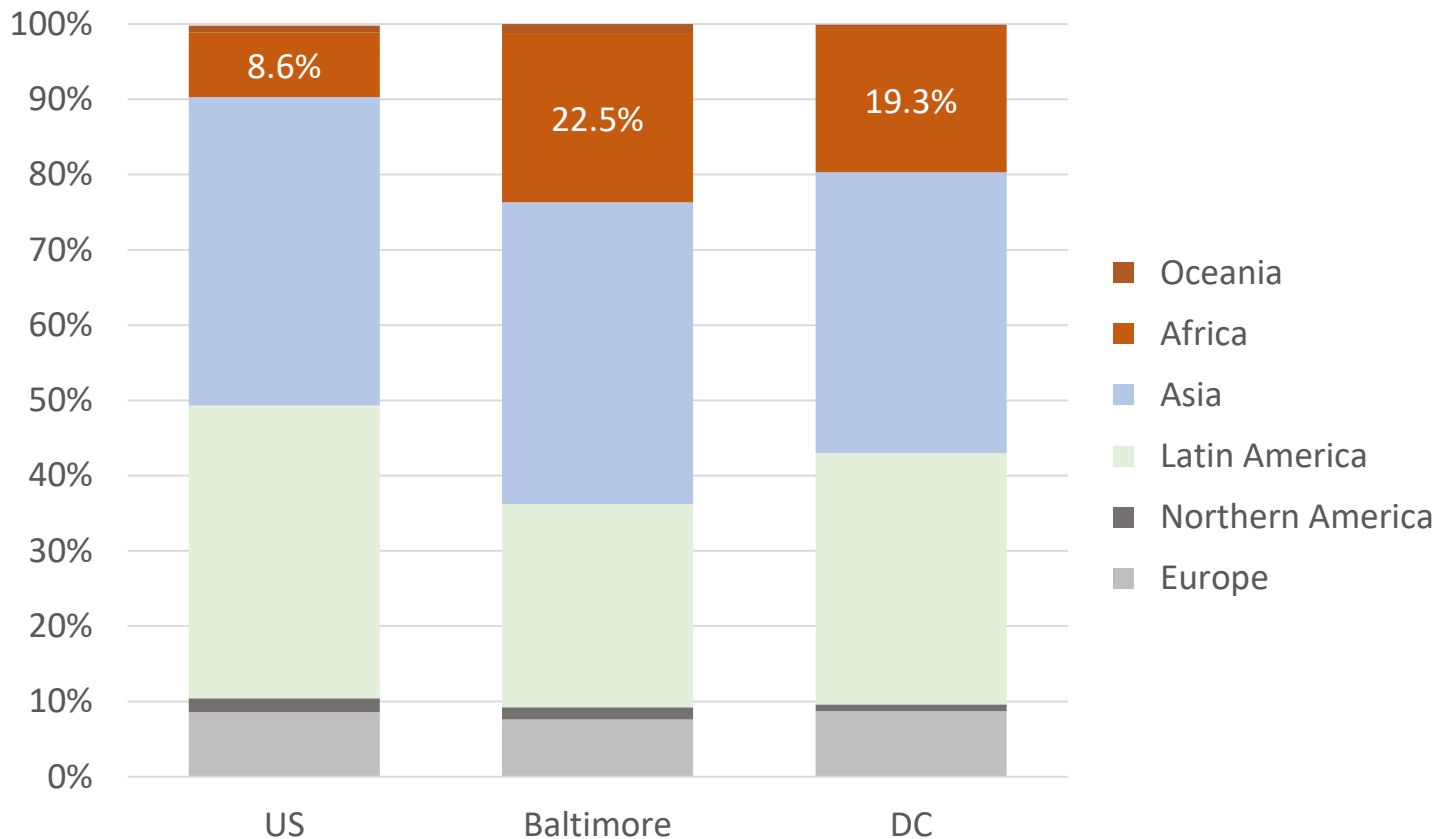


Regional Immigrants

Changing Demographics

- A. Growing numbers, growing share
- B. Shifting **racial/ethnic** composition

Newest Immigrants Region of Birth, 2017

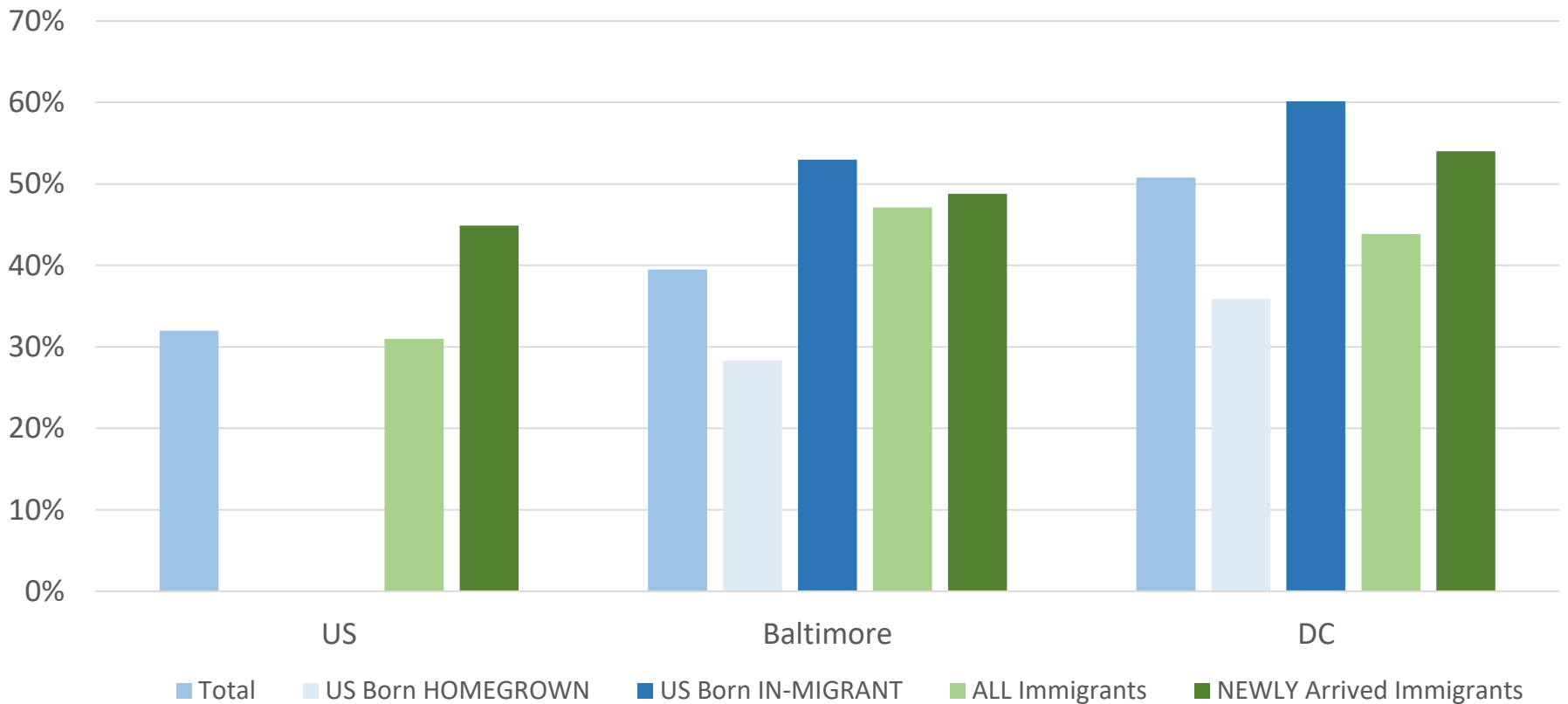


Regional Immigrants

Changing Demographics

- A. Growing numbers, growing share
- B. Shifting **racial/ethnic** composition
- C. Shifting **educational attainment** composition

Regional Educational Attainment (Bachelors' Degree)



Data Source: American Community Survey 2017



Takeaway Points to Consider

- Immigrants and their children are a growing share
 - Especially in our region
- Growing racial/ethnic diversity
 - Our region different from country
- Immigrants arriving with greater educational attainment
 - Again, especially in our region
- But returns on education are not uniform across all groups



THE AVENUE

America is not full. Its future rests with young immigrants.

William H. Frey · Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Thank You

Julie Park

juliepar@umd.edu

