

Gender and Migration

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Women have been a growing share of worldwide migration in recent decades, but the U.S. has defied this global trend, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the United Nations. While women have made up ever larger shares of legal immigrants to the United States, as they have elsewhere, a sustained flow of mostly male unauthorized migrants has produced a distinctive gender balance in the foreign born population and made the U.S. the only industrialized country where the percentage of female migrants has declined over the past 25 years. Worldwide, the share of female migrants has increased from 47.2% in 1980 to 49.6% in 2005, according to the United Nations, while in the United States the share of female migrants declined from 53.2 % to 50.2 % during this same period. The primary reason for the decline in the share of women migrating to the U.S. is the increase in the unauthorized migrant population, which is estimated to be between 11.5 and 12 million, according to the Pew Hispanic Center. Among adults, 58 % of unauthorized migrants are male and 42 % are female. Among legal adult migrants, females are 52 % and males are 48 %.

The analysis also shows that the profile of the female immigrant to the U.S. has changed considerably over the past quarter century. In 2004, recently arrived female migrants were better educated, older and less likely to have children than their counterparts in 1980.

About this report: This Pew Hispanic Center report uses data from the decennial census of 1980, 1990, and 2000, as well as the 2004 American Community Survey, to assess changing patterns of international migration to the U.S. as regards to gender. The analysis examines migration flows by making extensive use of data that establishes an immigrant's year of entry into the United States. Special attention is paid to Mexico, the largest single source of migrants.

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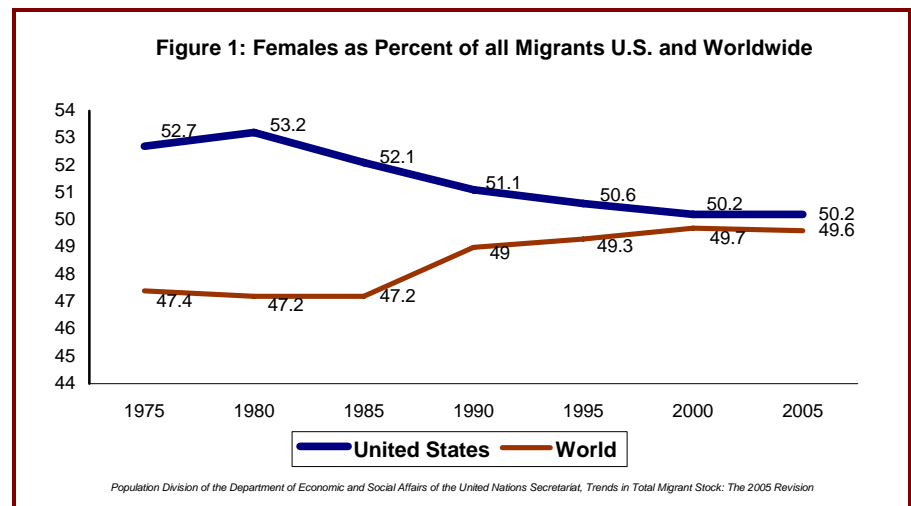
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Executive Summary

Reflecting broad changes in their social and economic status, women around the world have been migrating more in recent decades and as a result have constituted an increasing share of migrant populations almost everywhere. But the U.S. has defied this global trend, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the United Nations. Women have made up ever larger shares of legal immigrants to the United States in recent years, as they have elsewhere. However, an increasing flow of mostly-male unauthorized migrants¹ has more than counterbalanced the feminization of legal migration, making the U.S. the only industrialized country where the percentage of female migrants has declined over the past 25 years.

Worldwide, the percentage of female migrants has risen from 47.2 in 1980 to 49.6 in 2005, according to the United Nations. In the United States, however, the share of female migrants declined from 53.2% in 1980 to 50.2% in 2005 (Figure 1).



Migration to the U.S. is an exception to the global trend towards greater feminization because the unauthorized flow is both more male and, of late, larger

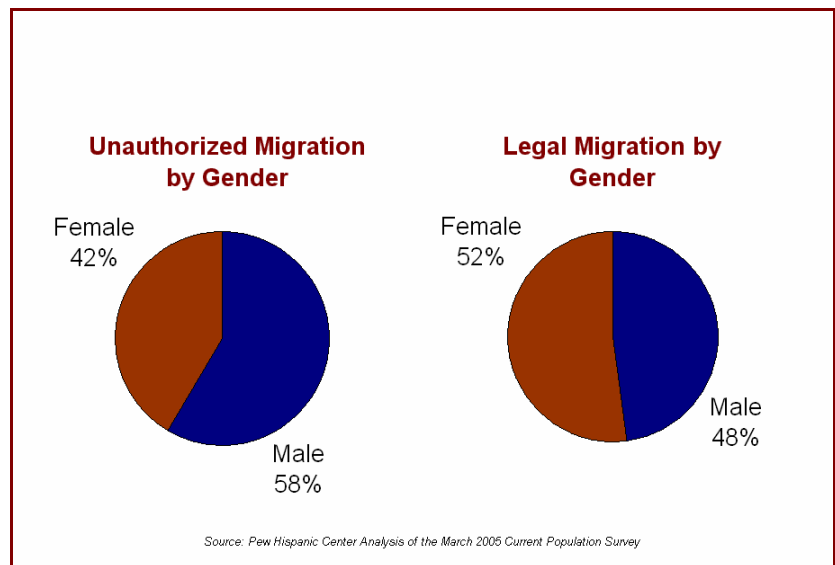
¹ The term “unauthorized migrant” refers to a person who resides in the United States but who is not a U.S. citizen, has not been admitted for permanent residency and is not in any of the authorized temporary statuses permitting residency or work.

than the legal flow. Since the mid-1990s the number of unauthorized migrants added to the U.S. population each year has outpaced the number of legal permanent immigrants (Passel and Suro, 2005). And, in marked contrast to the legal migration, men outnumber women in the unauthorized population.

Gender composition is thus a marker of the unique nature of current migration to the United States. It demonstrates the extent to which migration to the U.S. is distinguished by a large and steady flow of males who enter the country and live and work outside the framework of the legal immigration system. No other industrialized country has experienced the same trend in the gender composition of its foreign-born population, and none has added to its foreign-born population as much through the flow of unauthorized male workers.

A Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the March 2005 Current Population Survey shows that of an estimated 11.1 million unauthorized migrants, 58% of the adults were male while 42% were female (Passel 2006). In contrast, females accounted for 52% of the adult legal migrant population in 2005.

Another insight on the gender composition of legal immigration comes from administrative data collected by the Department of Homeland Security. Women accounted for 54% of all immigrants granted admission to the U.S. in 2004 as legal permanent residents or “green card” holders.



Finally, an analysis of data gathered over the past quarter century also shows that the profile of recently-arrived female immigrant to the United States has changed considerably. In 2004, female newcomers were better educated, older and less likely to have children than recently-arrived female migrants in 1980.

This Pew Hispanic Center report uses data from the decennial census of 1980, 1990, and 2000, as well as the 2004 American Community Survey, to examine changing gender patterns in international migration to the U.S. The analysis makes extensive use of data that establishes an immigrant's year of entry into the United States. Special attention is paid to Mexico, the largest single source of migrants.

About the Author

Fry conducts empirical research on the education and labor market characteristics of U.S. racial and ethnic populations. Before joining the Pew Hispanic Center, Fry was a senior economist at the Educational Testing Service, where he focused on trends in U.S. college enrollment.

A Note on Terminology

The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably in this report.

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Contents

Executive Summary	i
About the Author	iv
A Note on Terminology	iv
Acknowledgements	iv
Contents	v
Migration and Gender	1
Female Migration Worldwide.....	2
Legal vs. Illegal Migration.....	3
Countries of Origin	4
Changing Characteristics of Female Immigrants.....	7
Education	7
Age	8
Marriage and Children	8
Employment.....	9
Origins and Settlement Patterns.....	11
Other Research.....	13
References.....	15
Appendix: Data Sources and Tables	17

Migration and Gender

The foreign-born population in the United States increased by more than 20 million in the last three decades, a surge driven primarily by the large-scale migration from Latin America and Asia.

Women played an important part in this wave of migration, which is still ongoing. The number of female migrants more than doubled from 1980 to 2004, increasing from 7.3 million to 17.2 million.

The question is whether the increase in the number of female migrants has changed the gender composition of the foreign-born population. In fact, as the female migration to the U.S. was growing, male migration increased at an even greater pace during these years, almost tripling between 1980 and 2004 (from 6.4 million to 17.1 million). As a result, the female share of the migration decreased from 54% in 1980 to 50% in 2004 (Appendix Table A2).

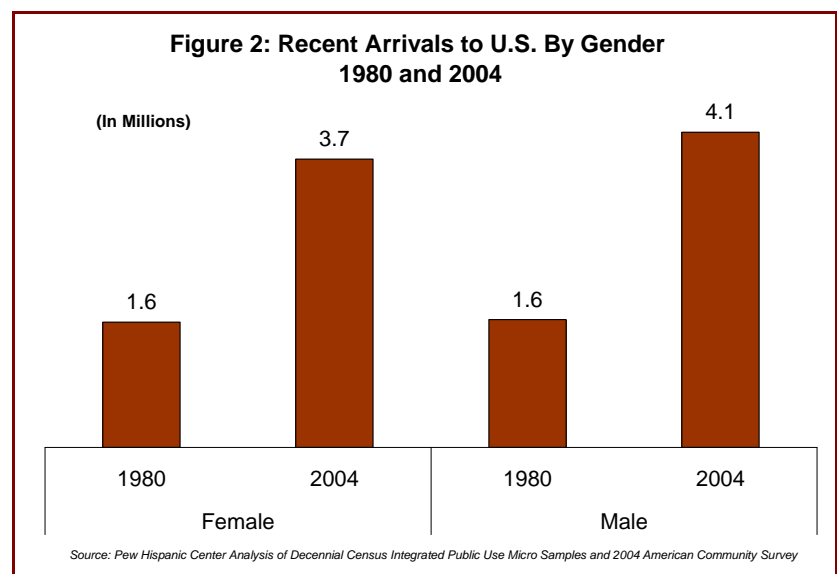
To understand how gender composition has evolved during a time of increasing migration, this analysis examines the *flow* of migration—the number of foreign-born persons coming into the U.S. in a given time period—as well as the *stock* of foreign born—the absolute number of foreign-born persons in the U.S. population at a given moment.

Migration Flow: The number of foreign-born persons coming into the U.S. over a given time period.

Information on the migration flow is derived from a question on the Decennial Census long form and the ACS that asks when a foreign-born person entered the U.S. Most of this analysis focuses on individuals who said they had entered the U.S. in the five years before they were enumerated. So, for example, from the 2000 Census the analysis focuses on people who entered the country between 1995 and 2000. For the sake of simplicity, immigrants in the country for five years or less are referred to here as recent immigrants.

Migration Stock: The absolute number of foreign-born persons in the U.S. population at a given moment.

Census Bureau data shows that while the absolute number of female migrants has increased, the proportion of the migration flow that is female has declined slightly. In the 1980 Census, 1.6 million foreign-born females reported having migrated to the United States in the previous five years, compared with 3.7 million in 2004. The increase in the number of males, however, was just as substantial (Figure 2). As a result, the proportion of females among recent immigrants declined from about 50% in 1980 to about 48% in 2004. Although this is a relatively small change, it is moving in the opposite direction of the change in gender composition evident worldwide during the same time period.



Female Migration Worldwide

Worldwide, the stock of female migrants has been increasing slowly but steadily, rising from 41 million in 1975 to 95 million in 2005, according to tabulations by the United Nations. Along the way, the percentage of females in the worldwide migrant population rose from 47.4% in 1975 to 49.6% in 2005.

The growing role of women in migration is attributed to several factors, among them the on-going transformation of the agricultural sector and the global competition for goods and services, which has profoundly altered the labor market. In addition to these economic factors, changes in gender relations within families are believed to spur migration as women seek greater control over their mobility and standard of living.

The United Nations data on migrant stock indicates that the percentage of female migrants has increased since 1975 in all but two regions of the world: Asia and North America (Table 1). The most significant increase took place in Europe, where the percentage of female migrants rose from 47.7 in 1975 to 53.4% in 2005. Africa and Oceania, which includes Australia and New Zealand, also saw increases of about 4% over the same time period.

The United Nations subdivides Asia into four regions: Eastern, South-central, South-eastern and Western. The percentage of female migrants increased in all but Western Asia, which includes most of the countries in the Middle East as well as Turkey. In all the other sub-divisions, the share of female migrants increased.

In Northern America, as the UN classifies the continent, the most significant changes occurred in the two largest countries: the United States and Canada. In Canada, the percentage of female migrants increased from 49.9% in 1975 to 52% in 2005. In the United States, meanwhile, the percentage of female migrants decreased from 52.7 to 50.2.

Table 1: Female Migrants As Percent Of International Migrants

	World	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America/ Caribbean	North America	Oceania
1975	47.4	43	46.2	47.7	47.6	52.1	47.4
1980	47.2	44.1	44.6	48.1	48.2	52.6	47.9
1985	47.2	44.4	43.8	48.9	48.9	51.9	48.4
1990	49	45.9	45.2	52.8	49.7	51	49.1
1995	49.3	46.6	45.2	52.7	50	50.8	49.8
2000	49.7	47.2	45.4	53.4	50.2	50.4	50.6
2005	49.6	47.4	44.7	53.4	50.3	50.4	51.3

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision. Composition of some regions changed between 1985 and 1990. See Definition of Regions in UN report for regions affected.

Legal vs. Illegal Migration

Studies that have examined the gender composition of legal immigrant inflows, a population that includes legal permanent residents, refugees and those seeking asylum, show that females very often comprise a majority of arrivals. As significantly, these studies show that females have historically dominated legal immigration.

From 1930 to 1979, females accounted for 55% of all legal admissions to the United States (Houstoun, Kramer, and Barrett, 1984). More recently, females have been less than a majority of legal admissions in some years but that began to change in 1990. Since then, a rising share of legal admissions has been female (Zhou, 2002). This conclusion is based on an analysis of those who were granted legal permanent residency and included refugees and those who received asylum. In fiscal year 1985, females accounted for 49.8% of legal admissions. That dipped to 46.7% in 1990 and then rose to 53.7% in 1995 and 55.4% in fiscal year 2000.

The number of legal admissions jumped significantly during this time period as a result of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), a 1986 law that offered amnesty to approximately 3 million unauthorized migrants. By the late 1980s and early 1990s, these now legalized migrants were able to sponsor family members who were then permitted to enter legally. Total legal immigration increased from about 600,000 in 1988 to 1.8 million in 1991 as the IRCA beneficiaries were processed.

Since 1990, a rising share of *legal* admissions to the U.S. has been female.

The trend toward more female legal migrants that began in 1990, however, has been countered by another significant change in the overall migrant population. Beginning in the 1990s, the share of unauthorized migrants increased while the share of legal migrants decreased. By 2004, more unauthorized migrants than legal migrants were entering the United States.

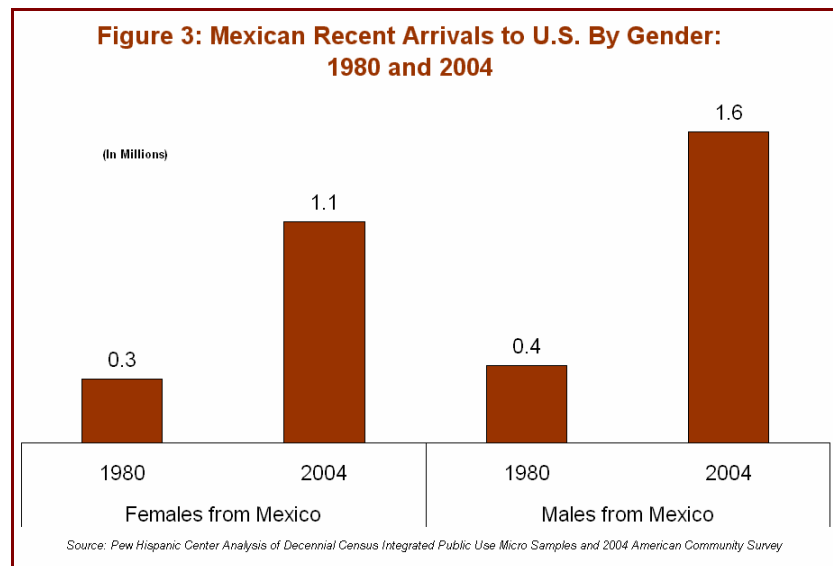
Despite the increase in female legal migrants, the foreign-born population overall became more male because males were a greater share of the largest contributor to this population: the unauthorized flow. By 2005, according to Pew Hispanic Center estimates, 58% of adult unauthorized migrants were male. Meanwhile, a majority (52%) of the adult female population was legal.

Countries of Origin

Examining Census Bureau data on countries of origin for migrants shows that the decrease in the proportion of female migrants in the United States was primarily driven by what happened with migration from Mexico and Central and South America—the prime sending areas overall and the source of most of the unauthorized migrant population.

Mexico, Central and South America account for more than three-quarters of the unauthorized population, Mexico alone accounts for 56% of the unauthorized population.

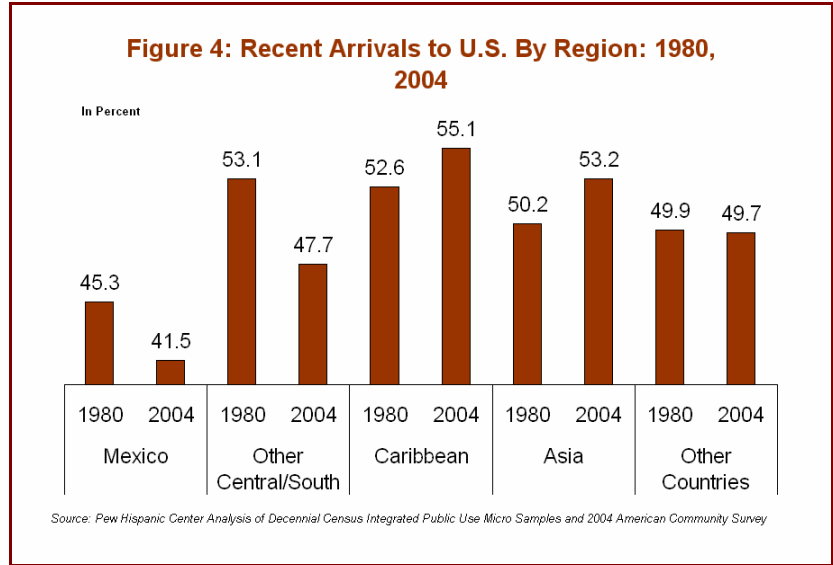
Migration from Mexico reflects the larger trends in gender composition. In 1980, about 300,000 female Mexicans reported having migrated to the United States since 1975 (Figure 3), accounting for about 45% of the Mexican migration. In 2004, about 1.1 million Mexican-born females said they had arrived in the previous five years, or about 42% of all recent arrivals from Mexico.



Migration flows from Central and South American countries other than Mexico have been more female. But, as is the case with Mexico, women from Central and South America have comprised a declining share of the flow from 1980 to 2004. In 1980, 53% of the recent migrants from Central and South America were females. By 2004, 48% of the migrant flow from other Central and South America countries was female (Figure 4).

In almost all other countries in Central and South America—Panama being the only exception—the proportion of women migrating to the U.S. declined from 1980 to 2004. (Appendix Table A5) In Panama, the share of female migrants increased from about 60% of the flow in 1980 to 64% in 2000. Guatemala also stands out because the proportion of female migrants decreased significantly. In 1980, a majority of migrants from Guatemala were female but by 2000 females accounted for only 36%. Migration from the Caribbean, which accounts for

between 6% and 8% of all international migration, has been majority female since 1980.



The share of females among recent migrants from Asia increased slightly from about 50% in 1980 to 52% in 2000. Although the overall flow of recent migrants from Asia has become slightly more female, several countries are a notable exception. The share of females among recent migrants from Korea, the Philippines, India, Thailand, and Hong Kong has declined from 1980 to 2000.

Legal Immigrant Admissions By Gender

In fiscal year 1982, about 48% of legal admittances were female. By fiscal year 2004, the rate increased to 54%. This trend has been fairly steady, with the exception of fiscal year 1990, when admittances were high due to the Immigration Reform and Control Act legalization programs. In fiscal year 1990, 46.7% of admittances were female.

Changing Characteristics of Female Immigrants

On several key characteristics, the profile of recent female migrants has changed considerably since 1980. Those who migrated to the United States between 1999 and 2004 tended to be better educated and older compared with those who arrived between 1975 and 1980. Fewer of them also arrived as children and fewer of them had ever been married.

Education

The educational level of recent female migrants improved considerably since 1980. More female migrants attended high school or college, and fewer dropped out. This held true regardless of the region of origin and is consistent across all age groups.

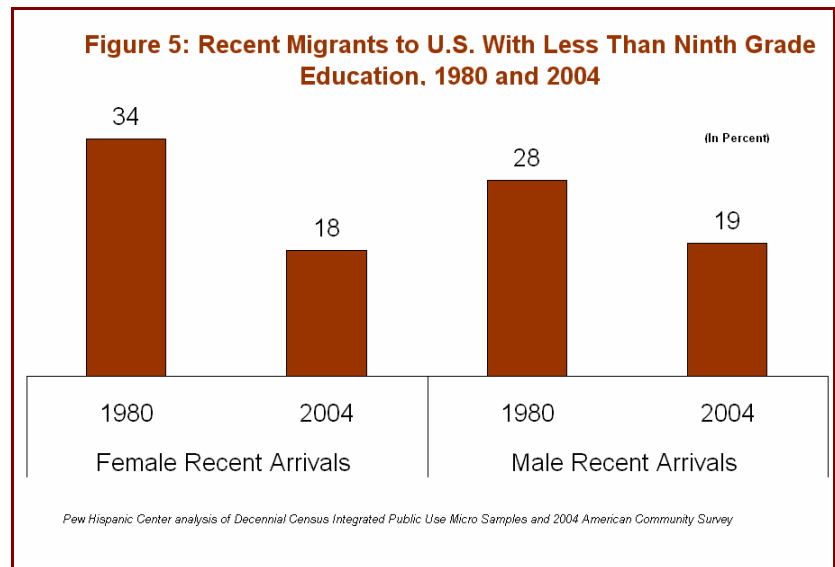
The school enrollment of newly-arrived female children rose from 82% in 1980 to 86% in 2000, reflecting an overall increase in the enrollment of foreign-born teens. As significant, however, was the decline in the high school dropout rate (Fry 2006). The female teenage high school dropout rate declined from 13% in 1980 to 9% in 2000. Overall, migrant children from all regions of origin were more likely to be in school in 2000 than in 1980.

Since 1980, recently-arrived females have made significant gains in education.

Among adult female migrants, school and college enrollment also increased, rising from about 13% among newly-arrived females age 18 and older in 1980 to 17% by 2000. Again, this increase held for all women regardless of region of origin.

Other studies have shown a slight improvement in the educational attainment of male immigrants (Betts and Lofstrom, 2000). The Census data shows that male migrants also had better educational credentials than their counterparts in 1980. But the strides made since 1980 by recently-arrived female migrants outpaced the gains of males over the same period.

The proportion of female recent arrivals (age 25 and over) with less than a ninth grade education fell sharply, from 34% in 1980 to 18% in 2004. The share of recent arrivals with a college degree also increased from 18% in 1980 to 33% in 2004 (Figure 5).



By comparison, the proportion of males with a college degree increased from 29% in 1980 to 34% in 2004. Women were generally far behind in all levels of educational attainment in 1980. By 2004, they were just as educated as the males.

Women from each of the major sending regions displayed improvements in educational attainment. For example, in 1980 about three-quarters of newly-arrived women from Mexico had less than a ninth-grade education. By 2004, the rate dropped to 43%.

Age

In 1980, about 30% of recent female arrivals to the U.S. were children. By 2004, the proportion had dropped to 22%. The effect of this change is evident in the average age of recent female migrants, which increased by two years over this period.

Among Mexicans, the decline in the number of females migrating as children has been especially significant given the size of this population. Mexican female migrants are still younger overall, but proportionally far fewer of them arrived as children. The share of children among recent female immigrants declined from 38% in 1980 to 27% in 2004.

Marriage and Children

Recent female migrants are somewhat more likely than their counterparts 25 years ago to have never married. In 1980, a little more than a quarter (27%) of recent

female migrants were never married. By 2004, the proportion increased slightly, to 30%.

The proportion of female migrants from Mexico who have never married increased since 1980

Female migrants from Mexico and Central and South America were more likely to not have married than recently arrived migrants from other parts of the world—again significant because women from these regions are a growing proportion of the migrant flow. Moreover, the proportion of female migrants from Mexico who have never been married also increased since 1980. In 1980, 30% of recently arrived females from Mexico had never married. By 2004, 32% had never married.

A declining share of female migrants had children of their own living with them in the U.S. In 1980, more than half (51%) of female migrants 15 years of age or older were parents of children living in the U.S. By 2004, the rate had decreased to about 47%. (The Census does not have information on whether a migrant has a child living in the country of origin).

This change, however, was driven by females from Asia and elsewhere. There was no change among female recent arrivals from Mexico and Central and South America. Among Asians, the share of female migrants who had their own children living with them in the U.S. decreased from 55% in 1980 to 46% in 2004. Among female arrivals from the other regions (mainly Canada, Europe, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand), the rate decreased from 50% in 1980 to 42% in 2004.

About 55% of Mexican females who arrived between 1975 and 1980 were parents, the same rate as those who arrived between 1999 and 2004. Among recently arrived females from Central and South American countries, the share of parents remained unchanged (45%) during the same time period.

Employment

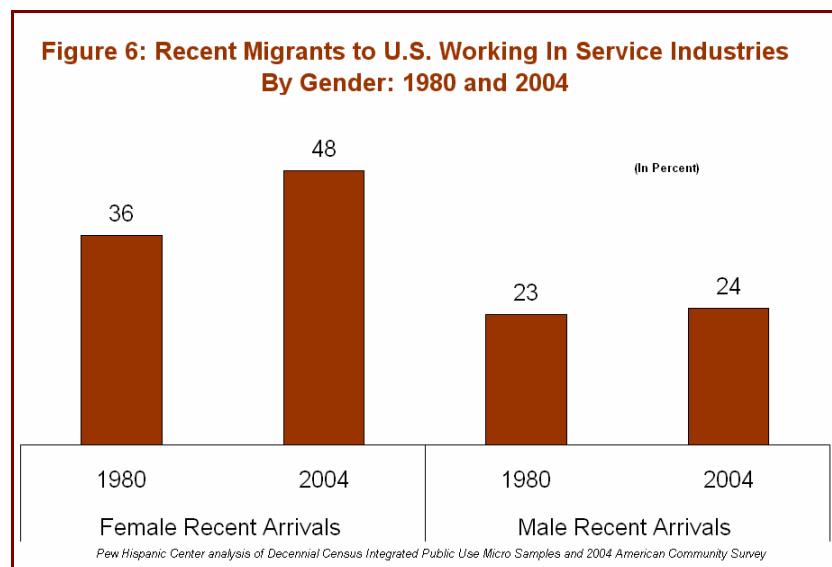
Comparing the labor force participation of female migrants, two significant changes emerge between those who arrived between 1975 and 1980 and those who arrived between 1999 and 2004. The number working fulltime decreased overall, but those who were employed worked more weeks every year. Female recent migrants also moved away from agriculture and manufacturing and more into the service sector.

By 2004, female migrants were far less likely to work in agriculture and manufacturing.

The share of recent female migrants working more than 47 weeks per year increased from 46% in 1980 to 51% in 2000. But those who worked full-time (35 hours per week or more) decreased from 78% in 1980 to 71% in 2004.

By 2004, recently-arrived females were much less likely to be working in manufacturing and agriculture than recently-arrived females in 1980, mirroring larger shifts in the U.S. labor force. Among Mexican-born females, for example, the rate of employment in manufacturing decreased from 44% among recent arrivals in 1980 to 20% among recent arrivals in 2004.

In agriculture, the rate among recently-arrived females from Mexico decreased from 10% to 6%. Among recently-arrived males, the rate of employment in manufacturing has also dropped but not so in agriculture, which held at about 17%.



Instead of manufacturing and agriculture, recently-arrived female migrants in 2004 found jobs in service industries, including wholesale and retail and eating and drinking places (Figure 6). For example, the rate of female recent migrants

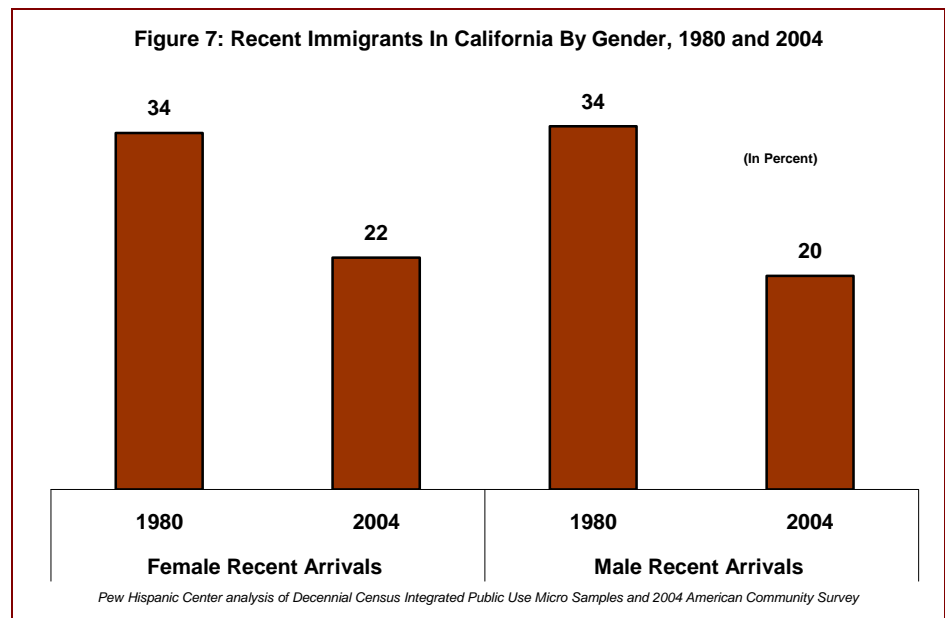
from Mexico who worked in eating and drinking places nearly tripled, increasing from 7% in 1980 to 20% in 2004.

Origins and Settlement Patterns

A much larger proportion of female recent arrivals in 2004 originated from the Western hemisphere than was the case 25 years ago, reflecting the growth in migration from Mexico and Central America. The share of female migrants from Mexico increased from 20% in 1980 to 30% in 2004. Female migrants from other Central and South America increased from 10% in 1980 to 16% in 2004.

Overall, about 56% of female recent arrivals originated in the Western hemisphere in 2004, up from 40% in 1980. The proportion of male recent arrivals from the Western hemisphere increased even faster, rising from 42% in 1980 to about 61% in 2004.

Female migrants in 2004 were far less likely to reside in California and in other established settlement states compared with those who arrived between 1975 and 1980. This mirrored the general dispersion of the immigrant population (Singer, 2004; Passel and Suro, 2005). The proportion of recent female migrants who reported residing in California declined from 34% in 1980 to 22% in 2004, a trend driven in great part by the dispersion of the Mexican population, both male and female. As recently as 1990, over 60% of newly arrived females from Mexico resided in California. By 2004, the proportion of Mexican-born females who were recent arrivals and living in California declined to about 31% (Figure 7).



The pattern evident among Mexican migrants extended to other female migrants and showed that California was no longer the magnet it once was. In 1990, almost a third of recent female arrivals from other Central and South American countries resided in California. By 2004, California was home to 14% of newly-arrived females. The same held true for females from Asia. In 1990, more than a third (39%) of newly arrived females from Asia lived in California. By 2004, the share of females from Asia had declined to 29%.

Other Research

Some analysts have suggested that migration to the United States has become increasingly feminine over time. Administrative data on the admissions of legal permanent residents from some of the larger sending countries support this view. There is evidence from household studies in some sending countries that also points to a larger proportion of females in migrant flows. The Census Bureau data examined in this report, however, lead to a different conclusion.

Studies that have examined the gender composition of *legal* immigrant inflows (legal permanent residents and refugees and those seeking asylum) show that females very often comprise a majority of arrivals and that they have historically accounted for the larger share of *legal* immigration. From 1930 to 1979, females accounted for 55% of all legal admissions to the United States (Houstoun, Kramer, and Barrett, 1984).

More recently, females have been less than a majority of legal admissions in some years, but that began to change in 1990. Since then, a rising share of legal admissions has been female (Zhou, 2002). Zhou reported that admissions in 1985 were 49.8% female. The female proportion of admissions dipped to 46.7% in fiscal year 1990 and then rose to 53.7% in fiscal year 1995 and 55.4% in fiscal year 2000.

Other studies that have assessed the characteristics of Mexican migrants to the United States have not reached uniform conclusions on the gender composition. These studies have generally relied on information gathered in Mexico from migrants who have returned from the U.S. rather than on data gathered in the U.S. on Mexican-born migrants living in the United States.

The Mexican Migration Project (MMP) is a series of ethno-surveys of Mexican communities conducted since 1987 under the direction of investigators at Princeton University and the University of Guadalajara. The MMP collects extensive information on the first and most recent trips to the U.S. of persons in a sample of households. The most recently available tabulations from the MMP reveal little change in the gender of *all* first-time migrants from these communities (Cerrutti and Massey, 2004). However, the mix of documented and undocumented migrants has changed over time in the MMP. Among undocumented migrants, the female share has risen from 11% of first-trips during 1965 to 1969 to 28% of first-trips during 1990 to 1995. Among first-time legal migrants there were sharp increases in the proportion of females between 1970 and 1974 and between 1990 and 1995. The increases in the 1990s may have

resulted from the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). The 1986 law created the first sanctions against employers who hire illegal migrants and offered amnesties that eventually allowed some 3 million migrants to gain legal status and the right to citizenship. In the mid-1990's, beneficiaries of the amnesties were able to start sponsoring family members and many subsequently received authorization to migrate legally.

Similarly, analyses of INS apprehensions data in the 1970s and 1980s suggest that male undocumented migration diminished but migration of women and children may have increased following the passage of IRCA (Bean *et. al.*, 1990). The Encuesta Nacional de la Dinamica Demográfica, or ENADID, was a large nationally representative survey of Mexican labor migrants to the United States conducted in 1992. In addition to enumerating migrants who had returned to Mexico from the United States, ENADID included migrants residing in the United States as long as one household member remained behind in Mexico to report on them and considered the absent migrant to “normally” reside in the Mexican household. Analysis of ENADID revealed “remarkable continuity over time” in the gender composition of Mexican migrants (Durand, Massey, and Zenteno, 2001). This study supplemented the analysis of ENADID with matched samples from the U.S. Census of Mexican-born persons residing north of the border. The authors conclude that “women and children continue to be involved more or less as they were before.”

Forthcoming research from the Mexico/U.S. Migration Management Study Group, an academic research team funded by the William and Flora T. Hewlett Foundation and the Mexico's Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, examines data from the U.S. Current Population Survey. The Current Population Survey is the monthly national household survey conducted by the Census Bureau. It is the source for the widely-watched national monthly unemployment rate figures and other labor force indicators. The research team's analysis of the March CPS over several years between 1995 and 2002 (the March survey has a larger sample size) finds an increase in the female proportion of recent arrivals from Mexico. The female share of Mexican recent arrivals increased from 46% in 1995 to 50% in 2002 (Lowell, Pederzini, and Passel, forthcoming).

Small surveys of Mexican nationals conducted by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC-San Diego provide modest evidence that the migrant flow is increasingly feminine (Marcelli and Cornelius, 2001). The surveys are conducted among households and businesses in Los Angeles and San Diego counties. The California surveys suggest an increase in the percentage of female migrants in the early 1990s, but they do not reveal if that change continued beyond IRCA legalization period.

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Appendix: Data Sources and Tables

The tabulations presented are from the Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples and the 2004 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS surveys the household population, excluding persons residing in group quarters. To make the Decennial Census figures comparable to the ACS tallies, all the tabulations are restricted to the population residing in households for all years.

The 2004 ACS surveyed about 483,000 households, roughly 0.4 to 0.5% of all households. The micro samples utilized from the Decennial Censuses are the 5% samples. The underlying unweighted sample sizes for the female immigrants who arrived within five years of the sample enumeration are reported in Table A1.

The survey instrument for the ACS is very similar to the Decennial Census questionnaire. The ACS school enrollment question differs from the Decennial Census and thus the strict comparability between the two sources in regard to school enrollment is uncertain. For this reason, school enrollment tabulations from the ACS are suppressed. The analysis is restricted to individuals born outside the United States and outlying areas and hence persons born in Puerto Rico are not included.

This analysis did not attempt to adjust for Census undercount issues. It is well-known that the Census undercounts undocumented immigrants, an issue particularly relevant for Mexican-born arrivals. The undercount rate of the Mexican foreign-born population is thought to be larger for the 1980 Census than the 2000 Census. Since undocumented Mexican immigrants have been disproportionately male, the 1980 female share of the Mexican arrivals from 1975 to 1980 (45.3% in Table 2) is likely biased upward. Nonetheless, there is not any straightforward, transparent evidence that the arrival flow from Mexico has become more feminine since 1980.

Appendix Table A1: Underlying Survey Sample Sizes for Female Respondents

	Arrived Last 5 Years Before Enumeration
Mexican Born	
2004	2,772
2000	51,690
1990	26,792
1980	16,195
Other Central/South American Born	
2004	1,677
2000	22,023
1990	16,369
1980	8,281
Caribbean Born	
2004	732
2000	11,769
1990	7,615
1980	6,067
Asian Born	
2004	3,814
2000	43,270
1990	35,052
1980	29,541
Other Place of Birth	
2004	2,576
2000	33,158
1990	21,158
1980	20,598

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

Appendix Table A2: Size of Foreign Born Population and the Most Recent Arrival Cohort

Place of Birth	Total Foreign Born Population				Arrived Last 5 Years Before Enumeration			
	Female	Male	Total	Female Share	Female	Male	Total	Female Share
All Countries of Birth								
2004	17,168,800	17,088,901	34,257,701	50	3,713,653	4,059,769	7,773,422	48
1980	7,319,091	6,353,301	13,672,392	54	1,614,714	1,646,687	3,261,401	50
Mexican Born								
2004	4,590,634	5,666,304	10,256,938	45	1,117,811	1,574,096	2,691,907	42
1980	1,036,344	1,126,634	2,162,978	48	324,128	391,567	715,695	45

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

Appendix Table A3: Size of Recent Arrival Cohorts

Place of Birth		Arrived Last 5 Years Before Enumeration		Arrived 6-10 Years Before Enumeration	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
All Countries of Birth	2004	3,713,653	4,059,769	2,760,836	2,840,050
	2000	3,559,385	3,937,791	2,799,482	2,748,735
	1990	2,281,050	2,432,280	1,769,332	1,937,646
	1980	1,614,714	1,646,687	1,131,390	1,051,180
Mexican Born	2004	1,117,811	1,574,096	869,271	1,017,126
	2000	1,087,951	1,509,781	868,066	956,161
	1990	534,698	695,893	362,915	489,759
	1980	324,128	391,567	253,179	283,077
Other Central/South American Born	2004	587,851	644,440	323,233	344,437
	2000	488,312	523,900	364,828	361,137
	1990	350,664	360,046	283,441	286,343
	1980	165,723	146,297	116,796	98,119
Caribbean Born	2004	290,407	236,667	251,152	225,074
	2000	262,439	241,287	253,945	228,280
	1990	181,574	168,792	206,768	205,544
	1980	121,421	109,237	160,291	136,437
Asian Born	2004	1,025,993	904,354	761,747	673,510
	2000	969,516	897,745	821,678	736,153
	1990	755,474	725,980	621,348	633,284
	1980	591,196	585,456	305,118	255,560
Other Place of Birth	2004	691,591	700,212	555,433	579,903
	2000	751,167	765,078	490,965	467,004
	1990	458,640	481,569	294,860	322,716
	1980	412,246	414,130	296,006	277,987

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

Appendix Table A4: Female Proportion of Recent Arrival Cohorts (in percent)

Year	Arrived Last 5 Years Before Enumeration	Arrived 6-10 Years Before Enumeration
All Countries of Birth		
2004	47.8	49.3
2000	47.5	50.5
1990	48.4	47.7
1980	49.5	51.8
Mexican Born		
2004	41.5	46.1
2000	41.9	47.6
1990	43.5	42.6
1980	45.3	47.2
Other Central/South American Born		
2004	47.7	48.4
2000	48.2	50.3
1990	49.3	49.8
1980	53.1	54.4
Caribbean Born		
2004	55.1	52.7
2000	52.1	52.7
1990	51.8	50.2
1980	52.6	54.0
Asian Born		
2004	53.2	53.1
2000	51.9	52.8
1990	51.0	49.5
1980	50.2	54.4
Other Place of Birth		
2004	49.7	48.9
2000	49.5	51.3
1990	48.8	47.7
1980	49.9	51.6

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

**Appendix Table A5: Female Proportion of Recent Arrival Cohorts
(in percent)**

Place of Birth	Arrived Last 5 Years Before Enumeration			Arrived 6-10 Years Before Enumeration		
	2000	1990	1980	2000	1990	1980
Canada	50.2	50.7	52.1	51.4	53.6	57.4
Other North America ^a	52.3	51.8	56.3	55.4	47.1	56.6
Mexico	41.9	43.5	45.3	47.6	42.6	47.2
Belize/British Honduras	56.9	56.4	55.5	51.0	53.3	57.4
Costa Rica	46.4	50.1	52.7	53.4	44.9	55.5
El Salvador	44.0	45.6	53.0	48.7	47.3	57.3
Guatemala	36.3	45.5	52.1	44.1	47.3	53.5
Honduras	44.0	53.6	58.4	49.6	55.0	61.6
Nicaragua	54.9	49.4	58.3	51.6	49.6	62.5
Panama	64.1	58.8	59.9	62.9	57.7	59.1
Other Central America ^b		41.3	50.0		53.4	63.6
Cuba	47.2	50.8	50.8	44.9	43.8	54.6
Dominican Republic	53.3	51.3	52.9	54.4	54.2	54.5
Haiti	53.5	51.0	48.6	53.0	49.3	53.0
Jamaica	54.9	52.5	54.1	54.2	54.9	53.5
Other Caribbean ^c	55.2	53.4	54.7	55.6	54.8	53.4
Argentina	48.6	49.8	50.1	52.6	50.6	49.8
Bolivia	46.4	48.0	50.7	52.4	51.5	47.6
Brazil	53.6	50.8	53.9	55.8	49.7	58.9
Chile	50.3	54.3	49.8	55.1	52.0	51.0
Colombia	54.5	52.5	55.2	56.5	52.8	53.0
Ecuador	47.0	44.8	49.2	44.1	49.7	52.4
Guyana/British Guiana	53.2	53.0	54.5	53.4	52.7	54.8
Peru	53.1	52.5	53.4	52.2	50.0	52.0
Other South America ^d	53.6	52.8	47.2	51.9	49.9	49.1
England	43.9	49.4	50.8	48.0	49.6	58.0
Germany	52.5	61.0	59.7	62.6	65.0	63.3
Poland	52.9	49.8	50.0	52.8	48.3	54.8
Romania	52.4	50.8	49.6	52.9	48.2	48.1
Yugoslavia	50.2	48.5	52.2	46.3	42.0	49.1
Russia	54.6	52.5	52.1	54.0	52.9	49.9
Other Europe	49.2	48.6	49.6	50.7	47.2	49.6
China	56.5	50.3	51.6	52.9	50.3	52.2
Hong Kong	50.1	53.0	50.6	54.6	49.7	50.8
Taiwan	57.0	53.2	53.6	58.5	51.8	57.1
Japan	54.7	50.8	51.2	62.8	56.5	65.3
Korea	52.6	55.0	58.7	57.0	54.0	60.1
Laos	54.1	49.9	46.9	48.8	47.3	46.5
Phillipines	57.8	58.5	59.2	57.8	58.6	59.4

Appendix Table A5: Female Proportion of Recent Arrival Cohorts (in percent)
(cont.)

Place of Birth	Arrived Last 5 Years Before Enumeration			Arrived 6-10 Years Before Enumeration		
	2000	1990	1980	2000	1990	1980
Thailand	54.7	51.4	60.5	55.3	52.7	63.8
Vietnam	54.5	50.8	46.8	53.2	44.1	70.5
Other Indochina ^e	51.5	52.4	52.7	53.8	52.8	57.3
India	45.9	46.9	48.4	47.3	45.4	46.2
Pakistan	48.4	37.1	43.3	41.9	35.0	31.7
Iran	53.7	49.3	37.6	53.1	46.4	30.6
Israel/Palestine	45.8	43.4	45.4	47.7	40.1	42.3
Other Asian ^f	45.9	41.2	40.2	44.7	39.4	42.8
Africa	46.7	42.1	40.1	47.0	37.5	40.6
Australia, NZ, and other Oceania ^g	51.4	48.5	48.6	50.4	49.7	52.9
Abroad, Ns		46.3	49.6		48.0	51.9

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS)

Notes: ^aIncludes Bermuda, Cape Verde, Falkland Islands, and Greenland.

^bIncludes Canal Zone and Central America, ns.

^cIncludes Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, and Trinidad & Tobago.

^dIncludes Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

^eIncludes Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

^fIncludes Burma, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey.

^gIncludes Fiji, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

Appendix Table A6: Characteristics of Recent Arrivals
(in % unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
Region of origin								
Mexico	30	31	23	20	39	38	29	24
Cent/south America	16	14	15	10	16	13	15	9
Caribbean	8	7	8	8	6	6	7	7
Asia	28	27	33	37	22	23	30	36
other	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
State of residence								
California	22	23	37	34	20	22	39	34
Texas	9	10	7	8	10	11	7	9
Arizona	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1
Illinois	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	6
other states	<u>61</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>49</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average age in years	28.7	27.7	27.8	26.6	27.5	26.4	26.4	25.2
Age								
under 18	22	25	25	30	21	25	25	31
18 to 24	17	20	19	19	22	24	23	21
25 to 44	48	42	42	37	46	41	41	37
45 to 64	11	10	10	10	9	8	8	8
65 and over	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marital status (age 15 and over)								
Divorced	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
Married	63	61	60	64	51	49	50	55
Never married	30	31	32	27	46	48	47	42
Widowed	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Own Child in Household (age 15 and over)	47	45	46	51	29	27	29	36
English ability								
Speak only English	11	12	12	16	10	11	11	15
English very well	26	25	23	20	24	25	25	22
English well	20	21	21	23	21	21	23	26
English not well	23	23	25	23	26	25	26	24
English not at all	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in school								
Age 3 to under 18		86	79	82		82	78	83
18 and over		17	20	13		16	24	21

Appendix Table A6: Characteristics of Recent Arrivals (in % unless otherwise noted) (cont.)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
Educational attainment (age 25 and over)								
Less than 9th grade	18	21	26	34	19	21	23	28
grade 9 to 12	33	33	34	34	33	32	30	28
some college	16	16	17	14	13	14	17	15
college graduate	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Household income (in \$)	53,452	52,656	35,181	18,577	53,907	52,991	34,828	18,189
Earnings (in \$)	18,738	17,338	10,825	5,948	27,073	26,354	16,579	10,393
Earnings to Household income	20	18	16	17	44	38	35	44
Average annual weeks worked		38	37	36		42	41	41
Annual weeks worked								
1-13 weeks		13	14	15		8	9	10
14-26 weeks		15	16	16		10	12	11
27-39 weeks		11	11	12		9	10	10
40-47 weeks		10	10	11		10	10	10
48-49 weeks		7	7	6		8	7	7
50-52 weeks		<u>44</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>40</u>		<u>54</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>52</u>
		100	100	100		100	100	100
Usual hours worked per week	36	37	37	37	41	41	41	40
Percent working full-time	71	74	74	78	88	88	86	88
Industry								
agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	2	2	3	3	9	8	8	7
construction	1	1	1	1	22	16	12	7
durable goods manufacturing	5	6	7	12	8	10	11	19
nondurable goods manufacturing	7	10	12	17	5	8	9	11
transportation, warehousing and utilities	3	2	2	2	5	4	4	4
eating and drinking places	13	11	9	7	11	10	11	9
other wholesale retail trade	15	16	15	12	13	13	15	13
FIRE	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	4
private households	5	4	6	4	0	0	0	0
hotels and lodging places	4	4	3	3	1	2	2	2
other services	39	39	34	29	22	24	22	20
public administration	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

**Appendix Table A7: Characteristics of Mexican Born Recent Arrivals
(in % unless otherwise noted)**

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
State of residence								
California	31	33	61	61	26	29	62	58
Texas	20	21	17	21	17	19	14	21
Arizona	6	6	4	2	7	5	3	2
Illinois	5	7	6	9	6	6	7	10
other states	<u>37</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average age in years	25.6	23.9	22.4	21.9	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Age								
under 18	27	30	33	38	22	26	28	34
18 to 24	22	27	29	26	30	35	36	31
25 to 44	43	35	32	28	43	34	31	30
45 to 64	7	7	5	6	5	4	4	4
65 and over	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marital status (age 15 and over)								
Divorced	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Married	63	62	59	65	47	43	41	50
Never married	32	32	36	30	51	55	57	48
Widowed	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Own Child in Household (age 15 and over)	55	49	47	55	25	21	22	32
English ability								
Speak only English	4	6	4	2	3	5	4	2
English very well	12	13	13	11	10	13	14	11
English well	13	14	15	17	16	15	17	20
English not well	30	29	30	31	37	33	36	35
English not at all	<u>41</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>32</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in school								
Under age 18		79	69	72		72	66	72
18 and over		8	14	5		7	14	6
Educational attainment (age 25 and over)								
Less than 9th grade	43	49	57	74	41	47	54	73
grade 9 to 12	42	38	29	19	45	40	32	18
some college	8	8	9	4	7	8	9	5
college graduate	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix Table A7: Characteristics of Mexican Born Recent Arrivals (in % unless otherwise noted) (cont.)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
Household income (in \$)	36,941	41,583	27,544	14,844	44,869	47,184	30,631	15,722
Earnings (in \$)	11,371	11,449	6,906	4,544	17,019	15,862	9,807	7,117
Earnings to Household income	14	12	7	13	41	30	29	42
Average annual weeks worked		37	34	35		42	39	41
Annual weeks worked								
1-13 weeks		14	18	16		8	10	8
14-26 weeks		17	19	18		11	14	12
27-39 weeks		12	12	13		11	13	11
40-47 weeks		10	10	10		11	11	11
48-49 weeks		9	7	7		10	8	8
50-52 weeks		<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>37</u>		<u>50</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>51</u>
		100	100	100		100	100	100
Usual hours worked per week	36	38	38	38	41	42	41	41
Percent working full-time	71	78	77	83	90	91	89	92
Industry								
agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	6	6	10	10	17	15	20	17
construction	2	1	1	1	33	26	16	11
durable goods manufacturing	8	7	8	17	7	9	11	22
nondurable goods manufacturing	12	15	18	27	6	10	11	13
transportation, warehousing and utilities	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
eating and drinking places	20	17	11	7	15	14	15	11
other wholesale retail trade	14	14	12	10	9	11	11	10
FIRE	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
private households	6	5	9	5	0	0	0	1
hotels and lodging places	6	5	5	5	0	1	2	2
other services	23	25	21	14	9	12	11	9
public administration	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

**Appendix Table A8: Characteristics of Other Central/South American Recent Arrivals
(in % unless otherwise noted)**

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
State of residence								
California	14	15	32	31	15	14	32	30
Texas	6	7	5	3	9	7	5	4
Arizona	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Illinois	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
other states	<u>77</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>62</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average age in years	29.6	28.2	27.3	26.5	27.3	25.9	25.1	24.3
Age								
under 18	18	23	25	28	19	24	27	32
18 to 24	19	21	20	22	25	28	23	23
25 to 44	49	42	43	37	46	40	42	37
45 to 64	12	10	9	10	8	7	6	7
65 and over	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marital status (age 15 and over)								
Divorced	5	5	5	4	2	3	2	2
Married	56	53	52	56	44	41	45	51
Never married	36	38	39	35	53	56	53	46
Widowed	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Own Child in Household (age 15 and over)	45	39	41	45	25	22	26	32
English ability								
Speak only English	7	9	8	14	6	7	8	13
English very well	27	21	20	19	23	21	21	21
English well	18	20	21	24	21	21	24	28
English not well	28	28	28	26	31	30	30	26
English not at all	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in school								
Under age 18		88	82	85		84	82	86
18 and over		17	20	16		15	22	25
Educational attainment (age 25 and over)								
Less than 9th grade	17	23	29	34	22	27	29	25
grade 9 to 12	38	37	40	41	39	36	38	35
some college	19	18	17	13	16	16	16	17
college graduate	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix Table A8: Characteristics of Other Central/South American Recent Arrivals
(in % unless otherwise noted) (cont.)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
Household income (in \$)	54,314	50,956	33,665	17,976	53,980	52,313	33,213	17,192
Earnings (in \$)	15,231	14,521	9,103	5,311	22,822	20,825	13,218	9,182
Earnings to Household income	19	16	17	18	40	32	33	41
Average annual weeks worked		38	38	37		42	41	40
Annual weeks worked								
1-13 weeks		13	13	15		9	9	10
14-26 weeks		15	16	17		11	12	12
27-39 weeks		11	10	12		10	10	10
40-47 weeks		10	10	9		11	11	10
48-49 weeks		8	7	6		8	9	8
50-52 weeks		<u>43</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>41</u>		<u>52</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>50</u>
		100	100	100		100	100	100
Usual hours worked per week	36	37	37	36	41	41	41	40
Percent working full-time	70	74	75	79	88	88	87	88
Industry								
agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	1	1	1	1	6	6	5	2
construction	1	1	1	1	31	22	16	6
durable goods manufacturing	3	5	6	12	7	7	9	19
nondurable goods manufacturing	8	10	13	18	5	9	10	14
transportation, warehousing and utilities	3	2	2	2	5	4	4	4
eating and drinking places	18	12	10	6	12	11	13	8
other wholesale retail trade	14	16	13	11	12	14	15	13
FIRE	5	4	4	6	2	3	3	5
private households	12	8	14	13	0	0	1	1
hotels and lodging places	3	4	4	4	1	2	3	3
other services	32	36	31	23	18	21	21	21
public administration	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

Appendix Table A9: Characteristics of Caribbean Recent Arrivals
(in % unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
State of residence								
California	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3
Texas	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Arizona		0	0	0		0	0	0
Illinois	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
other states	<u>98</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>94</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average age in years	30.1	30.0	28.5	29.5	29.5	28.5	27.2	27.3
Age								
under 18	26	26	28	27	25	27	29	30
18 to 24	16	16	18	20	16	16	18	19
25 to 44	40	40	38	33	42	41	40	37
45 to 64	14	14	12	14	14	13	10	11
65 and over	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marital status (age 15 and over)								
Divorced	7	8	6	5	7	6	5	3
Married	46	50	47	50	50	49	49	54
Never married	42	38	42	39	43	44	45	42
Widowed	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Own Child in Household (age 15 and over)	44	45	42	41	35	32	29	32
English ability								
Speak only English	29	31	38	46	27	27	37	43
English very well	16	16	14	10	17	18	17	10
English well	14	15	14	11	21	18	16	14
English not well	21	20	18	14	21	21	18	16
English not at all	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in school								
Under age 18		91	85	89		93	83	88
18 and over		20	22	14		18	21	16
Educational attainment (age 25 and over)								
Less than 9th grade	15	17	27	40	9	14	23	35
grade 9 to 12	45	51	47	43	50	53	48	43
some college	23	18	18	10	20	17	19	11
college graduate	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix Table A9: Characteristics of Caribbean Recent Arrivals (in % unless otherwise noted) (cont.)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
Household income (in \$)	43,831	44,722	32,580	16,571	45,513	46,866	31,709	16,282
Earnings (in \$)	17,061	16,066	11,071	5,591	20,904	21,026	13,910	8,004
Earnings to Household income	25	23	23	22	36	35	33	35
Average annual weeks worked		39	39	37		42	40	40
Annual weeks worked								
1-13 weeks		12	12	14		9	10	12
14-26 weeks		13	13	16		10	12	13
27-39 weeks		10	10	11		9	10	9
40-47 weeks		9	10	11		9	9	9
48-49 weeks		7	6	5		8	5	6
50-52 weeks		<u>49</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>43</u>		<u>55</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>51</u>
		100	100	100		100	100	100
Usual hours worked per week	35	36	37	37	41	40	40	39
Percent working full-time	70	75	79	81	88	85	85	88
Industry								
agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	2
construction	1	1	1	0	15	13	11	8
durable goods manufacturing	3	5	5	9	7	7	8	17
nondurable goods manufacturing	5	8	13	22	6	7	10	15
transportation, warehousing and utilities	4	3	2	2	9	7	8	5
eating and drinking places	9	8	7	4	9	8	8	7
other wholesale retail trade	18	19	17	10	18	20	21	14
FIRE	3	5	6	8	3	3	4	5
private households	3	3	7	9	0	0	0	0
hotels and lodging places	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	3
other services	47	41	36	29	25	26	22	20
public administration	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

**Appendix Table A10: Characteristics of Asian Recent Arrivals
(in % unless otherwise noted)**

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
State of residence								
California	29	29	39	36	26	27	38	35
Texas	5	6	4	5	6	7	5	6
Arizona	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Illinois	4	5	4	6	5	5	4	6
other states	<u>61</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>53</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average age in years	30.0	29.5	30.8	27.6	30.1	29.3	29.3	26.3
Age								
under 18	19	21	21	28	19	22	24	30
18 to 24	12	15	14	16	14	15	16	18
25 to 44	54	48	47	40	51	47	45	39
45 to 64	12	12	13	11	13	12	12	9
65 and over	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marital status (age 15 and over)								
Divorced	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Married	72	67	65	66	60	55	56	56
Never married	24	27	27	25	37	42	41	42
Widowed	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Own Child in Household (age 15 and over)	46	45	49	55	35	33	36	39
English ability								
Speak only English	7	6	4	6	7	6	4	6
English very well	36	34	30	25	41	39	34	29
English well	29	29	29	33	30	31	33	36
English not well	22	23	27	25	18	19	23	23
English not at all	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in school								
Under age 18		90	85	86		91	84	88
18 and over		24	23	17		29	34	32
Educational attainment (age 25 and over)								
Less than 9th grade	7	11	19	25	4	7	11	14
grade 9 to 12	22	25	29	33	17	20	24	26
some college	14	16	17	15	12	13	18	19
college graduate	<u>57</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>40</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix Table A10: Characteristics of Asian Recent Arrivals (in % unless otherwise noted) (cont.)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
Household income (in \$)	66,803	60,349	38,455	19,820	62,819	57,620	36,433	18,550
Earnings (in \$)	23,628	20,138	11,954	6,366	39,854	35,492	19,778	10,672
Earnings to Household income	21	18	16	17	50	46	37	44
Average annual weeks worked		38	38	36		42	41	40
Annual weeks worked								
1-13 weeks		13	15	16		8	10	11
14-26 weeks		15	14	16		11	11	12
27-39 weeks		10	10	12		8	9	9
40-47 weeks		10	10	11		10	10	10
48-49 weeks		8	7	7		8	8	7
50-52 weeks		<u>44</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>39</u>		<u>55</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>50</u>
		100	100	100		100	100	100
Usual hours worked per week	37	37	37	37	41	40	40	40
Percent working full-time	71	71	73	77	84	82	80	83
Industry								
agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
construction	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	4
durable goods manufacturing	6	8	8	13	11	12	12	19
nondurable goods manufacturing	5	8	11	14	4	6	7	8
transportation, warehousing and utilities	3	2	2	2	6	5	4	4
eating and drinking places	10	9	11	9	9	9	11	11
other wholesale retail trade	14	16	17	13	18	16	19	16
FIRE	4	5	7	7	5	4	5	4
private households	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
hotels and lodging places	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2
other services	50	44	37	31	41	39	31	25
public administration	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey

Appendix Table A11: Characteristics of Other Recent Arrivals
(in % unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
State of residence								
California	12	14	24	20	11	14	24	20
Texas	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	6
Arizona	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Illinois	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	6
other states	<u>72</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>67</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average age in years	30.4	29.7	29.3	27.9	29.9	29.2	28.8	26.6
Age								
under 18	21	24	22	29	21	24	21	30
18 to 24	15	14	16	17	13	13	15	15
25 to 44	49	45	46	38	50	48	50	42
45 to 64	13	12	10	11	14	12	11	10
65 and over	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Marital status (age 15 and over)								
Divorced	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	3
Married	63	62	63	68	57	57	56	60
Never married	28	29	28	21	39	39	39	35
Widowed	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Own Child in Household (age 15 and over)	42	43	43	50	30	33	30	37
English ability								
Speak only English	26	24	27	34	28	25	27	34
English very well	35	35	30	22	36	35	31	24
English well	21	21	19	18	21	22	20	20
English not well	12	15	16	16	12	14	16	15
English not at all	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in school								
Under age 18		90	82	83		91	82	84
18 and over		20	20	12		20	22	20
Educational attainment (age 25 and over)								
Less than 9th grade	6	7	12	22	4	4	11	17
grade 9 to 12	28	30	36	40	26	27	29	29
some college	24	23	24	18	20	20	21	17
college graduate	<u>42</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>36</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix Table A11: Characteristics of Other Recent Arrivals (in % unless otherwise noted) (cont.)

Characteristic	Female				Male			
	2004	2000	1990	1980	2004	2000	1990	1980
Household income (in \$)	63,636	62,641	40,881	20,563	65,483	61,414	40,774	20,866
Earnings (in \$)	24,721	22,284	13,308	6,558	42,834	42,042	25,471	14,237
Earnings to Household income	24	24	20	19	51	49	45	50
Average annual weeks worked		39	38	37		43	42	42
Annual weeks worked								
1-13 weeks		11	13	15		7	8	9
14-26 weeks		14	15	16		9	10	10
27-39 weeks		10	11	12		7	8	9
40-47 weeks		10	11	12		10	10	10
48-49 weeks		6	5	5		6	5	6
50-52 weeks		<u>49</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>41</u>		<u>61</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>57</u>
		100	100	100		100	100	100
Usual hours worked per week	36	37	36	36	42	43	42	41
Percent working full-time	70	72	72	75	86	87	87	88
Industry								
agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	4
construction	1	1	1	1	9	8	12	8
durable goods manufacturing	4	5	5	10	11	12	11	19
nondurable goods manufacturing	5	6	8	13	5	7	7	10
transportation, warehousing and utilities	4	2	3	2	9	6	5	5
eating and drinking places	8	6	7	6	5	6	7	6
other wholesale retail trade	16	15	15	13	13	13	14	12
FIRE	7	6	6	7	6	5	5	5
private households	3	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
hotels and lodging places	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
other services	46	50	44	37	35	36	29	25
public administration	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Decennial Census Integrated Public Use Micro Samples (IPUMS) and 2004 American Community Survey