Immigrant Educational Attainment, Mobility, and Differential Returns

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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
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

Societal Standard = Mainstream Increase 1980 to 2005

Mainstream Standard

Assimilation = smaller gap between immigrants and mainstream in 2005 than in 1980

Intergenerational Mobility = Children’s Minus Parents’ Status at Same Age

Parents’ status

Children's status

1980      2005
Data Structure

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

a) 1\textsuperscript{st} generation in 1980 decennial census Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) hierarchical files by selecting foreign-born parents living with 2\textsuperscript{nd} generation children
   --select parents of children age 0 to 16 (ages of 25-44)

b) 2\textsuperscript{nd} 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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Registered Nurse</td>
<td>1. Driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Licensed Nurse Practitioner</td>
<td>4. Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Social Worker</td>
<td>5. Post-Secondary Teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Nawyn & Park 2017)
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

Source: Jiménez, Park, and Pedroza 2017 International Migration Review
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latinx 2\textsuperscript{nd}</th>
<th>Latinx 3\textsuperscript{rd}</th>
<th>Asian NH 2\textsuperscript{nd}</th>
<th>Asian NH 3\textsuperscript{rd}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermarried Parents</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Children in intermarried households identified with immigrant origins

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Asian NH 3\textsuperscript{rd}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child ID w Immigrant Origin</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Jiménez, Park, and Pedroza 2017 International Migration Review
Immigrants in the Baltimore and Washington DC Regions
Regional Immigrants
Changing Demographics

A. Growing numbers, growing share
Immigrant Share of Region

Data Source: American Community Survey 2017
Regional Immigrants
Changing Demographics

A. Growing numbers, growing share

B. Shifting racial/ethnic composition
Newest Immigrants
Region of Birth, 2017

Data Source: American Community Survey 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
America is not full. Its future rests with young immigrants.

William H. Frey - Wednesday, April 10, 2019

Source: Brookings Institution 2019
Thank You

Julie Park

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