

**Comparisons of the Success of Racial Minority Immigrant Offspring
in the United States, Canada and Australia**

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Abstract

The educational, occupational and earnings success of the racial minority immigrant offspring is very similar for many immigrant origins groups in the United States, Canada and Australia. An analysis based on merged files of Current Population Surveys for the United States for the period 1995-2007, and the 2001 Censuses of Canada and Australia, and taking account of urban areas of immigrant settlement, reveals common patterns of high achievement for the Chinese and South Asian second generation, less for other Asian origins, and still less for those of Afro-Caribbean black origins. Relatively lower entry statuses for these immigrant groups in the US are eliminated for the second generation, indicating that inter-generational inheritance of social class does not apply. As well, 'segmented assimilation' suggesting downward assimilation of Afro-Caribbean immigrants into an urban underclass in the US, also receives little support.

1. Introduction

As the employment situation of newly-arriving and mostly racial-minority immigrants varies considerably across countries and for successive cohorts, there has been increased interest in fate of their children, the so-called second generation. One question is whether these persons, as native-born products of their host societies, achieve more successful labour market integration than their parents, and how the struggles of the immigrant parents in certain contexts affect their children (Reitz and Somerville 2004). This paper extends existing analyses by providing direct comparison of the education, occupational status and earnings situation of the second-generation between the United States, Canada and Australia. We examine specific origins groups such as whites, Afro-Caribbean blacks, Chinese, and South Asians to determine whether immigrant success, and the context of immigrant reception, affects the educational and employment success of immigrant offspring.

Previous studies of the second generation within countries have shown certain similar themes of success and difficulty. A basic idea can be formed by comparing US studies for example by Farley and Alba (2002), Portes and Rumbaut (2001), and Fernandez-Kelly and Portes (2008), with Canadian studies by Boyd (2002), Pendakur and Pendakur (2002), Corak (2008), and Australian studies such as by Inglis and Model (2007). One common theme is the high achievement of second-generation Asians. This 'model-minority' outcome applies particularly to Chinese and South Asians, but to other Asian origins as well. In each country, the children of Asian immigrants have been shown to achieve very high levels of post-secondary education, and as a result and despite certain labour market obstacles their earnings are fairly high. A second theme is disappointing results for certain other origins groups. In the US this is most clear in the case of the Mexicans and other Latin Americans. However, in both the US and

Canada, second generation Afro-Caribbeans have less positive educational outcomes compared to Asians, and considerably more difficulty translating educational attainment into occupational and earnings success. Because the immigrant parents in these cases are on average better-educated than Latin Americans in the US, their poverty rates are not as high. Nevertheless compared to Asians, the black second generation struggles.

Despite these common themes it is important to ask whether second generation outcomes vary across countries, and if so the extent and reasons for any such variations. Of course some differences are expected based on the different composition of immigrant groups themselves, for example the prevalence of Mexicans and other Latin Americans in the US, much more than in either Canada or Australia. However of particular interest is the question of whether there are differences for the second generation of particular origins, such as Chinese, South Asians and Afro-Caribbean blacks. Do the children of Chinese immigrants, for example, do equally well in each country? Are the children of black immigrants more successful in some countries than in others?

There are many differences among the three countries, which could affect the second generation. One is the situation of the immigrant parents, which previous research has shown does vary cross-nationally, shaped by differences in immigration policies and the selection and self-selection of immigrants, urban patterns of settlement and distinctive educational and labour market institutions in each country (Reitz, 1998). The question there is whether cross-national differences in the employment success of immigrants carry over into the second generation. As well, there are differences that may have a direct effect on opportunities, constraints and influences experienced by the children of immigrants. These include educational opportunities,

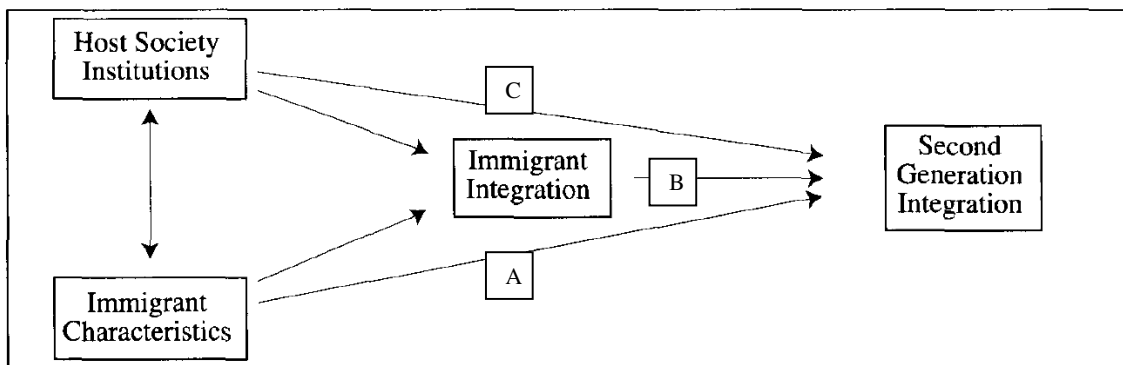
labour market structures, the potential for 'segmented assimilation' and the socio-cultural climate which may be affected by the different context for ethno-cultural relations in the three countries.

The source of data for the United States is the Current Population Survey, now a standard source for study of the immigrant second generation in that country. We use a merged file combining seven distinct samples interviewed over the period 1995 to 2007 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2006). For Canada, the 2001 public use census file identifies the second generation (Statistics Canada, 2006), and for Australia the 2001 public use file provides two available versions that can be combined (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2003). The analysis builds on a previous paper (Reitz and Zhang 2010) which examined educational attainments of the second generation in the US and Canada. This paper includes occupational and earnings outcomes, and extends the analysis to include Australia.

2. Framework: Cross-National and Inter-Urban Variation in Institutional Contexts

The educational and economic success of immigrant offspring in a particular society is affected by various factors, which may be inter-related as depicted in Figure 1. These include (A) the characteristics of immigrant parents themselves, such as their level of education, family composition, age and time of arrival, and social and economic resources at the point of immigration, (B) the socio-economic attainments of these immigrant families within the host society, and the resources they acquire and have available for their offspring, which are in turn affected not only by the characteristics of the immigrants but also by the host society, and (C) by opportunities available from, and constraints directly imposed by, the host society on the second generation. Effects of the host society are specific to the urban setting in which immigrants and their children are resident.

Figure 1. Host Society Institutions in the Integration of the Immigrant Second Generation



Source: Reitz and Somerville, 2004, p. 389.

The significance of immigrant characteristics (A) for the second generation is to some extent clear from studies within each country. It is well known that immigrants in the US are less skilled than their counterparts in Canada and Australia. This as well as the resulting economic hardship undoubtedly is important in accounting for the poor educational and labour market outcomes for second generation Mexicans. The relative success of the Asian second generation undoubtedly can be traced at least in part to the more highly-skilled and successful Asian immigrant generation. From a comparative perspective, however, what is of particular interest is how host society characteristics may affect the second generation either by their impact on the success of immigrant parents (B), and directly on the second generation itself (C).

Host society characteristics definitely affect the employment success of immigrant parents. At least beginning in the 1970s, immigrants to the United States from most origins, including specific Asian origins, occupied less favourable positions within the socioeconomic hierarchy than did their counterparts in Canada or Australia (Reitz, 1998; 2001). Borjas (1988;

1990) had noted this difference, arguing that immigration policies explained the difference.

Reitz (1998) showed that immigration policy effects while significant are comparatively weak, and that other factors such as labour markets, education, and social welfare have more impact in shaping immigrants' economic status.

The focus here is on whether and how these differences in immigrant success carry over to affect the second generation. If Asians, for example, are relatively successful in each country, does the lower economic status of Asian immigrants in the US compared to Canada or Australia reduce their relative position? Or does educational and employment opportunity in each country override the impact of differences in parental status? How do the labour market institutions that affect immigrant parents affect their children? Labour market institutions, such as unions and segmented labour markets, play a role in immigrant economic success. Canada and Australia have higher rates of unionization, which appears to reduce wage inequality among immigrants and the native-born. Social services and income redistribution may also temper labour market outcomes. Canada and Australia have more generous welfare programs, although US immigrants are actually more likely to use social welfare. The question for the second-generation then becomes, how do institutional contexts carry forward and impact the success of the offspring of immigrants in the US, Canada, and Australia. We do this indirectly by comparing the experiences of immigrants from the same origins in their adjustments in different settings. As previously argued (Reitz 1998), differences across settings for immigrants of similar origins suggest the impact that the setting itself has on immigrants. Such impacts may arise from differences in the selection and self-selection of immigrants, as well as differences in the processes of adjustment of immigrants within different institutional settings.

Comparative analysis also offers the potential for understanding the much-debated possibility of ‘segmented assimilation.’ Boyd (2002) suggested that a US-Canada difference could exist, based on processes related to ‘segmented assimilation,’ and the potentially negative impact of the distinctive history of racial polarization in the United States. Kasinitz *et al.* (2002) and Foner (2003) suggested that these negative effects might be offset at least to a degree by positive advantages for black immigrant groups in the U.S. as a legacy of the civil rights movement. In either case, segmented assimilation would apply mainly for blacks, with no such comparative expectation for Chinese or other groups. This study would be the first to provide quantitative assessment of the comparative situation of West Indian and African immigrants in the United States, where theory suggests segmented assimilation may apply, and in Canada, where theory suggests it would not.

Urban settlement patterns for immigrants differ cross-nationally, and this matters for immigrants, and hence potentially for their children. In all countries immigrants have settled in the most dynamic and competitive urban centres, where educational levels and incomes are higher but where their own relative position is lower. However, this trend has greater impact in the US because the cities in question depart more substantially from the national norm. As a result, immigrants in US cities such as New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles, perform relatively less well compared to the native-born than is the case for their counterparts in cities such as Toronto in Canada, or Sydney in Australia. If parental economic status carries over to the second-generation, then again the impact may be greater in the US.

3. Research Design

The research design for this paper extends and modifies Farley and Alba's (2002) origins-specific analysis of the second generation in the US to include comparison with Canada and Australia. Farley and Alba examined educational attainment, occupational achievement, and economic status of the second-generation.ⁱ The second-generation is mostly in the age range between 25 and 39, and so this group is compared with their third-generation peers of the same age group. Their parents are in the age range over 50; Farley and Alba include this group, and we add a third generation comparison group again in the same age range.

Our US data uses more recent waves of the CPS, and merging all seven waves from 1995 to 2007 (Farley and Alba 2002: 679). The data for Canada come from the 2001 Canadian census public use micro data file (PUMF). We use Australian data is provided by the 2001 Census of Australia, Basic and Expanded CURF combined. The overall sample for the four population groups described above is N=454,853 for the US, 321,381 for Canada and 124,255 for Australia. The second generation component is 8,273 for the US, 27,698 for Canada, and 16,138 for Australia. In all three countries, the second-generation is defined as including native-born persons with either one or both parents being foreign born immigrants. These immigrant parents cannot be identified explicitly in the data, however we can identify a group of immigrants aged 50 years and over whose characteristics may approximate those of the parents of the second generation.

Regarding specific origins, the US analysis examines non-Hispanic Whites (i.e. persons of European origins), non-Hispanic Blacks, Chinese, South Asians, other Asians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and other Hispanics. The Canadian analysis includes Whites, Blacks, Chinese, South Asians, Other Asians, and other visible minorities. The Australian analysis identifies

Whites, Chinese, South Asians, Other Asians, a category for origins described as Arab, Middle Eastern and North African, and a final category for other non-European minorities.

Since the three nations share a large Chinese and South Asian population, these groups provide the most direct comparison. The 'other Asians' are also similar although the specific composition varies among the countries. Immigrant and second generation Blacks in the US and Canada are quite comparable. In both countries, the Afro-Caribbean second generation includes persons who are black by race and of Caribbean and Latin American origins, with a relatively small group of sub-Saharan African origins. Although the Hispanic groups in the US do not have such clear counterparts in the other countries, they may for some purposes be compared to the 'other Visible Minorities' in Canada, a category which includes many Latin Americans and persons of Middle Eastern background, and the corresponding groups in the Australian data.

Like Farley and Alba, we use various measures of educational attainment (mean years of education, high school completion and attainment of a bachelor's degree); occupational attainment (proportion in managerial and professional as opposed to service and manual occupations, and mean occupational rankings based on these occupation data); and economic status (mean household income, low, and high income levels, and household income adjusted for family size).

Household income is preferred to employment income, to permit use of a larger part of the second generation sample. Since household income is affected mainly by employment income, it effectively reflects employment success and requires less complex analyses by gender. The coding of household income in the three data files is different, with the US providing dollar amounts in six digits, while Canadian and Australian public use files only provide broad categories. To achieve a common coding it is necessary to sacrifice the more detailed

information such as the US provides and use the coding which can be used for each country, which is the Australian coding. Some loss of information is involved, which hampers analysis at the lower and upper extremes.

In each country, immigrants are concentrated in specific urban areas, and the analysis here identifies the main urban areas, which play host to immigrants. In most cases the second generation also resides in these same cities, so to that extent their integration into society is shaped by the same context. The six most immigrant-concentrated cities in the US are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, and Miami. For Canada the emphasis is on Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, and for Australia the primary immigration cities are Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth. In each case, educational and income levels of the native-born populations are considerably higher than the national averages. Because of this, the economic position of both immigrants and the second generation appears less favourable when considered in relation to urban context than when the comparison is conducted at the national level. The impact of this urban concentration is somewhat greater in the US.

Tables 1 through 5 provide comparisons of educational, occupational, and earnings results for immigrants and the second generation, by origins and age groupings, across the three countries. Table 6 describes the concentration of the immigrant and second generations in metropolitan areas within each country (and Appendix A, 1-3, supplies more detailed data for specific high-immigrant cities in each country). In these descriptive tables, minorities are compared with the mainstream using overall means and percentages, and in addition a ratio is presented for easier comparison of relative positions of minority groups across countries. Table 7 examines earnings based on a series of regression analyses for each country, which include

urban area and human capital controls (as well as age, gender and marital status). The full regression results are in Appendix B.

4. Results

4.1 Educational Attainment

Direct comparisons of educational attainments for second-generation ethnic origins groups aged 25 to 39 with the mainstream (third generation white) group at the national level show quite similar patterns for the US, Canada, and Australia (Tables 1 and 2). In most groups, the second generation outperforms the mainstream population in educational attainment. Whereas there is significant cross-national difference in the relative educational attainment for the parental immigrant generation, this difference is virtually eliminated for the second generation. Immigrants in the US were (in the parental generation now 50 years of age or more) less educated than the American mainstream, whereas for Canada and Australia they are generally somewhat better educated than the mainstream.

However, in second generation, for all countries the educational attainments are better compared to the mainstream, with Asians doing significantly better, Afro-Caribbeans less so, about the same as whites. So the difference in the immigrant generation is eliminated for the second generation.

In Table 1, both the parental immigrant generation (50 years and older) and the younger second generation (15-39 years of age) are compared with the mainstream population of third and higher generation whites. For each group, the ratio between mean education for the group, and the mean education for the third and higher generation whites is provided. For immigrants in the US, these ratios are less than one for all groups except the South Asians. Mexicans have

the lowest ratio, at 0.57, Puerto Ricans at 0.75, other Hispanics 0.81, Afro-Caribbean blacks 0.90 and Chinese 0.91. For immigrants in Canada, the ratios are all one (the case for the Chinese) or higher, and for Australia they are higher than one for all groups except the Arab, Middle eastern and North African group not separately identified for the other countries.

For the second generation, however, the ratios are greater than one for every group in each country, with the sole exception of the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, who nevertheless have significantly higher educational levels than had their immigrant parents.

Second generation Chinese, South Asians and other Asians have very substantially higher educational attainment in each of the three countries, as mentioned above, and this pattern is very similar across the three countries. Table 1 shows that in the US the Chinese second generation averages 16.0 years of education, 15 percent above the mainstream level, in Canada they average 17.5 years of education which is 20 percent above than mainstream level of 14.6 years, and in Australia they have 14.3 years of education, 17 percent above the national level. For South Asians the comparisons are almost identical; the same is true for 'other Asians' in Canada and nearly true for that category in the US and Australia.

Overall for all groups where comparisons are possible, the differences in the immigrant generation are largely eliminated in the second generation. An exception to high attainment is the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans who have significant representation only in the US, and in those groups there is substantial educational upgrading over the generations. Another exception is the group of Arab, Middle Eastern or North African origins in Australia, another group that cannot be directly compared cross-nationally in these data. They who were less educated compared to the mainstream. They also experience some upgrading.

Table 2 focuses on qualifications, at two levels, high school completion, and bachelor's degree attainment. At the bachelor's level, for most immigrant groups the bachelor's degree attainment was less in the US, but by the 2nd generation the second generation in all countries outperform the mainstream population, including whites, Afro-Caribbeans, and in particular Asians who *in each case have more than double* the bachelor's degree attainment rates of native-born whites.

For Afro-Caribbean blacks in the US and Canada, educational attainments are less spectacular than for Asians, nevertheless in these comparisons it is seen that they exceed those in the mainstream population of the same age. When the measure is years of education, second-generation black educational attainments are somewhat higher in Canada compared to the US. The comparisons show that attainment of bachelor's degrees is comparable for the black second generation in the US and Canada. However, in the US the black second generation has a somewhat higher relative proportion who do not complete high school.

Comparisons for the other groups are less readily made, but still of interest. Generally the other minorities have educational attainments at or somewhat above that of the mainstream populations in all three countries, with the exception of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in the US which have lower educational attainments compared to the mainstream in the US, with fewer years of education and substantially fewer bachelor's degrees.

4.2. Occupational Status

Table 3 shows that the high educational attainments of the second generation are to some extent reflected in occupational status, although the levels are not quite what might be expected based on education. The occupational attainment of the second generation Asians in all

countries is impressive, and this is particularly noteworthy in the US for the Chinese, who experienced considerable occupational mobility from the parental immigrant generation.

Higher educational levels for second generation whites and Asians translate into higher proportions of persons with occupations in the professional and managerial categories, and fewer in the service and manual categories. This difference is summarized in a simple and very crude socio-economic status score (professional and managerial = 2, service and manual = 0, other = 1), and the ratio for these scores to those for the mainstream population reflects relative occupational status. Index values for second-generation whites in Canada are higher relative to the mainstream than for the US and Australia. However, occupational attainments for second generation Chinese and South Asians much higher compared to the mainstream, in the range of 20 to 40 per cent higher, in all three countries. Because of their higher levels of post-secondary education, the children of Chinese and South Asian immigrants in all three countries are more often in professional or managerial occupations, and less often in service and manual occupations, compared to their same-age counterparts in the white third generation population. For other Asians, there appears to be a significant cross-national difference: those in Canada and the US have relatively high occupational status, those in Australian relatively low.

On the other hand, for Afro-Caribbeans the occupation attainments appear to be slightly higher in Canada compared to the US, but in both cases the figures are near to the mainstream population. The Afro-Caribbean second generation in the US has lower occupational status, reflecting the higher proportion who do not complete high school. A larger proportion of the black second generation in the US compared to Canada works in service or manual occupations. On the other hand, for second generation blacks the proportions in professional and managerial occupations is similar in Canada and the US, relative to the mainstream population. So

regarding education and occupation, there appears to be a distinct subpopulation within the US black immigrant second generation which moves downward in the occupational hierarchy. The proportion of the black second generation in the US which works in service and manual occupations is higher than it was for the parental immigrant generation, despite the overall educational and occupational upgrading between generations for most groups.

4.3. Household Incomes and Economic Well-being

Mean household incomes for the second generation are with few exceptions higher than for the mainstream population in the same age group (Table 4). Again the differences are not quite what might have been expected based on educational, but they are impressive nonetheless. In particular, Chinese mean household incomes in the second generation are at least 20 percent above the mainstream level in each country. Note that they had been lower for the immigrant Chinese in the US, so the education-driven mobility for the Chinese eliminates the cross-national difference. Note also that the incomes of the black second generation are not higher than the mainstream for Canada, and somewhat less than that in the US. The main exceptions to high incomes in the second generation are Afro-Caribbeans in the US (not Canada) and the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in the US.

The experience of low and high incomes reflects the variations at the mean but are interesting because they show certain distinct features for particular groups. For whites, for example, somewhat higher household incomes in Canada are reflected in lower experiences of low income, and more experience of high income, compared to the other two countries. Afro-Caribbeans in the US have over 50 percent more low income experience than the mainstream population, and less often experience high income. However, relatively few Chinese or South

Asians in any of the three countries experience more low income than the mainstream, and many more experience high income.

These income differences do not reflect differences in family size, and so the cross-national similarities, in particular high incomes for Asians, slightly better than parity for whites, and less so for Afro-Caribbeans (and even lower in the US for Mexicans and Puerto Ricans) remain after adjustment for household size. Table 5 presents the relevant data. In most cases, family sizes for minorities are not larger than for the mainstream white population in any of the three host countries. In fact large family sizes affect groups such as Arab and Middle Eastern populations and Mexicans who have lower overall household incomes.

4.4. Immigrant and Second Generation Metropolitan Concentration

Immigrants are highly concentrated in particular metropolitan areas for all three countries, particularly in the US but also in Canada and Australia they are concentrated in most urban areas generally. The concentrations are somewhat less for the second generation, but they remain high even for the second generation. The data in Table 6 show residence in particular high immigration cities, 6 for the US, 3 for Canada, and 4 for Australia. In the US, immigrant Afro-Caribbean blacks are nearly 10 times more concentrated in urban areas, but the second generation is concentrated in the same urban areas by a factor of about 7.8. For Afro-Caribbean blacks in Canada the figures are 3.5 and 3.3. For Chinese in the US, immigrants are over-concentrated in the six urban areas by a factor of 7.8, and the second generation by a factor of 6.5. For the Chinese in Canada the figures are 3.5 and 3.0, respectively, and for Chinese in Australia,

2.1 down to 1.8. (For details on particular groups in the high immigration cities, see Appendix A 1-3).

4.5 Regression Analyses of Economic Well-being

Regression analyses presented in Table 7 address two issues. One is the way in which urban concentration affects relative incomes. The other is the impact of human capital on incomes, and the net differences taking account of the level of human capital. The analysis includes the younger second generation and also the mainstream comparison group. The dependent variable is individual-equivalent household incomes (household incomes divided by the square root of family size) as analyzed in Table 5. Regression equation (1) includes only origins groups and so origins coefficients represent group differences basically the same as the mean values in Table 5. Regression equation (2) includes also metropolitan areas, and so the origins coefficients indicate how minority groups fare within categories by area of residence. Regression equation (3) includes also education, and as well gender and marital status, and controls also for specific age levels within the range of 25-39. Table 7 presents the metric coefficients for origins as a ratio to mainstream averages (the full regression results are in Appendix B).

In all cases, the second generation advantage is reduced considerably when account is taken of urban concentration (comparing equation 1 and 2 in each country). This is because within urban areas where most second generation persons reside, the comparison third-generation whites have higher average levels of education than across their respective nations as a whole. For whites, the second generation advantage is not significant in the US, and actually negative in Australia. The position of the second generation is generally still positive for

Chinese and South Asians in each country, and for other Asians as well although this is not significant for Canada or Australia. For Afro-Caribbeans, the position is negative in both the US and Canada.

Human capital explains many of the remaining group differences in each country. The incomes of the white second-generation is mostly explained by human capital and urban area in all three countries (the figures are significantly positive in Canada, but very small). The black second generation in Canada and the US has the most negative experience translating human capital into economic success within urban areas; their incomes are about 16 percent or so below the mean incomes. The Chinese and South Asians, by contrast, have significantly *positive* incomes after human capital controls in the US and Australia, but not in Canada. Other Asians have less favorable results than Chinese and South Asians, exhibiting higher income only in the US, not in Canada, and with lower incomes than mainstream whites in Australia. Overall, then, we can say that the income experience of the second generation compared to the mainstream population is highly variable by group, but not hugely different among the three countries. There are some group-specific differences, but they are mostly similar across countries.

5. Discussions and Conclusion

The overall conclusion is that cross-national differences in immigrant success across countries are largely eliminated for the second generation. In the second generation the success of Asians is common across countries. The difficulties of Afro-Caribbean blacks and to some extent other minorities is also common. Institutional processes affecting the relative status of

minorities are largely unaffected by the variations in education and household income for the parental generation, so there is little 'carry-over' effect of relative standing. The carry over may be associated with levels of education of the parental generation, but not the implication that their relative education had for their income levels.

Our findings suggest that Chinese, South Asian, and Afro-Caribbean immigrant offspring experience consistent upward intergenerational mobility. With the exception of Afro-Caribbeans and Hispanics, they also match or out-perform their third-generation white peers in educational and employment achievement. South Asian immigrants already had high levels of education and occupational and income success, and this carried forward to advantage the second-generation. The success of the Chinese second-generation is quite remarkable, especially since the first-generation were less well educated, worked in less skilled occupations, and earned less in most locations than the third-generation whites of their age.

Overall, the success of some second-generation ethnic groups in the US is remarkable, considering that the parental generation did not as well in the US compared to Canada and Australia, especially among Chinese and Afro-Caribbean black immigrants. Immigrants face the lowest entry status in the US, compared to Canada and especially Australia (Reitz 1998). Second-generation Chinese and South Asians in the US seem to have overcome obstacles of high levels of third-generation white education, limited social welfare benefits, and of course the poor employment realities of the parental first generation.

These findings have significant implications. First, poverty levels such as were observed for Afro-Caribbeans, Chinese, South Asian and other Asian immigrant groups in the US do not appear to represent a major obstacle to upward mobility for the children of these immigrants.

This may suggest that the current and on-going decline in immigrant economic success for Canada may not carry immediate consequences for the next generation in the future.

Beyond this, the findings raise the question of why inter-generational inheritance of social class position does not apply to these immigrants. The generally high educational levels of the groups in question may be part of the explanation. Highly educated immigrants may impart the value of education to their children, and devote energy to ensure their children are successful perhaps in part to compensate for their own employment difficulties.

Regarding the expectations based on segmented assimilation theory, there is some but quite limited confirmation. The Afro-Caribbean second generation in both the US and Canada has lower educational levels and occupational attainment than their third-generation white peers, and significantly lower earnings. A close look suggests that in the US, there may be greater inequality within the Afro-Caribbean group, with a larger proportion dropping out of high school, and relatively more entering low status occupations. However, the overall earnings position of the Afro-Caribbean second generation in the two countries seems fairly comparable. There are small differences in household incomes, and virtually no differences in individual-equivalent household incomes. These findings provide faint support for the 'segmented assimilation' whereby the offspring of Afro-Caribbean immigrants in the US integrate within the black underclass and experience downward mobility. This may occur in some cases, but the net impact appears minimal across the entire population.

Notes

ⁱ A comparative analysis of educational and employment outcomes for immigrants and the second generation in the United States and Canada by Aydemir and Sweetman (2007) employed a different analytic framework directed at economic issues. Their approach did not facilitate identification of cross-national differences due to specific origins as opposed to characteristics of immigrants or of the national and urban contexts.

Table 1: Years of Education, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007			CANADA 2001			AUSTRALIA 2001		
	Mean	Ratio	(N)	Years of Educ.	Ratio	(N)	Years of Educ.	Ratio	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER									
Immigrant Generation									
White*	12.5	0.95	11798	12.2	1.04	44185	10.2	1.03	25183
Afro-Caribbean Black*	11.8	0.90	2050	13.0	1.11	2483			
Chinese	12.0	0.91	1451	11.7	1.00	6531	10.5	1.05	1730
South Asian	14.6	1.11	1354	12.5	1.07	4925	12.8	1.29	762
Other Asian	12.4	0.94	4021	13.5	1.15	2818	11.1	1.12	1142
Arab, ME, NA							9.4	0.95	958
Mexican	7.5	0.57	6409						
Puerto Rican	9.9	0.75	2601						
Other Hispanics	10.7	0.81	7038						
Other VM				13.1	1.12	280			
Third and Higher Generation									
White*	13.2	1.00	188156	11.69	1.00	124279	9.92	1.00	47733
AGE 25 TO 39									
Second Generation									
White*	14.2	1.02	8273	15.6	1.07	24812	12.5	1.02	17550
Afro-Caribbean Black*	14.2	1.03	550	16.1	1.10	702			
Chinese	16.0	1.15	241	17.5	1.20	812	14.3	1.17	152
South Asian	16.4	1.18	252	17.5	1.20	635	13.9	1.14	91
Other Asian	15.0	1.08	698	17.3	1.18	250	13.1	1.08	40
Arab, ME, NA							12.4	1.02	395
Mexican	12.9	0.93	2917						
Puerto Rican	12.8	0.92	1888						
Other Hispanics	14.2	1.03	1657						
Other VM				16.6	1.14	361			
Third and Higher Generation									
White*	13.9	1.00	150183	14.6	1.00	105808	12.2	1.00	38609

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Survey, 1995 to 2007; 2001 Census of Canada, Public Use Micro-Data; 2001 Census of Australia, household sample, basic and expanded CURF (Confidentialized Unit Record File) combined. Note: omitted data results from categories not available in a particular data source. 'Other visible minorities' for Canada and Australia includes unavailable categories.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

Table 2: Educational Qualifications, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007		Bach Deg or Higher		CANADA 2001		Bach Deg or Higher		AUSTRALIA 2001		Bach Deg or Higher	
	Less than HS diploma		Percent	Ratio**	Less than HS diploma		Percent	Ratio**	Less than HS diploma		Percent	Ratio**
	Percent	Ratio**	Percent	Ratio**	Percent	Ratio**	Percent	Ratio**	Percent	Ratio**	Percent	Ratio**
AGE 50 AND OVER												
Immigrant Generation												
White*	25.5	1.58	26.1	1.06	42.1	0.97	13.3	1.19	51.3	0.86	11.7	0.90
Afro-Caribbean Black*	32.5	2.02	19.3	0.79	36.0	0.83	11.6	1.04				
Chinese	35.4	2.20	32.9	1.34	48.4	1.11	16.3	1.46	44.9	0.75	25.7	1.98
South Asian	15.4	0.96	57.5	2.34	40.9	0.94	22.1	1.97	23.9	0.40	46.1	3.55
Other Asian	25.8	1.60	30.5	1.24	30.3	0.69	27.7	2.47	37.9	0.63	28.6	2.21
Arab, ME, NA									54.6	0.91	14.8	1.14
Mexican	75.4	4.68	4.1	0.17								
Puerto Rican	57.2	35.6	7.6	0.31								
Other Hispanics	45.2	2.81	15.1	0.61								
Other VM					35.1	0.81	21.6	1.93				
3 rd & Higher Gen White	16.1	1.00	24.6	1.00	43.6	1.00	11.2	1.00	59.9	1.00	13.0	1.00
AGE 25 TO 39												
Second Generation												
White*	6.9	1.01	36.3	1.17	10.5	0.60	27.7	1.44	29.2	0.85	22.6	1.04
Afro-Caribbean Black*	7.5	1.10	38.2	1.23	8.3	0.47	24.5	1.28				
Chinese	3.3	0.49	75.5	2.43	3.9	0.23	56.3	2.94	9.9	0.29	61.8	2.86
South Asian	0.8	0.12	79.8	2.56	4.9	0.28	51.7	2.69	11.0	0.32	50.5	2.33
Other Asian	3.4	0.50	54.4	1.75	4.8	0.28	48.4	2.53	20.0	0.58	32.5	1.50
Arab, ME, NA					8.0	0.46	35.7	1.86	22.8	0.67	20.0	0.92
Mexican	18.0	2.65	15.2	0.49								
Puerto Rican	19.7	2.90	12.9	0.41								
Other Hispanics	7.8	1.15	36.8	1.18								
Other VM												
3 rd & Higher Gen White	6.8	1.0	31.1	1.00	17.4	1.00	19.2	1.00	34.2	1.00	21.7	1.00

Sources: See Table 1.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

** Ratio to 3rd Generation White of Same Age Group

Table 1: Years of Education, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007			CANADA 2001			AUSTRALIA 2001		
	Mean	Ratio	(N)	Years of Educ.	Ratio	(N)	Years of Educ.	Ratio	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER									
Immigrant Generation									
White*	12.5	0.95	11798	12.2	1.04	44185	10.2	1.03	25183
Afro-Caribbean Black*	11.8	0.90	2050	13.0	1.11	2483			
Chinese	12.0	0.91	1451	11.7	1.00	6531	10.5	1.05	1730
South Asian	14.6	1.11	1354	12.5	1.07	4925	12.8	1.29	762
Other Asian	12.4	0.94	4021	13.5	1.15	2818	11.1	1.12	1142
Arab, ME, NA							9.4	0.95	958
Mexican	7.5	0.57	6409						
Puerto Rican	9.9	0.75	2601						
Other Hispanics	10.7	0.81	7038						
Other VM				13.1	1.12	280			
Third and Higher Generation									
White*	13.2	1.00	188156	11.69	1.00	124279	9.92	1.00	47733
AGE 25 TO 39									
Second Generation									
White*	14.2	1.02	8273	15.6	1.07	24812	12.5	1.02	17550
Afro-Caribbean Black*	14.2	1.03	550	16.1	1.10	702			
Chinese	16.0	1.15	241	17.5	1.20	812	14.3	1.17	152
South Asian	16.4	1.18	252	17.5	1.20	635	13.9	1.14	91
Other Asian	15.0	1.08	698	17.3	1.18	250	13.1	1.08	40
Arab, ME, NA							12.4	1.02	395
Mexican	12.9	0.93	2917						
Puerto Rican	12.8	0.92	1888						
Other Hispanics	14.2	1.03	1657						
Other VM				16.6	1.14	361			
Third and Higher Generation									
White*	13.9	1.00	150183	14.6	1.00	105808	12.2	1.00	38609

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Survey, 1995 to 2007; 2001 Census of Canada, Public Use Micro-Data; 2001 Census of Australia, household sample, basic and expanded CURF (Confidentialized Unit Record File) combined. Note: omitted data results from categories not available in a particular data source. 'Other visible minorities' for Canada and Australia includes unavailable categories.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

Table 2: Educational Qualifications, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007		Bach Deg or Higher		CANADA 2001		Bach Deg or Higher		AUSTRALIA 2001		Bach Deg or Higher	
	Less than HS diploma		Percent	Ratio**	Less than HS diploma	Ratio**	Percent	Ratio**	Less than HS diploma	Ratio**	Percent	Ratio**
AGE 50 AND OVER												
Immigrant Generation												
White*	25.5	1.58	26.1	1.06	42.1	0.97	13.3	1.19	51.3	0.86	11.7	0.90
Afro-Caribbean Black*	32.5	2.02	19.3	0.79	36.0	0.83	11.6	1.04				
Chinese	35.4	2.20	32.9	1.34	48.4	1.11	16.3	1.46	44.9	0.75	25.7	1.98
South Asian	15.4	0.96	57.5	2.34	40.9	0.94	22.1	1.97	23.9	0.40	46.1	3.55
Other Asian	25.8	1.60	30.5	1.24	30.3	0.69	27.7	2.47	37.9	0.63	28.6	2.21
Arab, ME, NA									54.6	0.91	14.8	1.14
Mexican	75.4	4.68	4.1	0.17								
Puerto Rican	57.2	35.6	7.6	0.31								
Other Hispanics	45.2	2.81	15.1	0.61								
Other VM					35.1	0.81	21.6	1.93				
3 rd & Higher Gen White	16.1	1.00	24.6	1.00	43.6	1.00	11.2	1.00	59.9	1.00	13.0	1.00
AGE 25 TO 39												
Second Generation												
White*	6.9	1.01	36.3	1.17	10.5	0.60	27.7	1.44	29.2	0.85	22.6	1.04
Afro-Caribbean Black*	7.5	1.10	38.2	1.23	8.3	0.47	24.5	1.28				
Chinese	3.3	0.49	75.5	2.43	3.9	0.23	56.3	2.94	9.9	0.29	61.8	2.86
South Asian	0.8	0.12	79.8	2.56	4.9	0.28	51.7	2.69	11.0	0.32	50.5	2.33
Other Asian	3.4	0.50	54.4	1.75	4.8	0.28	48.4	2.53	20.0	0.58	32.5	1.50
Arab, ME, NA					8.0	0.46	35.7	1.86	22.8	0.67	20.0	0.92
Mexican	18.0	2.65	15.2	0.49								
Puerto Rican	19.7	2.90	12.9	0.41								
Other Hispanics	7.8	1.15	36.8	1.18								
Other VM												
3 rd & Higher Gen White	6.8	1.0	31.1	1.00	17.4	1.00	19.2	1.00	34.2	1.00	21.7	1.00

Sources: See Table 1.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

** Ratio to 3rd Generation White of Same Age Group

Table 3: Occupational Status, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007					CANADA 2001					AUSTRALIA 2001				
	Managerial & Professional	Service & Manual	SES	SES Ratio**	(N)	Managerial & Professional	Service & Manual	SES	SES Ratio**	(N)	Managerial & Professional	Service & Manual	SES	SES Ratio**	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER															
Immigrant Generation															
White*	16.6	11.4	52.6	0.99	11798	33.2	33.9	49.6	1.04	18761	29.0	26.8	51.1	0.92	8976
Afro-Caribbean Black*	16.1	26.3	44.9	0.85	2050	23.4	53.8	34.8	0.98	1505					
Chinese	15.2	17.0	49.1	0.93	1451	31.2	40.8	45.2	1.00	2790	34.0	25.6	54.2	0.97	659
South Asian	33.8	9.4	62.2	1.17	1354	28.7	48.7	40.0	1.01	2620	42.1	16.3	62.9	1.13	404
Other Asian	16.0	16.6	49.7	0.94	4021	27.4	49.7	38.9	0.98	1633	22.9	36.1	43.4	0.78	468
Arab, ME, NA											24.2	32.5	45.8	0.82	252
Mexican	4.5	21.6	41.4	0.78	6409										
Puerto Rican	6.4	14.4	46.0	0.87	2601										
Other Hispanics	9.0	19.2	44.9	0.85	7038										
Other VM						25.2	47.3	39.0	0.97	1541	29.5	33.6	47.9	0.86	434
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	19.6	13.7	53.0	1.00	188156	28.6	39.8	44.4	1.00	58449	34.8	23.7	55.6	1.00	18978
AGE 25 TO 39															
Second Generation															
White*	34.3	22.8	55.8	1.05	8273	33.6	35.2	49.2	1.08	22999	28.5	21.3	53.6	1.00	13392
Afro-Caribbean Black*	33.5	28.4	52.5	0.99	550	31.1	42.0	44.5	1.07	640					
Chinese	59.3	10.0	74.7	1.41	241	50.3	25.1	62.6	1.30	757	50.0	14.2	67.9	1.27	134
South Asian	56.3	11.1	72.6	1.37	252	44.8	32.0	56.4	1.19	578	47.8	13.0	67.4	1.26	69
Other Asian	41.8	20.8	60.5	1.14	698	39.1	41.3	48.9	1.10	235	22.6	32.3	45.2	0.84	31
Arab, ME, NA											30.9	23.4	53.7	1.00	269
Mexican	20.4	31.4	44.5	0.84	2917										
Puerto Rican	18.3	31.4	43.5	0.82	1888										
Other Hispanics	33.7	27.5	53.1	1.00	1657										
Other VM						38.0	35.3	51.4	1.14	326	26.6	25.0	50.8	0.95	124
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	30.3	24.0	53.2	1.00	150183	26.6	40.9	42.8	1.00	96360	29.5	22.2	53.6	1.00	29395

Sources: See Table 1.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

** Ratio to 3rd Generation White of Same Age Group.

Table 4: Household Incomes, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007					CANADA 2001					AUSTRALIA 2001				
	Household Income	Ratio *	Low‡ Inc. Ratio	High‡ Inc. Ratio	(N)	Household Income	Ratio *	Low‡ Inc. Ratio	High‡ Inc. Ratio	(N)	Household Income	Ratio *	Low‡ Inc. Ratio	High‡ Inc. Ratio	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER															
Immigrant Generation															
White*	46,098	0.95	1.16	0.94	11798	55730	1.08	0.86	1.20	44067	44606	0.98	1.08	0.98	23329
Afro-Caribbean Black*	46,540	0.96	1.07	0.93	2050	57284	1.11	0.85	1.32	2475					
Chinese	49,784	1.03	1.00	1.09	1451	60090	1.16	0.77	1.43	6524	59132	1.31	0.61	1.78	1503
South Asian	64,366	1.33	0.50	1.79	1354	68360	1.32	0.49	1.82	4917	67634	1.49	0.47	2.32	666
Other Asian	55,804	1.15	0.70	1.32	4021	64800	1.25	0.64	1.67	2815	56495	1.25	0.62	1.54	977
Arab, ME, NA															
Mexican	40,073	0.83	1.32	0.61	6409						49763	1.10	0.88	1.19	828
Puerto Rican	32,998	0.68	1.80	0.47	2601										
Other Hispanics	41,600	0.86	1.34	0.73	7038										
Other VM						56714	1.10	0.91	1.28	2874	56337	1.24	0.65	1.55	769
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	48,456	1.00	1.00	1.00	188156	51686	1.00	1.00	1.00	123528					
											45304		1.00	1.00	43336
AGE 25 TO 39															
Second Generation															
White*	57,700	1.04	0.96	1.10	8273	67719	1.15	0.71	1.30	24767	62459	1.02	0.91	1.03	16138
Afro-Caribbean Black*	51,676	0.93	1.52	0.92	550	60382	0.99	1.36	1.09	701					
Chinese	66,652	1.20	0.53	1.53	241	76160	1.25	0.47	1.73	811	74897	1.22	0.77	1.72	142
South Asian	66,249	1.19	0.51	1.49	252	72036	1.19	0.68	1.60	631	77580	1.26	0.62	1.81	78
Other Asian	63,563	1.14	0.66	1.39	698	70270	1.16	0.70	1.53	250	68796	1.12	1.34	1.53	36
Arab, ME, NA	51,703	0.93	1.39	0.86	2917						63908	1.04	1.08	1.19	359
Mexican	45,886	0.82	1.87	0.67	1888										
Puerto Rican	57,044	1.02	0.98	1.07	1657										
Other Hispanics															
Other VM						63274	1.04	1.29	1.29	360	59760	0.97	1.66	0.94	160
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	55745	1.00	1.00	1.00	150183	60727	1.00	1.00	1.00	105419	61454	1.00	1.00	1.00	35481

Sources: See Table 1.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

** Ratio to 3rd Generation White of Same Age Group

‡ Low income level is half of median household income; high income is highest category.

Table 5: Household Incomes adjusted for Household Size, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007					CANADA 2001					AUSTRALIA 2001				
	Total		Individual	Ratio *	(N)	Total		Individual	Ratio *	(N)	Total		Individual	Ratio *	(N)
	Household Income	Household Size	Equivalent†			Household Income	Household Size	Equivalent†			Household Income	Household Size	Equivalent†		
AGE 50 AND OVER															
Immigrant Generation															
White*	46,098	2.43	29950	0.92	11798	55730	2.4	35974	1.04	44067	44606	2.4	29270	0.95	23329
Afro-Caribbean Black*	46,540	3.06	27634	0.85	2050	57284	3.1	33264	0.96	2475					
Chinese	49,784	3.11	28987	0.89	1451	60090	3.7	31635	0.91	6524	59132	3.3	34209	1.11	1503
South Asian	64,366	3.44	36590	1.12	1354	68360	4.2	34566	1.00	4917	67634	3.3	39611	1.28	666
Other Asian	55,804	3.74	31289	0.96	4021	64800	3.8	33981	0.98	2815	56495	3.3	32671	1.06	977
Arab, ME, NA											49763	3.3	28286	0.92	828
Mexican	40,073	3.70	21269	0.65	6409										
Puerto Rican	32,998	2.54	20692	0.63	2601										
Other Hispanics	41,600	2.97	24435	0.75	7038										
Other VM						56714	3.5	30927	0.89	2874	56337	2.8	35021	1.13	769
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	48,456	2.2	32693	1.00	188156	51686	2.2	34703	1.00	123528	45304	2.2	30864	1.00	43336
AGE 25 TO 39															
Second Generation															
White*	57,700	3.36	33602	1.05	8273	67719	3.1	39931	1.11	24767	62459	2.9	39802	1.01	16138
Afro-Caribbean Black*	51,676	3.25	30773	0.96	550	60382	3.2	34962	0.97	701					
Chinese	66,652	2.84	42161	1.32	241	76160	3.2	45285	1.26	811	74897	3.0	48028	1.22	142
South Asian	66,249	2.77	42688	1.33	252	72036	3.6	39773	1.11	631	77580	2.6	51595	1.31	78
Other Asian	63,563	3.31	37455	1.17	698	70270	3.1	41481	1.16	250	68796	2.6	46796	1.18	36
Arab, ME, NA	51,703	3.90	27894	0.87	2917						63908	3.3	38086	0.96	359
Mexican	45,886	3.58	25590	0.80	1888										
Puerto Rican	57,044	3.30	33418	1.04	1657										
Other Hispanics															
Other VM						63274	3.2	36871	1.03	360	59760	2.6	40612	1.03	160
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	55745	3.38	32041	1.00	150183	60727	3.1	35881	1.00	105419	61454	2.9	39508	1.00	35481

Sources: See Table 1. *Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

** Ratio to 3rd Generation White of Same Age Group

† Household Income divided by square root of number of persons in household.

Table 6: Concentration in Metropolitan Areas, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States, Canada and Australia

	USA 1995 - 2007			CANADA 2001			AUSTRALIA 2001		
	Total, High Imm Cities	Ratio	(N)	Total, High Imm Cities	Ratio	(N)	Total, High Imm Cities	Ratio	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER									
Immigrant Generation									
White*	23.9	4.56	11798	47.4	2.05	44185	62.3	1.43	27221
Afro-Caribbean Black*	51.3	9.77	2050	80.2	3.47	2483			
Chinese	41.1	7.84	1451	81.2	3.52	6531	90.3	2.07	1808
South Asian	31.1	5.93	1354	72.8	3.15	4925	86.5	1.98	798
Other Asian	23.5	4.49	4021	68.8	2.98	2818	84.5	1.93	1214
Arab, ME, NA									
Mexican	24.6	4.69	6409				91.5	2.09	1008
Puerto Rican	43.3	8.26	2601						
Other Hispanics	52.9	10.08	7038						
Other VM				70.6		2880	73.7	1.69	925
3 rd & Higher Gen White	5.2	1.00	188156	23.1	1.00	124279	43.7	1.00	50731
AGE 25 TO 39									
Second Generation									
White*	18.5	3.13	8273	45.1	1.87	24831	62.8	1.32	17739
Afro-Caribbean Black*	45.3	7.68	550	78.8	3.26	702			
Chinese	38.2	6.48	241	72.2	2.99	812	87.9	1.85	157
South Asian	31.0	5.25	252	66.3	2.74	635	84.6	1.78	91
Other Asian	20.8	3.53	698	65.6	2.71	250	90.0	1.89	40
Arab, ME, NA							92.0	2.11	400
Mexican	17.5	2.97	2917						
Puerto Rican	36.8	6.25	1888						
Other Hispanics	38.9	6.60	1657						
Other VM				62.0	2.57	361	69.4	1.46	173
3 rd & Higher Gen White*	5.9	1.00	150183	24.2	1.00	105858	47.6	1.00	38937

Sources: See Table 1. *Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

Table 7. Household Incomes (Individual Equivalent) of Second Generation Origins Groups Relative to Mainstream Population, Ages 25-39, for the US, Canada, and Australia (based on regression results in Appendix B).

	Equation 1: Origins Only			Equation 2: Urban Area Controls			Equation 3: Urban Area and Human Capital Controls		
	US	Canada	Australia	US	Canada	Australia	US	Canada	Australia
White	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.06	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
Afro-Caribbean Black	-0.04	-0.03		-0.16	-0.16		-0.13	-0.14	
Chinese	0.32	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.04
South Asian	0.33	0.11	0.33	0.23	-0.01	0.21	0.06	-0.08	0.16
Other Asian	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.05
Other Minority	-0.11	0.03	-0.01	-0.18	-0.09	-0.13	-0.09	-0.12	-0.06

Note: Table entries are derived from regression equations for individual equivalent household incomes as a function of origins and other specified coefficients. Sample includes second generation of all origins and white persons of third and higher generations, ages 25-39. Equation 2 includes dummy variables for each of the high immigration cities listed in Appendix A 1-3. Equation 3 includes in addition variables for education (high school diploma, some post-secondary, post secondary certificate, bachelor's degree, and post-bachelor's degree), age (with quadratic), gender, and marital status. Full regressions reported in Appendix B.

Appendix A1: Concentration in Metropolitan Areas, by Generation, Age and Origin, for the United States

	New York	Los Angeles	Chicago	Washington	San Francisco	Miami	Total, High Imm. Cities	Other Metro.	Non-Metro	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER										
Immigrant Generation										
White*	11.8	4.9	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.7	23.9	61.6	14.4	11798
Afro-Caribbean Black*	36.2	2.5	1.0	8.7	0.0	2.9	51.3	47.0	1.7	2050
Chinese	19.4	9.2	2.4	3.9	6.2	0.0	41.1	55.1	3.7	1451
South Asian	11.9	8.8	3.9	6.1	0.2	0.1	31.1	63.4	5.5	1354
Other Asian	6.2	10.3	1.8	3.5	1.6	0.2	23.5	68.1	8.4	4021
Arab, ME, NA										
Mexican	0.6	18.1	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	24.6	63.1	12.2	6409
Puerto Rican	35.9	1.0	3.3	1.2	0.1	1.9	43.3	52.1	4.6	2601
Other Hispanics	18.6	8.5	1.3	4.2	1.0	19.3	52.9	43.8	3.3	7038
Other VM										
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	5.2	57.9	36.8	188156
AGE 25 TO 39										
Second Generation										
White*	5.9	5.8	3.5	2.3	0.6	0.3	18.5	64.9	16.7	8273
Afro-Caribbean Black*	28.0	4.2	1.1	9.8	0.5	1.6	45.3	49.8	4.9	550
Chinese	13.7	9.1	2.5	5.4	7.5	0.0	38.2	56.8	5.0	241
South Asian	8.7	8.3	3.6	9.1	1.2	0.0	31.0	65.5	3.6	252
Other Asian	5.4	6.9	2.1	4.5	1.9	0.1	20.8	70.6	8.7	698
Arab, ME, NA										
Mexican	0.8	10.5	5.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	17.5	71.6	10.9	2917
Puerto Rican	30.1	0.8	3.5	0.8	0.2	1.4	36.8	57.6	5.6	1888
Other Hispanics	15.6	6.8	2.4	3.6	1.4	9.0	38.9	54.6	6.5	1657
Other VM										
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	5.9	61.9	32.2	150183

Sources: See Table 1.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

Appendix A2: Concentration in Metropolitan Areas, by Generation, Age and Origin, for Canada

	Toronto	Montreal	Vancouver	Total, High Imm Cities	Other CMAs	Non-CMAs	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER							
Immigrant Generation							
White*	28.2	11.1	8.1	47.4	28.4	24.2	44185
Afro-Caribbean Black*	53.2	24.2	2.8	80.2	16.8	3.1	2483
Chinese	41.0	4.5	35.7	81.2	15.9	2.9	6531
South Asian	48.6	5.2	19.0	72.8	19.6	7.7	4925
Other Asian	39.3	10.6	18.9	68.8	25.3	5.8	2818
Arab, ME, NA							
Mexican							
Puerto Rican							
Other Hispanics							
Other VM	41.6	19.0	10.0	70.6	24.1	5.3	2880
3 rd & Higher Gen white	5.9	14.2	3.0	23.1	26.0	50.9	124279
AGE 25 TO 39							
Second Generation							
White*	26.8	9.7	8.6	45.1	31.6	23.4	24831
Afro-Caribbean Black*	54.8	19.8	4.1	78.8	17.7	3.6	702
Chinese	30.9	4.8	36.5	72.2	22.9	4.9	812
South Asian	35.9	4.7	25.7	66.3	22.8	10.9	635
Other Asian	37.6	4.0	24.0	65.6	26.0	8.4	250
Arab, ME, NA							
Mexican							
Puerto Rican							
Other Hispanics							
Other VM	39.1	10.2	12.7	62.0	29.6	8.3	361
3 rd & Higher Gen white	7.4	12.6	4.1	24.2	31.2	44.6	105858

Sources: See Table 1.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

Appendix A3: Concentration in Metropolitan Areas, by Generation, Age and Origin, for Australia

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Total, High Imm Cities	Adelaide	Other	(N)
AGE 50 AND OVER								
Immigrant Generation								
White*	21.4%	23.4%	7.0%	10.5%	62.3%	8.5%	29.2%	27221
Afro-Caribbean Black*								
Chinese	45.2%	28.1%	7.2%	9.7%	90.3%	3.0%	6.7%	1808
South Asian	36.5%	31.8%	6.6%	11.5%	86.5%	2.0%	11.5%	798
Other Asian	43.7%	24.8%	8.2%	7.8%	84.5%	4.9%	10.6%	1214
Arab, ME, NA	59.5%	26.4%	2.0%	3.6%	91.5%	2.8%	5.8%	1008
Mexican								
Puerto Rican								
Other Hispanics								
Other VM	36.5%	21.5%	9.2%	6.5%	73.7%	4.6%	21.6%	925
3 rd & Higher Gen. white	16.6%	14.3%	8.5%	4.3%	43.7%	5.9%	50.4%	50731
AGE 25 TO 39								
Second Generation								
White*	21.4%	25.4%	7.5%	8.6%	62.8%	8.1%	29.1%	17739
Afro-Caribbean Black*								
Chinese	40.8%	28.0%	8.9%	10.2%	87.9%	2.5%	9.6%	157
South Asian	33.0%	34.1%	4.4%	13.2%	84.6%	3.3%	12.1%	91
Other Asian	15.0%	35.0%	10.0%	30.0%	90.0%	2.5%	7.5%	40
Arab, ME, NA	67.8%	21.8%	1.8%	0.8%	92.0%	2.5%	5.5%	400
Mexican								
Puerto Rican								
Other Hispanics								
Other VM	32.9%	22.5%	7.5%	6.4%	69.4%	3.5%	27.2%	173
3 rd & Higher Gen. White	17.3%	14.7%	10.1%	5.4%	47.6%	5.2%	47.2%	38937

Sources: See Table 1. *Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

Appendix B: Stepwise Regression of Individual Equivalent Household Income by Origin, Second Generation Ages 25-39, compared to Third-Generation Whites 25-39

	US 1995-2007			CANADA 2001			Australia, 2001†		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Constant	32041	27271	15638	35881 ***	32418 ***	25493 ***	39508	42576	41322
White* second generation	1561 ***	7 (ns)	-286 (ns)	3986 ***	1544 ***	539 ***	998 ***	-2544 ***	-243 (ns)
Afro-Car. Black* sec. gen.	-1268 *	-5218 ***	-4042 ***	-919 ***	-5829 ***	-5150 ***			
Chinese second generation	10120 ***	6598 ***	2357 **	9404 ***	4970 ***	1392 (ns)	9327 ***	4626 **	1744 *
South Asian second gen.	10647 ***	7287 ***	2044 *	3892 (ns)	-241 *	-2954 ***	12952 ***	8483 ***	6342 ***
Other Asian second gen.	6191 ***	3616 ***	1443 **	5600 (ns)	1253 (ns)	-867 (ns)	7487 **	368 ns	2145 *
Arab, ME, NA second gen.							-470 (ns)	-5241 *	-2311 *
Other VM 2 nd generation	-3398 ***	-5855 ***	-2859 ***	990 **	-3102 ***	-4158 ***	1927 (ns)	-1711 (ns)	-342 (ns)
Sex*Marital Status (Ref=Married male)									
Married female			-231 **			-625 ***			
Not married male			2925 ***			-4885 ***			2630 ***
Not married female			-3858 ***			127 (ns)			
Age			84 **			334.76 ***			432 ***
Age squared			0 (ns)			-18.04 ***			
Education (Ref=Less than HS diploma)									
High school diploma			8070 ***			4823 ***			8231 ***
Some postsecondary no certificate			11038 ***			6302 ***			
Postsecondary certificate			13782 ***			8874 ***			8567 ***
Bachelors degree			19363 ***			16351 ***			21450 ***
Post-bachelors degree			22463 ***			18307 ***			22435 ***
City (Ref=Not in a CMA)									
New York, Toronto, Sydney		10,858 ***	7498 ***		11343 ***	9153 ***		11445 ***	8345 ***
Los Angeles, Montreal, Melbourne		8,971 ***	7098 ***		4168 ***	2879 ***		8543 ***	5431 ***
Chicago, Vancouver, Brisbane		11,860 ***	8902 ***		7958 ***	6465 ***		7334 ***	5225 ***
Washington , ... , Perth		17,074 ***	11168 ***					6877 ***	4652 ***
San Francisco		13,579 ***	9173 ***						
Miami		10,094 ***	5746 ***						
Other CMA		6,534 ***	4930 ***		5647 ***	4206 ***		266 ***	-425 ***
R ²	0.004	0.055	0.208	0.009	0.050	0.166	0.006	0.037	0.147
N	166,659	166,659	166,659	132,972	132,972	132,972	51619	51619	51619

Sources: See Table 1.

*Whites and Afro-Caribbean blacks are non-hispanic for the US. Whites are non-visible minorities for Canada, and European origins for Australia.

(ns) Not significant at p=.05 level; *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

† Australian data are average results from Basic and Extended versions of the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) from the household sample file.

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