Slowly Rising: An Overview of Floridian Hispanic Immigration Patterns from 1970 to 2000

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Introduction
Research Questions

Having a rich history of immigration, today's US legislators face tough questions regarding America's official policy stance. Urban employers from every region depend upon immigrant labor in traditionally low-skilled occupations to keep their business profitable. High-skilled immigrant labor is also welcomed; however, because of disparities in human capital formation and transferability, those qualified are far fewer. Most Americans polled agree that the country should not close its borders to a steady flow of international labor, although in times of economic crisis and high unemployment the social and political tides tend to turn against immigration.[1] We find the US labor market in this volatile climate presently; however, this paper intends to distance itself from prejudice or stereotypes, and create a more objective perspective from which to observe social mobility.

In short, three main questions direct and motivate this paper's research: First, is Barry Chiswick's "years since migration" variable significant when applied to Floridian minorities over four decades? Second, does English proficiency yield a strong correlation to the positive side of the self-selection bias? And lastly, how likely will immigrant minorities avoid the "sticky floor" phenomenon, and attain respectable, well-paying occupations?

Each of these questions can be measured by the amount of money an employer pays for work – wage. Be mindful that this metric is not analogous to happiness, a superior measure of social mobility; however, economists have yet to find a sufficiently apt instrument to measure this intangible feeling (and have reserved the task for sociologists) - so here, wage will suffice. Occupational prestige scores constructed to capture tangible as well as intangible qualities associated with a given profession will be used to identify skill.

All three research questions provide different paths to trace upward mobility among traditionally low-skilled populations. Chiswick's most impressive finding emphasizes the duration of time immigrants live in the United States before reaching wage parity, and later surpassing native workers, all else being equal. The variable he uses is called "years since migration" and can be the basic framework of an immigrant's, or if taken collectively, a whole ethnicity's assimilation timeline. Interestingly, immigrants surpass native workers on average after about 10-15 years.[2] Chiswick acknowledges the common self-selection bias present: those who choose to leave their home country are often highly driven and contribute to brain drain. Some of these immigrants exhibit a stronger desire to excel, and hence achieve wage parity at the beginning of that interval. This paper seeks to test the precision of English language proficiency as a predictor of socioeconomic mobility through one's motivation to succeed. And finally, an accepted

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[1] Weeks, *Chapter 7: The Migration Transition* (2008)

[2] Chiswick, *The Effect of Americanization on the Earnings of Foreign-Born Men* (1978)

occupational ratings scale is used to make another comparison between non-Hispanic males and Hispanic males. Lower occupational scores imply those working in the field have accumulated less human capital relevant to the US labor market. These jobs are categorized as low-skill, and are often located in metropolitan areas because of social networks used to reduce risk during their transition. The importance of all three measures in the corpus of immigration literature cannot be ignored, and has not been ignored here. The rest of the introduction will provide a general overview of American immigration, observations of demographic trends specific to Florida, a summary of three plausible immigration theories, and conclude with a discussion of contemporary immigration literature before moving into the section outlining methodology.

Background

As part of the population equation, migration operates alongside fertility and mortality, yet unlike these single direction indicators, migration has the unique ability to both add to or subtract from the overall size of the select population.[3] Florida, for example, may admit *x* hundred thousand immigrants into the state during time *t*. During that same time period, *x* hundred thousand Floridians emigrate causing net migration to equal zero over time *t*; however, the population of *t+1* will be left with a distinctly different social composition. Different changes could include losing high-skilled labor and gaining low-skilled, or gaining population clusters around different metro locations, very much affecting the economic productivity of that region. These complex interchanges are good reasons it is important to study migration at various micro and macro levels, and is often heavily debated in political forums. Although there are mixed reactions to immigration policy, the majority feel more strongly about each citizen's right to life – the topic directly linked to the other two population variables.

It cannot be assumed that an immigrant's reason for migrating to America is wholly economically based, and although the definitions below may be common to some readers, a contrast is nonetheless in order. There are three major legal categories for international migrants to the US: voluntary and legal, voluntary and illegal, involuntary and seeking asylum. [4] Each group has specific goals and expectations that may differ from the other two classes. Clearly illegal immigrants fear deportation, greatly hindering their potential for social mobility and the opportunity to increase their wages through legal means. Refugees may achieve a lower standard of living compared to other native Americans, yet achieve a greater sense of happiness by gaining the intangible benefits of safety, peace of mind and freedom that the United States has offered them. This may decrease their motivation to seek higher wages, and integrate fully into the host country's culture. And lastly, the labor immigrant who has completed the arduous process of legal American immigration likely has higher goals than the others, and hopes of attaining the American dream. This immigrant type may also possess a greater desire for social integration through networking, high-skilled labor, English language skills, and expects to be able to raise their standard of living through hard work and

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[3] Weeks, *Chapter 7: The Migration Transition* (2008)

[4] Ibid.

dedication. All three of these migratory classes will send remittances back to family members in their donor country. These funds are not dependent upon any one legal classification.

Wages rise concurrent with cultural assimilation in most cases; however, an unfamiliar environment is likely to hinder the progress of immigrants to become statistically indistinguishable from natives. This paper will confront the reasons for wage gaps associated with immigrant minorities in the State of Florida in the United States of America through decennial census data from 1970-2000. The burdens associated with any immigration process can be described with the following five facets of their new home country: The destination's new culture, the predominance of a new language, the likelihood the country of origin's religion is a minority religion, new government services at the Federal, State, and local level, and the adjustment to new social, familial, and economic expectations. Although these characteristics may be shared across state lines, southern Florida welcomes bilingual immigrants and natives obviously by posting road signs and government documents in Spanish. This creates a more comfortable environment for immigrants whose mother tongue is Spanish, and encourages continued migration flows from places like Cuba, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. A cursory discussion of English proficiency functioning as an instrument to measure social integration and motivation, as well as occupational achievement, in relation to one's standard of living (wages) is within the breadth and scope of this paper.

Floridian Demography

Changes in Florida's own demographic make-up influences future immigrants and the native population's own labor market. Wage gaps between those foreign-born compared to native change over space and time. These will be the two dynamics discussed below and aided by visuals in Appendix A. The first American settlements in Florida took shape in the North, illustrated by its capital's founding in Tallahassee. The biggest northern city is Jacksonville, which shares some of the "old south" mentality that much of the western pan-handle expresses; however, is more of an economic center, home to many healthcare and insurance company's headquarters. It is also located a few miles from the Atlantic ocean. Central Florida was little more than orange groves and pine tree farms before Walt Disney decided to purchase cheap land just south of Orlando. He developed that land into theme parks and recreational facilities, turning the Orlando area into an international tourist destination in the 1970's. Clearly this ignited growth in the service sector of Central Florida, drawing in-migrants from the north-east of the US. Although, the Tampa-St. Petersburg region is unique from Orlando, located on the Gulf of Mexico, it can also be considered a cultural melting pot. Tampa's services sector is also strong; however, instead of an agricultural tradition, their coastal position encourages various aquatic enterprises. The largest immigrant population is located in Miami. Its close proximity to the Caribbean, Central, and South America make it an easy access point to the US. Miami is the most multi-cultural city in Florida. The Port of Miami facilitates international trade on a large scale, and tourism is also strong in Miami. These introductory descriptions are meant to give individual personalities to the four main populations in Florida analyzed within this study.

When observing Florida's Hispanic population, regardless of birthplace and region, it's clear that Cubans are the most prominent Hispanic ethnicity throughout all four cross-sections.[5] Florida's non-Hispanic white population also grew strongly over the entire period, where the Black population posted meager gains.[6] As a percentage of Florida's total population, Cuban's saw a 1% increase from 1970-2000 to 6%. Both Puerto Rican and Mexican populations did not account for even 1% in 1970, but by 2000 their proportion grew to 3%.[7]

A quick look at Hispanic populations by city supports the theory that ethnic groups reduce social risk by forming cultural enclaves. Miami is overwhelmingly Cuban dominated, with a rise from 1970 continuing to a lesser degree to 2000. Mexican and Puerto Ricans increase at a much smaller rate, throughout the four decades, but no Hispanic populations show a decrease.[8] Cubans enclave in Miami may prompt Puerto Rican's to move slightly further north to Central Florida. Both Orlando and Tampa have the largest Hispanic populations are Puerto Ricans, and the smallest number of Cubans. This pattern is also present in Jacksonville, although amount of Hispanics overall is smaller. A sharp increase in all three Hispanic groups is seen from 1990-2000, possibly signifying a larger migration pattern north .[9] When comparing Hispanic wages to non-Hispanics in Florida by year, Hispanics earn on average about $6000 less a year. The wage gap is seen to grow by over $2000 each decade.[10] When comparing the average Hispanic wage as percent of non-Hispanics average wage, Hispanic's proportion increases by 2% from 1970 to 1980. This gain is overshadowed by the subsequent drop from 86% to 74% over the next three decades.[11] When looking at this same proportion in a regional context, we see that only Miami shows an increasing proportion of Non-Hispanic wages observable twice from 1970 to 1980, and again from 1990-2000. All other cities post a declining proportion on non-Hispanic wages; however, the data suggests that Jacksonville's Hispanic population earned more on average than non-Hispanics in the twelve months prior to the 1970 and 1980 census.[12]

Shifting to foreign-born populations, the percent of all Hispanics that are foreign-born has been falling from 1980 onwards, where non-Hispanic foreign-born immigrants have felt the greatest gain from 1990-2000, and have been steadily increasing over all four

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[5] See Graph 15, Appendix A

[6] See Graph 14, Appendix A

[7] See Chart 16, Appendix A

[8] See Graph 10, Appendix A

[9] See Graphs 11, 12, and 13. Appendix A

[10] See Graph 1, Appendix A

[11] See Chart 2, Appendix A

[12] See Graph 3, Appendix A

decades.[13] From 1970 through 2000, Miami's population is distinguishably more foreign-born. When comparing foreign-born Hispanics, the increases by year are much more substantial than Orlando, Tampa and Jacksonville - reaching near 9,000 observed in the sample, where no other city exceeds 2,000.[14] Miami's foreign-born non-Hispanic population is also larger than other regions, albeit to a lesser degree.[15] In terms of earnings, the gap attributable to foreign-born populations within the same ethnic group is greatest among Puerto Ricans in 1970 at near $12,000. This gap decreases each decade for the Puerto Ricans. Mexican immigrants dealt with the greatest disparity over the next 30 years. Birthplace was least significant in determining wages among Cubans, compared to the other Hispanic populations .[16] This gap can also be seen plotted in graph form by year.[17]

Space and time do make a difference in the economic fortunes of the populations of Florida. Miami's much larger foreign-born population makes it a prime location to analyze social mobility in Florida. Central Florida's larger Puerto Rican population provides a comparison to the large Cuban population in Miami. Jacksonville's Hispanic population is smaller, increasing each year, and sees a significantly lower ethnic wage gap. This study does not seek to overlook the unique aspects present in Florida's diverse population and economy, and will recognize variations in time and space.

Immigration Theory

Although the risks associated with migration can be daunting, the potential advantages are often convincing. New patterns in modern migration reveal globalization's heavy footprint, where more accurate information builds more accurate expectations and the cost of failure has been significantly reduced. This paper introduces the distinction between personal and impersonal perspectives. An impersonal assessment of the migration process is written from the perspective of a non-immigrant, most useful for government policy, industry, or NGO's for macroeconomic decisions. In a similar way, theories from a personal perspective take more into account patterns of behavior from the perspective of the immigrant. Personal theories are not limited in any way to either macro or micro level data and analysis techniques, and may too be authored and supported by non-immigrants; however, the research focuses on small-scale social mobility and inclusion above large-scale economic benefits. These distinctions do not refer to data specifications in any way, and personal or impersonal perspectives are not mutually exclusive to any one theory.

One of the most fundamental immigration theories identifies two motivational metrics called push and pull factors applied to pre-migration decision making. Pull factors

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[13] See Chart 16, Appendix A

[14] See Graph 8, Appendix A

[15] See Graph 9, Appendix A

[16] See Chart 4, Appendix A

[17] See Graph 5, Appendix A

commonly originate from greater labor demand, higher wages, social freedom's, religious freedom, and include any benefit the host country could offer the immigrant. In the opposite way, push factors act to effectively kick out the potential immigrant from their current dwelling. These factors commonly include unemployment, lower wages, family necessity, poorer standards of living, and can include any unsatisfactory characteristic in the donor country that inspires emigration. It has also been observed that pull factors are less influential than push factors in convincing migration to occur. In light of the probability that a higher wage awaits a great number of the world's educated population in a foreign country, other reasons keep that individual tied to their current life - presenting evidence that dissatisfaction in one's current life is often a predecessor to migration, and stronger than competing push factors.[18]

Although the Push-Pull Theory can be useful for initial thoughts and basic patterns of immigration, this approach is highly impersonal and approaches immigration from a macro level, taking little consideration for the differences between migrants from the same location. The three highest immigrant populations in Florida come from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Mexico, and although Florida offers all of them the opportunity to earn a stronger wage if they find employment, it does not seek to explain at a higher level why a greater number of Puerto Ricans, for instance, do not consider migrating to Florida. Opinions on immigration are plentiful; however, the following three have been selected because of their relevance to this paper's discussion of Florida's unique labor market, and also represent arguably the most accepted ideas.

The Chicago school of economic thought has popularized the Neo-Classical Approach to viewing immigration from a macro perspective. This theory believes immigrant flows to illustrate natural expressions of wage disequilibrium.[19] Here, dissatisfaction with a potential migrant's current wage works as the most influential push factor. Likewise, an improved wage acts as the most attractive pull factor in the decision to leave home in search of a brighter future.

As long as wage gaps exist between any two populations, immigrant flows will persist until the cost of migration is reduced to only the literal cost of migration. The actual move to labor market is itself viewed as an investment in human capital. Because the decision to move is driven by putting oneself in a position to gain a higher wage, in a similar way that the most basic form of human capital accumulation, formal education, places graduates in a more advantageous position to attain a higher wage. Neoclassical economists do not exclude the inclusion of long-run income goals in their theory. They would argue that even if the current wage gap is negligible currently, that the belief in potential long-run economic rewards cannot be dismissed. This in and of itself is a powerful motive, and will be tested in the following pages by observing how many years since migration it takes for Hispanic immigrants to reach the average non-Hispanic yearly wage.

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[18] Weeks, *Chapter 7: The Migration Transition* (2008)

[19] Ibid.

Although wage gaps clearly contribute to the basket of reasons for immigration, and is used in this paper to measure what Chiswick coins “americanization”, this is not the only variable worth discussing. Many other push and pull factors are also influential. Clearly, refugees’ main intention for emigration is not mainly economically based; therefore, other systems focus on more personal aspects of an immigrant’s behavior.

Network Theory is a more personal approach that analyzes patterns of movement between a specific population in the donor country and a specific location in the destination country. Enclaves are formed in these locations providing social contacts, a familiar language and culture, and potentially even promising future work for immigrants. These communities effectively reduce the risk of immigration and introduce strong pull forces to the decision making process.[20]

As a way to further reduce the negative possibilities inherent in international migration, sometimes migrants first move to a larger city in their country of origin. After integrating and prospering (also gaining human capital) in a more urban environment, they may then be able to take the next step into another culture as well. This step migration may also be linked by social networks or chains which increase the likelihood of international migration. By observing Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican population increases among the regional centers in Florida, percent increases will be used to find evidence of which metropolitan areas support show the strongest signs of enclaves supporting the Network Theory.

Furthermore, social networks in new host countries clearly provide advantages for new immigrants: common language, common culture, and common expectations; however, these same advantages can become hindrances to the long-term economic goals of that same individual. For instance, if a new Mexican immigrant moves to a Mexican enclave in Orlando where most of the inhabitants work in landscaping, and speak Spanish the majority of the time – the incentive to learn English at a professional level diminishes, and so does the individual rate of return on his investment in human capital. This concept has become known as the “sticky floor”, in contrast to the inability to exceed a social status, perception, or wage called a “glass ceiling”. Later, this paper will use quantitative techniques to test if the link between English proficiency and wages is strong among Hispanic immigrants in Florida.

The final immigration theory presented here focuses on the labor market, opposed to immigrant’s own personal dilemma - making it the most impersonal of the three theories discussed. Dual Labor Market Theory divides the labor market into primary and secondary sectors, simplifying reality for the sake of discussion. The primary labor market employs high-skill labor, pays them a relatively high wage, and provides security

[20] Weeks, *Chapter 7: The Migration Transition* (2008)

to its employees: low turnover. As expected, the secondary sector is quite the opposite employing low-skill labor, paying a relatively low wage, and is insecure.[21]

In this framework, capitalists in the primary sector routinely find it easy to recruit new human resources simply because the jobs offered are more desirable. And again, in contrast, these same capitalists have a difficult time finding native labor interested in jobs in the secondary sector. Clearly, in society some jobs are more respected, desirable, and prestigious than other jobs. These preferences may vary slightly in society, but are globally comparable for the most part. In order for an advanced economy to function properly, occupations such as trash collectors, day-laborers, taxi drivers, etc. need to exist – immigrants fill this role.

Recent advancements in women's rights during the 20th century have lowered birth rates and increased the average educational attainment of females in America, helping them out of the secondary sector into the primary market. This trend is clearly a monumental societal development in the Western World, not only in America; interestingly, in light of immigration, the Dual Labor Market Theory highlights the unintended consequences of this progress in gender equality – increased demand for immigrant labor. When participation from women, ethnic minorities, and teenagers decreased, the secondary sector was presented with the immigrant alternative and readily chose it. US Census data has no direct measure of high-skill or low-skill labor (proxies for primary and secondary sectors); therefore, occupational prestige scores are used in the following analysis to uncover the differences in employment sectors for most Floridians.

This overview of immigration theory is intended to refresh the reader and link each theory to a testable outcome in the following analysis. Since one specific idea cannot encompass all facets of the migratory process, it is best to view data from multiple theoretical perspectives in order to understand populations at varying personal and impersonal levels. As mentioned before, modern migration has become less risky and more advantageous, producing more varied and frequent flows around the world. No longer is it necessary for large exoduses to define a society when the economic benefits of remittances can transform the donor country from "without". It is extremely important for economists to be able to correctly identify the push and pull factors associated with common migration flows. This paper seeks to uncover these characteristics by delving into individual details of the Floridian immigrant in contrast to those native-born.

Recent Immigration Literature

Before fully diving into this section of study devoted to smaller pieces of the immigration puzzle, it is critical to reflect on the concept of wage gaps. Are they economically good or are they economically bad? From an egalitarian perspective, there is no debate. The distance between the highest wage earner and the lowest wage earner in a population should not be substantive. Historically speaking, societal hierarchies have existed throughout the most industrious civilizations. The Roman Empire's rigid military

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[21] Weeks, *Chapter 7: The Migration Transition* (2008)

structure bled into the political forum, as well as their culture. At the height of their grandeur, this society was undoubtedly the most civilized and advanced empire of their time; however, immigrants fulfilled roles natives were unlikely to accept in the ancient secondary employment sector.

Perhaps a more recent example from England's industrial revolution may better illustrate the concept. Interaction among factor prices contributed the spark that lit the fire of industrialization in Great Britain. Coal became a cheaper source of fuel compared to wood, as a timber crises existed within northeastern Europe and improved mining techniques lowered the cost. As the agricultural revolution took shape, field hands from the country were no longer useful in the farming industry's hierarchy, and migrated to the cities to find employment. This pool of cheap labor was put to use in historical proportions, and the increased population of city-dwellers perpetuated the process with their high demand for personal coal to keep them warm. The factory worker's wages were unjustifiably lower than the capitalist magnates of the era, and extreme wage gaps between Europe and Asia also fueled industrialization.

The ancient Roman Empire and industrial Britain were undoubtedly two of the most influential civilizations where wages did not converge and were not intended to converge; however, this cursory look is far from convincing. Although a full-fledged analysis of economic history is not within the scope of this paper, before leaving this influential concept, the main points of Welch's wage gap analysis deserves a summary.[22] In 1999 his paper entitled Inequality's Defense he aptly studies six decades of US employment and wage data, witnessing both contraction and expansion of wage inequality. He does not overlook one important benefit to inequality: wage dispersion - lower individual wages, more individual's with wages. This allocative role can lead to increased opportunities in specialization and skill cooperation. During three decades of dispersion, greater wage inequality, higher proportions of women and minorities rose into the wage quartiles dominated by white males. As equally revealing is the higher premium generated by education during this period. Welch concludes that wage inequality is good, and increased wage inequality is not necessarily a harbinger of greater social inequality.[23] In light of this perspective, this paper does not intend to make an economic or social judgment on the existence of wage inequality - simply follow it's movement. On the other hand, social equality is supported as a foundational moral of American society.

The remaining presentation of literature will be divided into specific areas of interest. Each topic discussed adds insight to the entire immigration equation which have subdivided into three spheres comprised of: 1) Human Capital Accumulation 2) Homeland & Ethnicity 3) Earnings & Employment. Immigration variables are likely relevant to multiple sphere's, although are used to measure different aspects of migration behavior and answer specific research questions. It would be foolish to

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[22] Welch, *In Defense of Inequality* (1999)

[23] Ibid.

restrict one variable to merely one interpretation, restricting it artificially; therefore, some variables will be discussed in more than one of the three topic categories.

1. Human Capital Accumulation

Without the growth of human capital in the labor force, wage stratification would reach greater heights. By increasing ones knowledge base, the individual worker elevates their abilities above only tasks associated with manual labor - often jobs with the lowest wages, and also improves national productivity and often ushers in age dependent upon a greater services sector. Personal or governmental investments in individual's education, health, and mobility are direct examples of human capital formation; however, indirect forms also exist. Consider forgone earnings of masters or PHD students, certification classes, or on-the-job training.[24] This increased knowledge base has enabled the Industrial Revolution to flourish only after the Enlightenment's focus on knowledge, and has continued to enrich the West through their labor forces increased investment in human capital.[25] This useful knowledge can be applied across a broader range of duties where a greater transferability of skills enables social progress.[26] Not only does increased human capital enable greater economic mobility, it also enables greater specialization, professionalism, and expertise within an industry.

Each immigrant brings a unique skill set with them to Florida. Some of those skills may be useful in their new environment, other proficiencies may be non-transferable. For instance, a Mexican immigrant who attended twelve years of education in Mexico City has accumulated socially specific human capital during their lifetime. Their ability to speak Spanish is above average, and the majority of their work experience involves selling souvenir textiles on busy tourist streets of the capital city. After immigrating to the US they come to realize that their proficiency in Spanish retains little value in the English-speaking, market-base of Jacksonville; however, although having a brick & mortar storefront is much different than selling clothing from a street vendor's impermanent location, experience as a salesperson is transferable. Discrepancies regarding human capital levels related to their donor countries and their host countries helps explain the most dramatic wage drop immigrants suffer upon arrival to the US.[27]

Formal education is the most obvious form of human capital accumulation, and easiest to measure at a rudimentary level by years acquired; however, the return to investments in education are not equal across borders. A literature exists attempting to capture the phenomena associated with the over-education and under-education of a labor force. In the case of immigration, over-education is commonly visible when those who work towards and attain a specific regional certification or specific education in their home country. This education demands a respectable wage and place in society before

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[24] Schultz, *Investment in Human Capital* (1961)

[25] Mokyr, *The Intellectual Origins of Modern Economic Growth* (2005)

[26] Schultz, *Investment in Human Capital* (1961)

[27] Chiswick, *The Effect of Americanization on the Earnings of Foreign-Born Men* (1978)

emigration; however, in their new labor market these investments in human capital will likely yield much lower returns, if any. This problem of skill non-transferability is often coupled with the concept of over-education. On the other side of the fence, the under-education problem is more self-described. Those who immigrate with a lower than average education suffer less of a wage drop than do immigrants who are overeducated, but may also be less driven to climb the social ladder – accepting a permanent position in the secondary market. Chiswick provides a succint overview of the four most prominent theories in his article *The International Transferability of Immigrants' Human Capital* summarized below. [28]

- Human Capital Theory suggests that overeducated labor market entrants may accept jobs below their maximum wage level for a short period used to gain experience useful in the advancement of their ultimate goals, where their educational investment will be maximized. The undereducated may be able to substitute past work experience for their lack of formal education; however, unlike the transitory nature of those overeducated, the undereducated are less likely to see substantial returns to human capital over time. Immigrants may be able to substitute foreign formal education for unrecognized job experience. The inverse is a strong influence on the undereducated from rising out of the secondary market – work experience is generally not an acceptable substitute for formal schooling.
- Search and Match Theory focuses on the role that imperfect information plays in the job search process. Acceptable ignorance of new job market entrants as well as the ability of employers to manipulate applicants during the hiring process contribute to the "mismatch" phenomenon; however, the overeducated usually climb to jobs that recognize their investments in education rather quickly. Immigrants with job experience more like their host country experience less of a mismatch. If the percent of those undereducated increases with age and/or experience, this is attributable to wealth maximization behavior. Here, workers apply for jobs they are educationally under-qualified for intentionally, and hope their experience serves as a substitute.
- Technological Change Theory takes into account the speed at which technology evolves. Newer cohorts, with the most contemporary computer skills will appear to be overeducated in relation to those in previous cohorts. Immigrants from less developed countries suffer greatest from this gap when immigrating to America, and become those considered undereducated.
- The Screening Hypothesis views education in a different light. It sees education as a signal to employers that graduates will make capable workers, rather than education as a means of distributing relevant knowledge. Since employers promote and demote certain career paths in the current, new graduates are most synchronized to employer needs and as time progresses, each cohort will become increasingly over or undereducated. Signals sent by foreign education are less clear; therefore, employers exhibit risk averse behavior by either passing immigrant applicants over, or offering a lower wage.

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[28] Chiswick, *The International Transferability of Immigrants' Human Capital* (2009)

Each of the above human capital theories help explain the intricate process of education's role in the hiring process, and more particularly, migrants' unique challenges. Since this paper is more interested in wage differences among hispanic and non-hispanics, this paper adopts the human capital theory approach to analyzing education's role in immigrant integration.

So far, the most important aspect of pre-immigration human capital has been discussed; however, arguably the most important investments occur after the immigrant reaches their destination country. Again, Chiswick popularized the use of a metric measuring the affects of human capital development over time in the host country called "years since migration" in 1978. This broad variable captures post-immigration human capital investments made through formal education, work experience, on-the-job training, and any other channel accepted by the human capital theory. Chiswick found a strong and significant relationship between immigrant years since migration and wage equalization with native white males of working age. Over time, immigrants make up for the initial wage gap by acquiring social knowledge and eventually attain economic parity and even exceed native earnings. Depending on the level of motivation held by the individual immigrant, the amount of years since migration this takes varies; however, Chiswick's analysis concluded that on average it took 10-15 years for the wage gap to converge.[29] Post-migration human capital accumulation will be estimated in this research by analyzing the coefficients for periods of years since migration.

2. Homeland & Ethnicity

Although the amount of traditional human capital is integral in landing employment in the new US labor market, cultural and ethnic differences affect the quality of work attained and wages earned. It is unclear how often the challenges in any immigrants integration process are rooted in societal, ethnic discrimination and how many economic obstacles are created by legitimate cultural differences. Each employer and each human resources director has their own goals, but knowledge about these powerful sentiments can be uncovered by discovering patterns of significance through observation and data analysis.

Ethnicity acts as an externality in the human capital equation, and is strong enough to be termed "ethnic capital" by immigration scholars. Not only does one's ethnicity affect those foreign-born, but also affects subsequent generations, albeit with diminishing strength.[30] George Borjas shows that Americans who grow up in an advantageous ethnic environment are exposed to principles and factors that increase their productivity in future employment. The inverse holds true for children who grow up in a disadvantaged ethnic environment. The ethnic capital hypothesis posits that specific ethnic influences pull the child of that particular ethnicity toward the group's socioeconomic mean. Networks the individual forms will likely be among the same

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[29] Chiswick, *The Effect of Amerianization on the Earnings of Foreign-Born Men* (1978)

[30] Borjas, *Long-Run Convergence of Ethnic Skill Differentials: The Children & Grandchildren of the Great Migration* (1994)

ethnic community, perpetuating the cycle across generations.[31] James Coleman also found ethnicity significant. An individual's cultural background was shown to affect their labor market outcomes and human capital formation.[32] In fact, skill differentials among various ethnic backgrounds were also found to linger as long as four generations after migration.[33] This is powerful discovery underpins this paper's research into wage differentials by Hispanic ethnicity in Florida, being that the economic affects of such large waves of migration must not be misunderstood.

Even among populations of ethnic similarity, each country of origin represents a unique socioeconomic climate. Neo-Classicists emphasizes the strength of wage gaps between source and destination countries that serve as the originating force of immigration flows. Push factors inherent in the country of origin are highly influential in once decision to migrate. The extent to which one's homeland affects each immigrant is clearly seen in various socioeconomic behavior and investments in human capital pre-migration; however, what is even more interesting is that original, national heritage continues to affect emigrants productivity in during employment in their destination country.[34] US immigrants who's families depend upon them for remittances feel less pressure to improve their productivity at the workplace when conditions in their homeland improve. Likewise, when conditions at home worsen, it is logical for these same immigrants to increase their level of productivity. This relationship deserves greater inspection and inclusion among immigration literature, and will not be probed here, although it's inclusion in the overall discussion could not be overlooked.

A source country of considerable interest to US policy, and who's economic influence has been thoroughly measured, is Mexico. Mexico serves as a prime example of how ethnic background and country of origin affect labor market outcomes differently, when compared to other Hispanic cultures. Mexicans make up one-fourth of all workers who have not acquired a high school education or equivalent in the US, making them particularly vulnerable to economic recessions. When employers look to shed workers, they typically let go of the employees who they have invested in least – less skilled employees, or secondary market employees.[35] When compared with other Hispanics and also non-Hispanic white natives their employment rates are more sensitive to changes in macroeconomic conditions on the national and state level. Factors unique to Mexican immigrants affecting this behavior include: the lowest education levels in the US, over half are unauthorized to be in the US causing employment complications, and the majority concentrated in heavily cyclical industries like construction and

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[31] Borjas, *Making It in America: Social Mobility in the Immigrant Population* (2006)

[32] Coleman, *Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital* (1988)

[33] Borjas, *Long-Run Convergence of Ethnic Skill Differentials: The Children & Grandchildren of the Great Migration* (1994)

[34] Lopez, *The Labor Supply of Immigrants in the United States: The Role of Changing Source Country Characteristics* (2009)

[35] Orrenius, *Mexican Immigrant Employment Outcomes Over the Business Cycle* (2010)

manufacturing.[36] It is also critical to remember that the demographic composition of the source county has a direct influence on the composition of those migrating. Mexico's relative labor supply grew at a time in the 1980's when the number of US native individuals entering the labor force declined leaving a gap to be filled. High levels of fertility in Mexico during the 1960's and 1970's, coupled with Mexico's troubled economy made the decision to immigrate to the US for employment more attractive. Immigration flows from Mexico between from 1970-2000 are likely to be unmatched in the coming decades, as the fertility rate has decreased sharply to 2.5 from 7 children per woman in 1965 – relieving fears of potentially sustained high levels of illegal immigrants, however altering the supply of labor in the US's secondary market.[37]Mexico is only one example of how source country politics, economics, demography, and culture impact both the stock and flows of immigration.

An immigrant's mother tongue is also determined by their homeland. Data from the 2008 American Community Survey showed three-fourths of all US Mexicans having reported that they cannot speak English very well. Not only do Mexican immigrants speak poor English, but all Hispanic immigrants in Florida have an immediate disadvantage in the labor market because Spanish is their homeland's primary language. Those more proficient in English gain from a language premium visible in US wage data.[38] Chiswick's study on English proficiency found that the labor market divides the skills of the laborers fairly efficiently: matching workers whose English is least impressive with jobs requiring less knowledge of the language, and leading market entrants with great oral and written skills to higher paying and more English-intense occupations. It was also observed that employees with low levels of proficiency working at jobs with higher language requirements do poorly in that position, pointing to complimentarity in occupational choice between English language proficiency and earnings.[39] This language premium is seen among both native and foreign-born nationals; however, the distinction is most stark among foreign-born immigrants because other forms of human capital are less transferable across labor markets. English language proficiency is a very important indicator of social mobility for all ethnicities and those foreign-born. It will be included in this papers empirical analysis.

3. Earnings & Employment

If human capital and ethnicity are ingredients, earnings and employment make up the cake. The most common pull factor involves the belief that employment in the host country is realistic and attainable, as well as pay higher wages - if not immediately, in the long run. So what does immigration literature say about what kind of employment immigrants' hold in the US, and about the attainment of their wage goals? George

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[36] Orrenius, *Mexican Immigrant Employment Outcomes over the Business Cycle* (2010)

[37] Hanson, *The Demography of Mexican Migration to the United States* (2009)

[38] Chiswick, *Occupational Language Requirements and the Value of English in the US Labor Market* (2010)

[39] Ibid.

Borjas draws attention to intergenerational economic progress among immigrants. How much do economic disadvantages affect future generations - does it relate to their parents success in the labor market? A phenomenon observed by analyzing economic progress of children reveal what social scientists call regression toward the mean. If the parents were successful, the children will also be successful, but to a lesser extent. Likewise, children who's parents were employed in low-skill occupations have a propensity to increase their knowledge base, achieve more than their parents, and like children of the high-skilled, approach the population average in terms of economic performance related to wage and employment status.[40] Factors including parental skills, family background, luck, imperfect genetic transmission of ability, motivation. These factors affect both native white workers as well as foreign-born Hispanics. Factors unique to ethnic minorities in the labor market often depress earnings potential initially; however, the melting pot concept inherent in US society acts to smooth negative ethnic or foreign disadvantages, helping descendants close the skill and wage gap faster than their progeny. The potential for ethnic minorities to escape the "sticky floor" phenomenon, where traditional patterns of low-skill employment become the standard, exists, although it may take a concerted effort in the same way that successful white males need to make a concerted effort to reject their parents natural business connections - allowing them to maintain an above average socioeconomic posture.

Consistent with the Dual Market Theory, skill gaps exist within an industry or population. Skill gaps can be inferred by watching wage gaps; however, in a perfect world, chronicling various tasks and abilities would be made easier with more precise information from the field. Because of this difficulty standardizing employment skills across industries, economists prefer to divide a population's labor force into two sets: low-skill and high-skill, or primary and secondary labor markets respectively. In effect, an employees labor market status can be boiled down to the amount of total investment in human capital during their lifetime, the transferability of their skills across culture and time, ethnic capital, personal motivation, and personal health. Immigrants often fall into the secondary labor market, where jobs demand less skills, and pay lower wages. At first glance, it is easy to cite employer discrimination as the major cause of wage gaps. Not to remove the affect of discrimination, but a clear economic cause involves the analysis of differing skill levels among black and white labor in the US. [41] Here, those who investment more in human capital derive higher returns. Similar gaps exist between native white males and foreign-born Hispanics, and are exacerbated by this skill disequilibrium.

As previously discussed, an immigrant's homeland still affects their performance in the labor market of the host country. Even at a broader perspective, exogenous global factors influence regional or national wages in similar ways. Exogenous technological shocks may affect one region in the US greater than others. Orlando is home to Lockheed Martin's headquarters. It is common for them to win defense contracts from

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[40] Borjas, *Making It in America: Social Mobility in the Immigrant Population* (2006)

[41] Neal, *The Role of Premarket Factors in Black-White Wage Differences* (1996)

the Federal Government, asking them to develop new technologies for homeland security – so for this example, Central Florida will serve as the region birthing the technological shock. When new technology is developed in Orlando, a rise in productivity follows and with it, the average skilled wage in Central Florida. Wages of high-skill workers in other regions who trade with Orlando also tend to rise. This concept paints a picture not much different from a cork, representing the high-skilled wage, fluctuating with technological adjustments and improvements as the waterline. It is critical to understand that the combined affect of both technological improvement and trade that raise the waterline, and higher skilled wages are derived from these factors' own solitary movement.[42]

One recent case study analyzed US out-migration from New Orleans following hurricane Katrina devastated the status quo. This exogenous shock enabled Dakshina De Silva et al. to examine patterns in in-migration to the Houston metro area. Although, this migration do not cross national borders, it is valuable to observe the behavior of low-skilled labor in general. Although the data used to infer the influence of supply-side and demand-side pulls were taken from sales tax data, the average sales per firm was used to conclude that quarterly wages decreased by 0.7 percent compared to the same industries and time period in Dallas – a comparably large city in Texas, further north. After taking into account that these same firms increased sales by 10% during that period, the downward pull toward low-skilled wages in Houston is negligible.[43] As noted earlier, wage gaps do not imply greater social inequality. If the same amount of wages is divided among a greater number of workers, the average wage will decrease. If companies are employing more workers, factors such as demand and sales are increasing. In this scenario, average low-skilled wages should fall; however, the share of employment secondary market labor should also increase. This can be seen in Houston's reaction to the exogenous supply-shock of hurricane Katrina. Similarly, international migrants entering the secondary labor force often lower the average wages of the labor pool they influence.

This paper seeks to observe the behavior of foreign-born Hispanics as they enter the labor pools four distinct metro areas: Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, and Miami. Again, since non-formal human capital is so difficult to measure, occupational prestige scores will be used to categorize labor force participants as having either built a high or low-skill set over their life time. Here, wages do not influence the worker's placement; but rather help interpret their occupational score. Prestige scores are built by thousands of respondents rating specific occupation's respectability on nine point scale, where say, a trash collector is rated "0" and a US supreme court justice is rated "9". No distinct, primary and secondary sectors can be clearly demarcated; however, the theory that jobs signaled as more respectable among society, require a higher skill level is strong and logical.

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[42] Chowdhury, *Technology and Outsourcing: An Explanation to the Rising Wage Gap* (2010)

[43] De Sliva, *The Effect of Migration on Wages: Evidence from a Natural Experiment* (2010)

It is clear that the corpus of immigration literature touches on a plethora important topics. Unique push and pull factors build strong individual arguments for immigration including an immigrant's own investments in transferable and non-transferable human, social and ethnic capital. Their employment in various jobs and industries signal whether or not their skill set is low or high, portending short run and long run earnings outcomes. Wage gaps between do not necessarily signal greater social inequality, but can be characteristic of a population where more individuals hold wealth, rather than a population where less individuals hold more wealth.

Hypotheses

The theoretical framework is set firmly based upon previous literature and immigration theories. Now some assumptions must be made about the interaction of the sample population. Each year of experience gained is seen as an equal investment in one's own human capital - each year being an equal unit of knowledge. This same concept is applied to years after migration for those foreign-born. Assuming that Chiswick's observation about the variable "years since migration" holds true in Florida too, the interval from 11-15 years will be expected to be most significant. If a city's population of one particular ethnicity grows at a faster rate than the others, it is assumed that ethnic capital is a strong pull factor towards the socioeconomic mean there. It is assumed that since becoming affluent in English raises the foreign-born population's average wage, English proficiency should be desired by the immigrant instead of holding fast to their mother tongue. It is assumed that immigrant inflows can be measured by census data accurately. The household could have been a recent or an old addition to the population; however, they are assumed to be stationary and connected to the previous and following decennial observations.

Some testable hypotheses relevant for an analysis of immigrant's social mobility within Florida can now be specified from concepts derived from the literature.[44] (1) Education is not consistent across borders and regions, therefore an additional year of schooling will have a weaker affect on social mobility in areas with a higher proportion of immigrants. (2) Immigrants often acquire more useful human capital in their destination country than their country of origin, therefore 11-15 years spent in the US will have the greatest influence on social mobility through the process of "americanization". (3) Ethnic capital acts as a pull factor toward the socioeconomic ethnic mean, therefore the social mobility of foreign-born hispanics will be affected by ethnicity to a greater extent than native hispanics, because they lack ethnically independent social networks. (4) The connection between english proficiency and social mobility is strong, therefore those that report a higher proficiency in English will have an advantage in the labor force over those who speak English poorly. (5) Immigrant inflows lower the secondary market average wage, therefore being foreign-born will have a stronger negative affect in cities with a greater population of immigrants.

[44] Social mobility is measured by the log of yearly earnings, and Nakao and Treas occupational prestige scores.

Methods

Transforming the conceptual into the measurable can be difficult. The same qualitative immigration questions can be answered in different ways by other economists employing different quantitative methods to observe trends and patterns in the very same data set. The maximization of a sample's usefulness given each projects unique bounds is most important; in order to properly analyze the aforementioned hypotheses within the scope of this paper, an appropriate model should include all variables capable of affirming or rejecting the previous hypotheses. Admittedly, no data is perfect and statistical software cannot prove causality; however, econometric tools are employed here in order to identify significant relationships between demographic and economic variables. Topics in the following section are limited to the description of the data set, empirical modeling, and a description of the variables chosen.

Data Set

All observations come from data extracted from population samples compiled by IPUMS USA.[45] The acronym stands for the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series and is funded by the University of Minnesota, the National Institute of Health, and other public and private entities. IPUMS makes its data available upon request to any respectable entity. This database holds observations at a household level spanning over 15 US censuses. Specifications for variables and samples change over time; however, their online arm of service is very helpful in highlighting the evolution of the coding language and specifications. The data set used in this analysis of immigration uses microdata from four different cross-sections of the United States' population: a 1970, one-percent population sample and five-percent population samples taken from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses.

After finding such high quality census data at IPUMS US available and accessible, it was clear that the quantitative aspects of this study would be run from a cross-sectional perspective. Although time-series data would have been more appropriate for the analysis of generational disparities; this study has chosen to focus on less intergenerational effects. It is possible to infer a single generational effect with this cross-sectional data by comparing those foreign-born to the same ethnicity native. Since, for instance, foreign-born cubans show a lower wage coefficient than native cubans - a similar conclusions can be drawn about children of foreign-born immigrants, admittedly less specific.

In order to draw similar conclusions about wealth and social mobility, it was necessary to adjust yearly earnings for inflation. Here, Consumer Price Index adjustment factors were used to speak of 1970, 1980, and 1990 dollars in terms of 2000 dollars. The adjustment factors used were 4.540, 2.314, and 1.344 respectively. Many dichotomous variables were constructed to enable more precise analysis within more isolated

[45] Ruggles et al., Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (2010)

contexts. Dummy variables for year, years since migration, english proficiency, hispanic ethnicity, metro areas, and hispanic foreign-born populations were created by separating different classifications from the whole, IPUMS variable. A sample variable was created by combining labor force characteristics common in previous immigration literature, allowing comparisons to be made more easily. This sample included twenty-five to sixty-four year old white & black non-hispanic males and mexican, puerto rican, and mexican males. The female population is not included in this sample for ease of comparison with previous immigration research. Although gender equality is a topic of considerable interest and importance in economic demography, the scope of this paper is limited.

Since this data-set is built out of four unique cross-sections, comparisons across years for each individual variable may vary slightly. For instance, what was considered a metropolitan area (SMSA) by the Census Bureau changed from 1970 to 1980 and 1990, and remained relatively unchanged between 1990-2000. Since urbanization and suburbanization continue to influence the landscape of dwellings, the descriptions of these metropolitan areas also need to evolve. In these cases, variables will be defined more by the concept of the lowest common denominator. Another limitation involves the years since migration variable. Since censuses are every ten years, they've provided data for "YSM" in five year intervals. Although, this doesn't negatively affect the conclusions derived from this variable's analysis, it is less precise than continuous data. The problem with all statistical inference has to do with how true the population sample represents the actual population. The census from 1970 represents 1% of the entire US, and the subsequent surveys are 5% samples. One can only hope that the random sample population represents the whole as best as possible.

Empirical Modeling

Modeling the relationship between the dependent variables and the independent variables of this immigration equation requires the previous conceptual knowledge and should work together with the theoretical framework of the research hypotheses. Social mobility will be measured by the natural log of yearly wages and the Nakao and Treas occupation prestige score. The first model will set the wage variable as the dependent variable, where the second model will replace wage with the prestige score, but hold all other independent variables constant. The two models are displayed below

Wage Model in Functional Form

logwage = f(age, age2, edu, eng2, eng4, eng5, eng6, ysm2, ysm3, ysm4, ysm5, ysm6, mexican, prican, cuban, black, formexican, forprican, forcuban, foreign)

Occupational Model in Functional Form

prent = f(age, age2, edu, eng2, eng4, eng5, eng6, ysm2, ysm3, ysm4, ysm5, ysm6, mexican, prican, cuban, black, formexican, forprican, forcuban, foreign)

These models provide a stronger research platform when combined with limited space and time conditions. Regressions built from the above models were not only run for the state of Florida overall, but for each of the four major metro areas in Florida over each census period. As previously mentioned, the 1970 sample was not as robust as the others included in this research. In order to retain some comparable dimensions, and not dispose of the year totally, a separate equation has been constructed especially for 1970.

1970 Specific Wage Model in Functional Form

logwage = f(age, age2, edu, mexican, prican, cuban, black, formexican, forprican, forcuban, foreign)

1970 Specific Occupational Model in Functional Form

prent = f(age, age2, edu, mexican, prican, cuban, black, formexican, forprican, forcuban, foreign)

The 1970 model lacks english proficiency data and data concerning years since migration, compared to the original model; however, ethnicity samples and foreign-born data is useful. For each unspecific metro regression, all four major metropolitan regions are added alongside all other independent variables in the regressions as dichotomous variables: (...miami, jax, orlando, tampa). Cultural differences are apparent in differences by region, therefore it is valuable to take this into account when researching socioeconomic trends in the state. All regressions use the sample variable to limit the data set to prime labor force participants.

Defining Variables

Observations most useful to this research have been obtained by specifying variables. As mentioned earlier, variables from IPUMS do not come divided into subgroups; therefore, many of the variables listed below are a selection of the original, whole variable. In fact, all variables except for age and education are binary variables shown in the previous equation. The below presentation of variables will move through the wage model in functional form order discussing the definition of each, how they relate to theory, and predicting their strength of significance. Before these independent variables are clarified, the two dependent social mobility variables will be presented.[46]

logwage: The original wage variable reports pre-tax and salary income in "contemporary" dollars from 2000 once all years have been adjusted by CPI adjustment factors. The amount represents how much was earned in the previous 12 months.

[46] Variables presented in all capital letters reflect the official names given by IPUMS USA.

Money counted here in this INCWAGE variable was paid out by an employer. For those unemployed, welfare checks or unemployment benefits are not counted. This variable was selected instead of a variable counting other income streams because employment status in the immigration discussion should not be overlooked, and the chosen variable here effectively kills two birds with one stone. Taking the log of wage enables clearer interpretability, changing independent variable coefficients from units of currency by over 12 months to percentage change of wage over 12 months. The 1970 sample accepts data from respondents as young as fourteen. All other years use sixteen as the youngest age for recorded wages.[47]

prent: This variable represents Nakao and Treas' occupational prestige score, constructed as a weighted average of the scores. In 1989 General Social Survey respondents were asked to rate the social standings of different, common jobs. They were asked to sort cardboard cards on a sheet showing a nine-rung ladder which represented social standing. [48] The ratings were from 0-9: zero being the least prestigious occupation, nine being the most prestigious occupation. The data presents three numbers, where an inferred decimal is placed before the third digit. This variable serves the purpose of creating a measure of social perception, and respectability of work. Higher PRENT ratings reflect societies' ability to correctly assess whether an occupation is more common for either high-skill or low-skill labor. Coefficients that show a positive and significant relationship increase one's own social standing and social mobility, and decreases their likelihood of remaining in the secondary labor market. Although the ratings represent perceptions in 1989, it is assumed that occupational perceptions for low-skilled jobs changed little from 1970-2000.

age & age2: The AGE variable reports how old the respondent is in terms of years as of their last birthday. This variable is fully comparable across years.[49] Since the regressions take place within the sample created, ages considered are of working age only: 25-64. This variable infers greater experience in the job market and potential for human capital formation. Years since migration is a superior variable to measure this among those foreign-born, but "age" is useful for those native. Coefficients for age are expected to respond positively to both social mobility variables; however, with diminishing returns. The variable "age2" was created to check whether or not a point in time exists where one more year of life experience begins to decrease social mobility. If the sign of this variable is opposite "age", diminishing returns exist.

edu: The main source of formal human capital is education. EDUC is meant to indicate one's educational attainment clearly. Because of a change in coding between 1980 and 1990 censuses, EDUC was created to merge the two schemes. Pre-1990, each year of school was considered independently. Post-1990, degree categories were formed after high-school, instead of measuring years of college attendance. This variable translates

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[47] Ruggles et al, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (2010)

[48] Ibid.

[49] Ibid.

degree's earned into the average amount of time it takes to attain these degrees; therefore, making interpretation from 1970-2000 consistent. The coding increases one unit at a time from 00 (no schooling) to 11 (5+ years of college), where a single unit increase from ninth grade (03) forward corresponds with one year of educational attainment. Because of formal education's clear relationship to better employment, "edu" is expected to affect both social mobility variables positively and significantly.

eng: The series of multiple "eng" dummy variables represents the divisions the SPEAKENG variable. Respondents were asked if they spoke English at home, and also a self-analysis of how well they speak the language. The IPUMS coding here is not intuitive. The dichotomous English proficiency variables are presented below: eng2 = does not speak English, eng3 = speaks only English, eng4 = speaks very well, eng5 = speaks well, eng6 = speaks English, but not well. Since English proficiency is an important element in high-skill jobs, the variables indicating better language skills are expected to positively influence both social mobility, dependent variables.

ysm: The series of multiple "ysm" dummy variables represents the divisions of the YRSUSA2 variable. This variable is divided into five intervals, and constructed from information asked about one's year of immigration. Because of changes in coding during 1990, this immigration year baseline enables smooth comparisons across the necessary four decades. The dichotomous variables measuring immigrant's years in the US since migration are presented below: ysm2 = 0-5 years, ysm3 = 6-10 years, ysm4 = 11-15 years, ysm5 = 16-20 years, ysm6 = 21+ years. The first four being periods of five years, and the last open ended from 21 years onwards. This variable is critical in understanding foreign-born "americanization" behavior. Because of the superior transferability of human capital obtained in the host country, positive and significant results are expected especially for the "ysm4" and "ysm5" variables.

hispanic: The variables titled "mexican", "prican", and "cuban" represent the relevant Hispanic variables in this study. They have been taken from the original HISPAN variable. Comparability is consistent across all four cross-sections. This variable classifies persons of Hispanic/Spanish/Latino by their country of origin when possible. One's ancestry, lineage, heritage, nationality group, or country of birth can all play a part in identifying which ethnic group the respondent is placed among. A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race.[50] The dummy variable's names are self-explanatory. Florida's socioeconomic diversity makes it difficult to predict the affects of being Hispanic; however, overall, the coefficient for Cubans will be affect social mobility variables least negatively compared to Puerto Ricans and Mexicans.

race: The Cenus Bureau considers race to be a sociopolitical construction, having its origins apart from science and anthropology.[51] Again, these definitions are not ethnically

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[50] Ruggles et al, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (2010)

[51] Ibid.

limiting. Two races were used here: “white” and “black”. White, non-HIspanics, are the default control group. In order to compare to previous studies on immigration, it is most useful to keep as many similarities as possible. Although Florida’s black population is not explicitly studied here, it is well known that a wage gap exists between white and black labor. It is plausible to expect this “black” coefficient to be negative and significant.

foreign: This variable is itself and dichotomous variable derived from BPL, a variable indicating birthplace. BPL includes US States, outlying US territories, and foreigncountries, so “foreign” only selects those that are not a part of the US.[52] The series of variables with the prefix “for” and followed by a Hispanic ethnicity indicate foreign-born Hispanics. Literature highlights the difficulties transferring source country human capital to the destination labor force. Social mobility is expected to more difficult for those foreign-born; therefore, all foreign-born variables are expected to post negative coefficients, although the coefficient for foreign-born mexicans will be most negative because of the large number of Mexican aliens.

metro: The METAREA is the most complicated variable present in this total analysis, and although it does not appear the majority of the regressions, it is important to understand. Metropolitan areas are loosely defined as a county or cluster of counties that form a substantial urban center. All households identified as within one of these metro areas is included here.[53] Because population flows are continually changing urban populations, regional definitions have changed over time. The four major MSAs used in this study existed in the same form from 1970-2000. The official MSA term for Miami is “Miami - Hialeah” and Tampa is “Tampa - St. Petersburg - Clearwater”, Orlando and Jacksonville are unchanged. In the two-sets of regressions for all of Florida, dichotomous variables are used to produce regional coefficients.[54] Based on the denser population of immigrants in the south, regional coefficients will be more positive the further north the city is located.

year: Although YEAR is not used in any of the regressions, dichotomous variables representing 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 have been used to specify regressions. They are named “year70”, “year80”, “year90”, and “year20” respectively.

Results

Having introduced the background of immigration as it relates to previous literature and Florida specifically, the quantitative analysis is forthcoming. Forty individual regressions have been computed using standard OLS multiple-regression software. Anyone who uses the same data set, choosing and restricting the same variables in the way described in this paper, should be able to derive the same regression results as are

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[52] Ruggles et al, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (2010)

[53] Ibid.

[54] In regressions, “jax” is used to denote Jacksonville, Florida.

presented in this section. Firstly, select regression tables will be presented below, followed by comments on significant coefficients compared with pre-regression expectations, and lastly, a reassessment of the original hypotheses.

Table A: Florida Yearly Earnings Regression Table

	1970	P-Value	*1980*	P-Value	*1990*	P-Value	*2000*	P-Value
age	0.0922	**	0.1328	**	0.1151	**	0.1050	**
edu	0.0708	**	0.0769	**	0.1138	**	0.1195	**
miami	-0.0125		0.1374	**	0.0878	**	-0.1539	**
tampa	-0.1462	**	-0.0392	**	-0.0804	**	-0.0275	**
jax	-0.0322		0.0895	**	0.0374	**	0.0568	**
orlando	-0.139	**	-0.0047	*	0.0329	**	0.0373	**
mexican	0.1006		-0.2648	**	-0.0687	*	-0.0521	*
prican	-0.0580		-0.0811		-0.0999	**	-0.1308	**
cuban	-0.0977		0.01		0.0003		0.0495	*
black	-0.5131	**	-0.3621	**	-0.3566	**	-0.3298	**
foreign	-0.076	*	-0.1049	**	0.0849	**	0.0548	**
_cons	8.195	**	6.973	**	7.029	**	7.199	**
eng4			-0.0808	**	-0.0721	**	-0.0096	
eng5			-0.181	**	-0.1328	**	-0.1539	**
ysm4			0.1247	**	-0.0798	**	(dropped)	
ysm5			0.2069	**	(dropped)		-0.02639	

Statistically Significant at a 5% Confidence Level = **
Statistically Significant at a 10% Confidence Level = *

Table B: Florida Occupational Score Regression Table

	1970	P-Value	*1980*	P-Value	*1990*	P-Value	*2000*	P-Value
age	0.2463	**	0.6655	**	0.4318	**	0.2918	**
edu	2.152	**	2.291	**	2.729	**	2.958	**
miami	-0.3377		0.8782	**	1.247	**	0.8788	**
tampa	-0.9546	**	-0.5612	**	-0.6327	**	-0.4378	**
jax	-0.9546		0.1683		-0.2146		-0.0302	
orlando	-0.6599		-0.4407	**	-0.6956	**	-0.5044	**
mexican	-3.808		-2.717	**	-0.5123		0.3540	
prican	-2.368		-0.8426		-0.8140	*	-0.9238	**
cuban	-1.552		0.3935		0.8407	*	1.530	**
black	-6.578	**	-5.174	**	-4.140	**	-4.305	**
foreign	0.1265		-0.8051		0.3871		-0.2330	
_cons	26.37	**	14.47	**	14.77	**	17.21	**
eng4			-0.3514	*	-0.7956	**	-0.3191	**
eng5			-2.112	**	-2.001	**	-2.164	**

ysm4			1.579	**	(dropped)		1.131	**
ysm5			1.88	**	0.8799	**	1.386	**

Table C: Miami Yearly Earnings Regression Table

	1970	P-Value	*1980*	P-Value	*1990*	P-Value	*2000*	P-Value
age	0.08	**	0.120	**	0.103	**	0.08	**
edu	0.106	**	0.068	**	0.097	**	0.106	**
mexican	0.024	*	-0.133		-0.26	**	-0.196	*
prican	-0.069	**	-0.074		-0.135	*	-0.277	**
cuban	-0.196	**	-0.239	**	-0.061		-0.088	**
black	-0.546	**	-0.368	**	-0.403	**	-0.431	**
formexican	-0.060		-0.14		0.136		0.154	
forprican	-0.128		0.044		-0.147	*	0.063	
forcuban	-0.164	*	0.123		-0.133	**	-0.084	*
foreign	-0.119	**	-0.171	*	-0.037		-0.102	**
_cons	8.36	**	7.42	**	7.46	**	7.77	**
eng4			-0.103	**	-0.052	*	0.084	**
eng5			-0.195	**	-0.174	**	-0.126	**
ysm4			0.157	*	(dropped)		0.086	**
ysm5			0.244	**	0.122	**	0.019	

Statistically Significant at a 5% Confidence Level = **
Statistically Significant at a 10% Confidence Level = *

Table D: Orlando Occupational Score Regression Table

	1970	P-Value	*1980*	P-Value	*1990*	P-Value	*2000*	P-Value
age	0.081	**	0.132	**	0.109	**	0.109	**
edu	0.102	**	0.085	**	0.122	**	0.124	**
mexican	-0.07		-0.264		-0.012		-0.004	
prican	-0.729		-0.041		-0.205	**	-0.179	**
cuban	-1.76	**	-0.311		-0.681	**	0.050	
black	-0.62	**	-0.364	**	-0.384	**	-0.35	**
formexican	(dropped)		-0.144		-0.034		0.035	
forprican	(dropped)		-0.288		-0.016		-0.004	
forcuban	(dropped)		0.288		0.704	**	-0.208	
foreign	0.281		0.074		0.068		0.094	*
_cons	8.20	**	6.86	**	7.11	**	7.14	**
eng4			0.010		-0.032		-0.083	**
eng5			-0.209	*	-0.086		-0.195	**
ysm4			-0.021	*	(dropped)		-0.096	
ysm5			-0.109		-0.004		(dropped)	

Observations & Expectations

The regression software dropped in total nine variables throughout the above tables A, B, C, and D; as well as came up with plenty of insignificant results. Regression software often drops variables when that variables sample size is too small, or contains no data. Since only one dropped variable is dropped over consecutive censuses, this is likely the case. Each table has been created by compiling coefficients from different regressions, therefore sample sizes (N) and the total amount of variation explained by the independent variables in the model (R-squared) are shown beside the full regression tables in Appendix B. Both social mobility regressions for Florida were chosen to display in the text, and both social mobility regressions were represented by metropolitan regions. Miami was chosen because of its large immigrant and Hispanic population, and Orlando was chosen because of its differing ethnic majority and differing regional characteristics from Miami. To browse similar results from Tampa and Miami, please see Appendix B.

Did the variables interact as expected? Table E below compares pre-regression expectations with the results. The digits represent how many census years the expectations were correct. The letters A-D along the header row indicate which regression table was used. The “Years Right” totals give a quick and simple summary of which expectations were met most. Total comparisons are best between tables, where a score of 53 is consistently best. To achieve this total, every variable in the regression table must pass the “Affect” criteria, as well as maintain at least a 10% significance level. The expectations are all related to the directionality and comparative magnitude of the coefficients.

Table E: Variable Expectation Table

Coefficient	Affect	A	B	C	D	*Years Right*
age	+	4	4	4	4	16
edu	+	4	4	4	4	16
eng4	> eng 5	2	3	3	1	9
ysm4	+	1	2	2	0	5
ysm5	+	1	3	2	0	6
mexican	-	3	1	2	0	6
cuban	least -	1	3	2	0	6
prican	-	2	2	3	2	9
black	-	4	4	4	4	16
foreign	-	2	0	3	0	5
formexican	most -	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
forcuban	-	n/a	n/a	3	0	3
forprican	-	n/a	n/a	1	0	1
miami	least +	1	0	n/a	n/a	1
tampa	> miami	1	0	n/a	n/a	1
jax	most +	2	0	n/a	n/a	2

orlando	< jax	3	3	n/a	n/a	6
Years Right		31	29	33	15	

Table E reveals that most of the variables in Miami's yearly earnings regression table performed as expected, correct 62% of all occurrences. What is more striking is the underperformance of the Orlando occupational score regression. Here a mere 28% of the variables acted as theory predicted. Both regressions for Florida came to similar success totals of above 50%. Both yearly wages and occupation score regressions were used for the general, Florida regressions, casting doubt on the argument that the majority of variation between the Miami and Orlando was caused by differences in the dependent variable. Three variables met expectations 100% of the time. These variables were "age", "edu", and "black". The first two's positive affect on social mobility is heavily supported in theory and past literature, and the black wage gap between blacks and whites has not been explicit in this study; however, the results here strongly support its existence in Florida. Other notable results include the underperformance of two integral, foreign-born human capital variables: "ysm4" and "ysm5". Three out of twelve possible "ysm4" coefficients were dropped, decreasing the chances of meeting expectations to nine. Also, "ysm5" was dropped once, decreasing the available number of correct predictions to eleven. The table shows successes here of five and six, respectively.

Hypotheses Check

What is more important than observing whether or not regression results match individual variable expectations is putting them back into the context of the original, broader hypotheses. The following paragraphs revisit these hypotheses in light of the new regression output.

1) Do returns to education diminish where the proportion of immigrants is greater? Not necessarily. Miami shows the highest number of foreign-born immigrants, both Hispanic and non-Hispanic. They also have the highest growth rate over the past four decades.[55] Miami is the prime candidate for this observation. In Table C, wage data shows no strong pattern supporting this theory, and Miami's occupational score regression shows the opposite pattern.[56] As Miami's foreign-born population increases each decade, so does the influence of education on one's employment - supporting the theory of increased returns to education in a labor market that is *more* foreign-born.
2) Does the period of 11-15 years since migration have the greatest positive affect on social mobility and "americanization"? Yes. Both results for all of Florida show that any negative influence on wage or occupation attributed to being foreign is overcome after 11-15 years since immigration. The two extremes exist in Jacksonville and Miami. In Jacksonville, being foreign-born increases one's social mobility factors all but twice. The positive effect of being foreign-born is only seen once in Miami in

[55] See Graph 8 & 9, Appendix A

[56] See Appendix B, Set 10 for Full Regression (p. 64)

1970. The negative influence of being foreign is overcome 15-20 years after migration in Miami, for all time periods. When the affect of foreign & ethnic comes together, this adds another force that can either make it easier or harder to reach socioeconomic parity with native, white males. Nothing conclusive could be drawn about the combined affect of both ethnic and foreign-born in any single way – variation is strong.

3) Are foreign-born Hispanics disadvantaged by their ethnic capital, compared to native Hispanics, because of a lack of independent social networks? It is unclear. Unfortunately, the regression output yields no significant conclusions because few available variables tell us much about social connections. Comparisons between foreign-born and native Hispanic groups is inconclusive. Depending on space and time, social mobility is influenced differently by these ethnic factors. For example, if you were a foreign-born Mexican in Tampa during 1980 your wage would benefit on average; however, if you were a native Mexican your wage would suffer on average. The next decade, the exact opposite was the case.[57] Results like this are inconclusive.
4) Does English proficiency really pay off in Florida? Definitely. In statewide analysis it is clear that those who speak English very well, but remain bilingual are penalized less than those less proficient. A language "premium" is not really present in the results, but more of a linguistic inverse – a punishment for lacking English intelligence. The only cities to post a wage premium are Orlando in 1980 and Miami in 2000 for those who speak English very well, but are not monolingual.
5) Does the negative impact of being foreign-born correlate with the size of the immigrant populations in those cities? In this study, yes. Miami clearly has the largest amount of immigrants within its population. Jacksonville clearly has the smallest, and Tampa and Orlando have similar sized foreign-born populations. By adding up the combined effects of all foreign-born coefficients for both Miami and Jacksonville, the outcome is clear. Since no one individual could be both foreign-born Mexican and foreign-born Puerto Rican, the combined number will be the Total Immigrant Factor. Miami scored -.077 to Jacksonville's .772 for total yearly wages - a clear win for Jacksonville's immigrant community. In occupational prestige score, Miami totaled -26.08 and Jacksonville posted a score of -18.70. Evidence from the Total Immigrant Factor suggests that the negative impact of being foreign-born and living in a community with a larger portion of immigrants is an added negative influence hindering socioeconomic integration.

Conclusion

This paper presents evidence that general migration theories can accurately predict some patterns in specific immigration to Florida. Nearly half of all observations adhered to expected concepts proposed in the introduction. In some contexts, this proportion hails as a success. Here, it is not. This sample is imperfect, and lacked necessary variables such as weeks worked that would have allowed for better comparisons.

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[57] See Appendix B, Set 4 for Full Regression (p. 50)

Decennial census data is not ideal when observing patterns of movement and intergenerational analysis. Women's role in Hispanic culture, and their work habits deserve equal study. This paper is a step in the right direction; however, future improvements can be made on case-studies of Floridian immigration. In no way should the results of this research be buried and overlooked, but it deserves to be used as a stepping stone leading to a more precise understanding of this complex socioeconomic interaction.

When considering the original research questions, Barry Chiswick's influential "years since migration" variable did prove to be significant when applied in Florida to Hispanic and non-Hispanic foreign-born males over four decades; supporting the concepts continued use as a sort of indirect measure of immigrant-specific human capital. English proficiency did not yield a strong correlation to the positive side of the self-selection bias directly; though indirectly, those motivated to migrate by strong pull factors will "americanize" more quickly by mastering English, and relinquishing common use of their mother tongue. The "sticky floor" phenomenon represents a complex societal structure and network providing initial support in one hand, yet encourages social stagnation in the other for no less than eleven years. This data analysis shows that Florida's foreign-born communities have been caught in this dilemma from 1970-2000.

Going forward, Florida's legislature needs to adopt policies encouraging strong integration. Providing legal employment networks separate from the immigrant's own enclave network will encourage a detachment from the "sticky floor". Since formal education from the US is vital to immigrants' ability to transcend the secondary labor market, technical schools and community colleges should market directly to immigrants. Some of the state's education budget should be used to create a scholarship fund supporting 100 new immigrants dream of attending an American university in Florida. Building relevant human capital is critical in their process of "americanization". Of course, there are many personal tasks left up to the immigrant themselves, depending on their level of motivation. Here is where the statistically significant, operationalized motivational variable comes into play - English proficiency. Those who are highly motivated to succeed in the US labor force, who have aspirations of working in the high-skilled sector will decide to give up the use of Spanish at home and adopt English. This individual decision to set aside some their host country's culture in favor of American culture may be the turning point toward quicker "americanization" for foreign-born Floridians.

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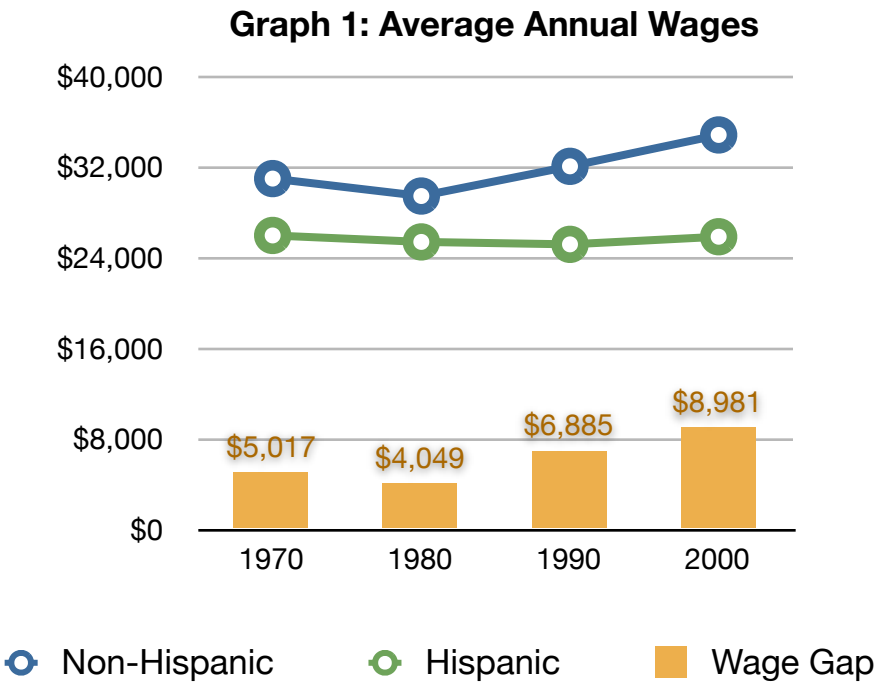
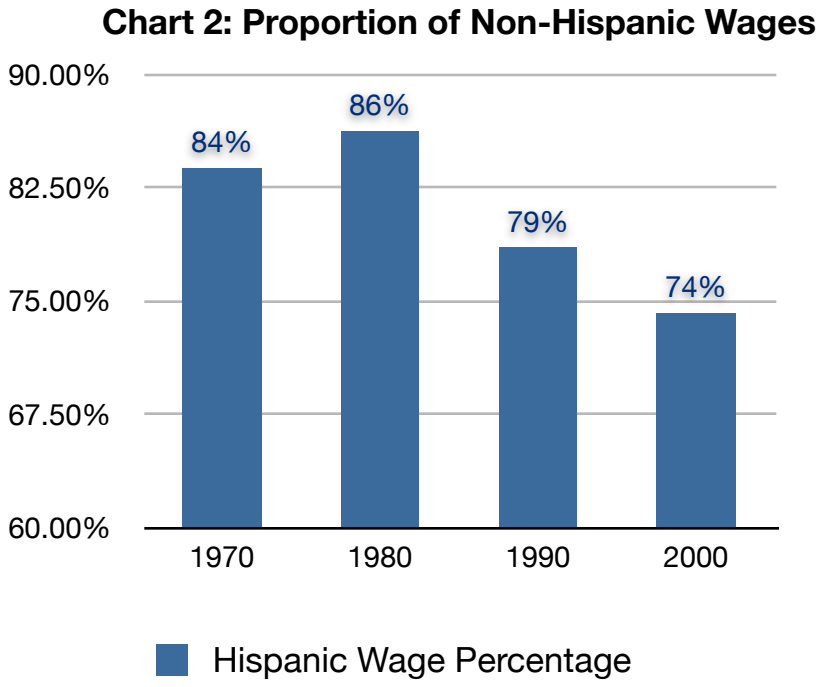
Appendix A: Charts and Graphs





Graph 3: Hispanic to Non-Hispanic Wage Proportion by City

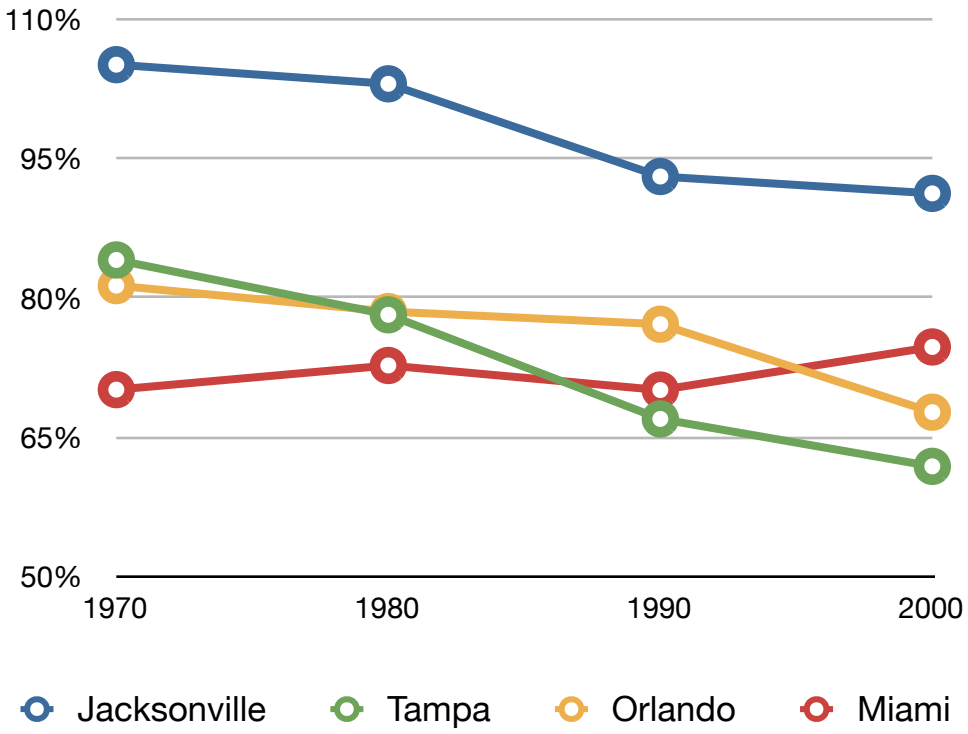
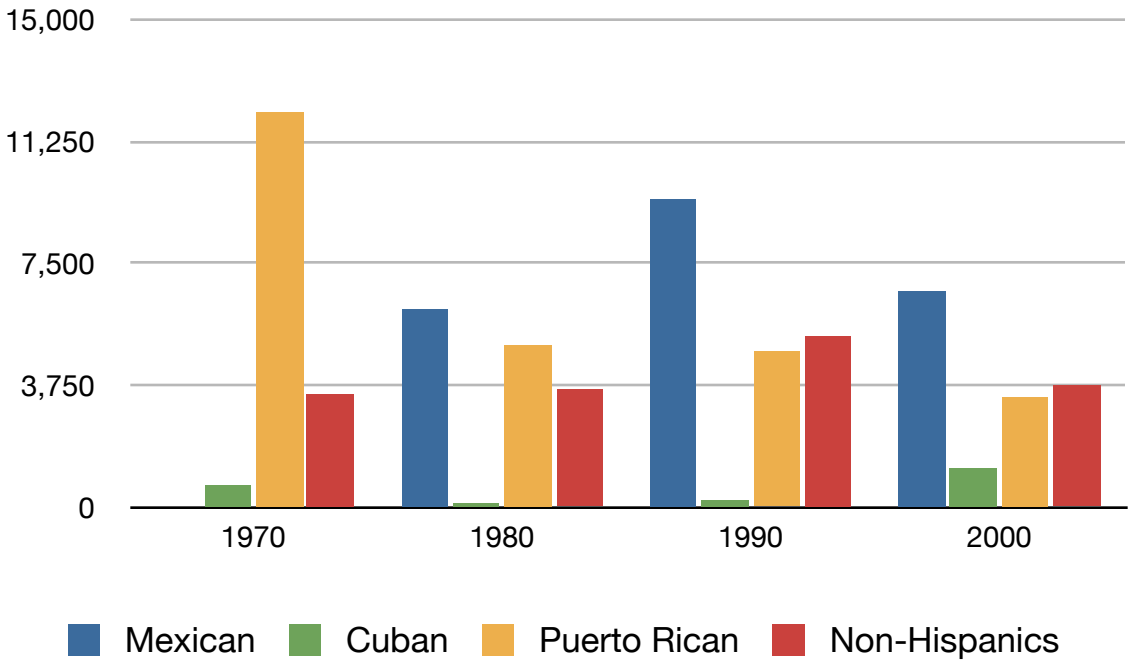
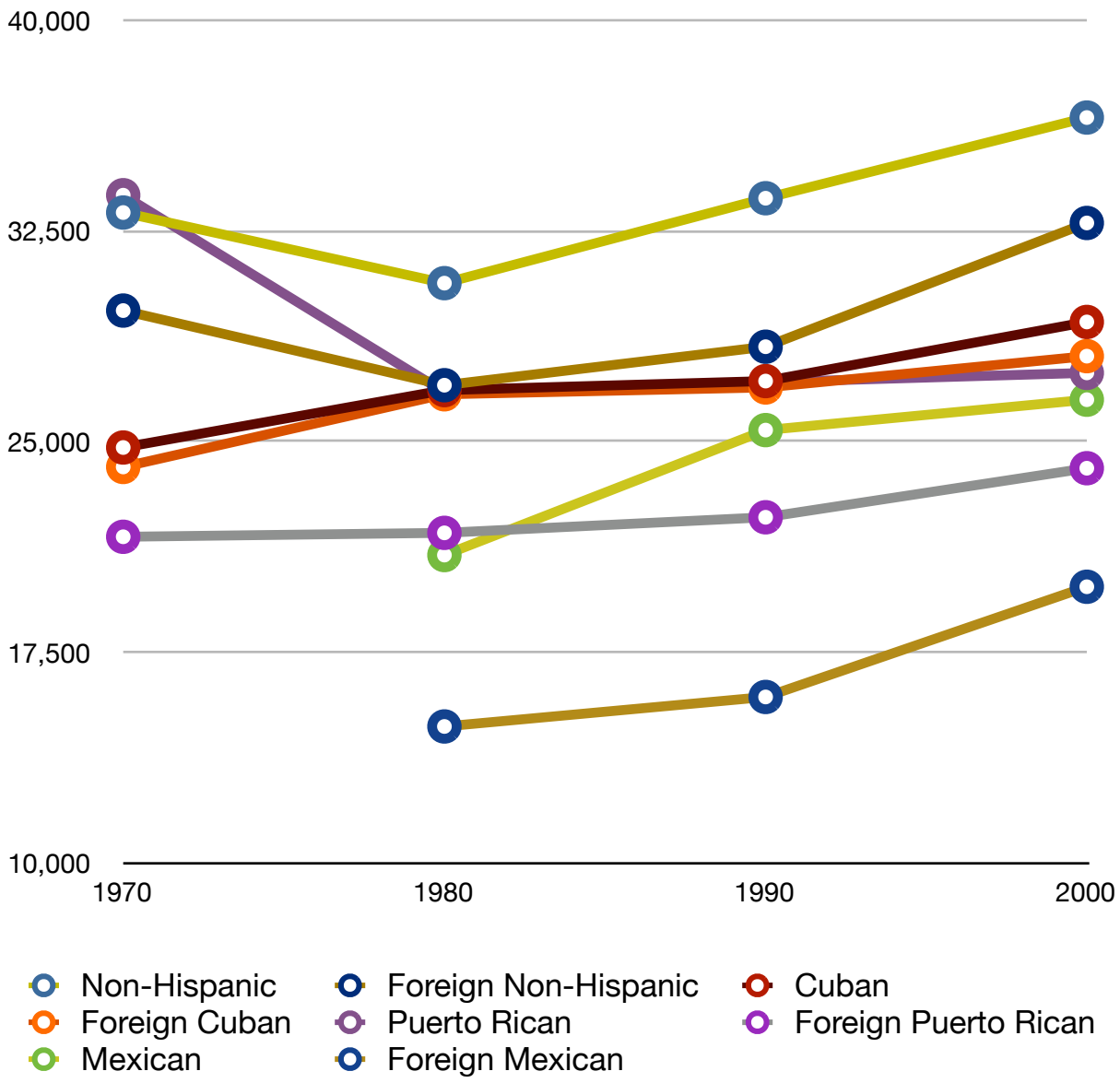


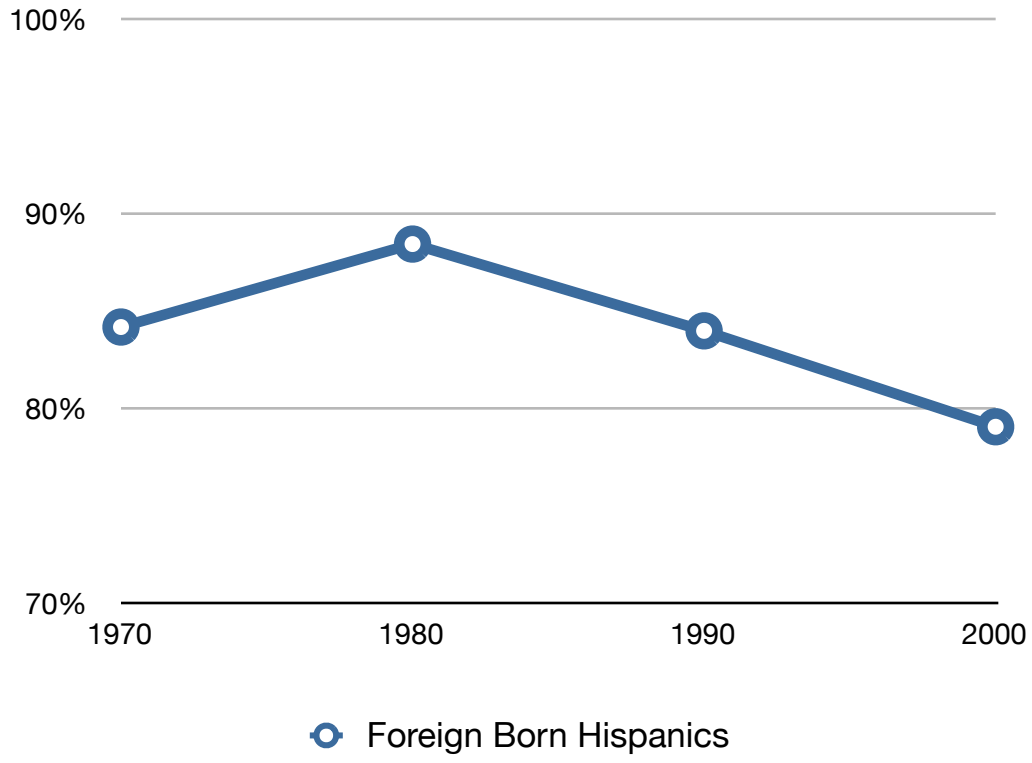
Chart 4: Foreign-Born Wage Gap



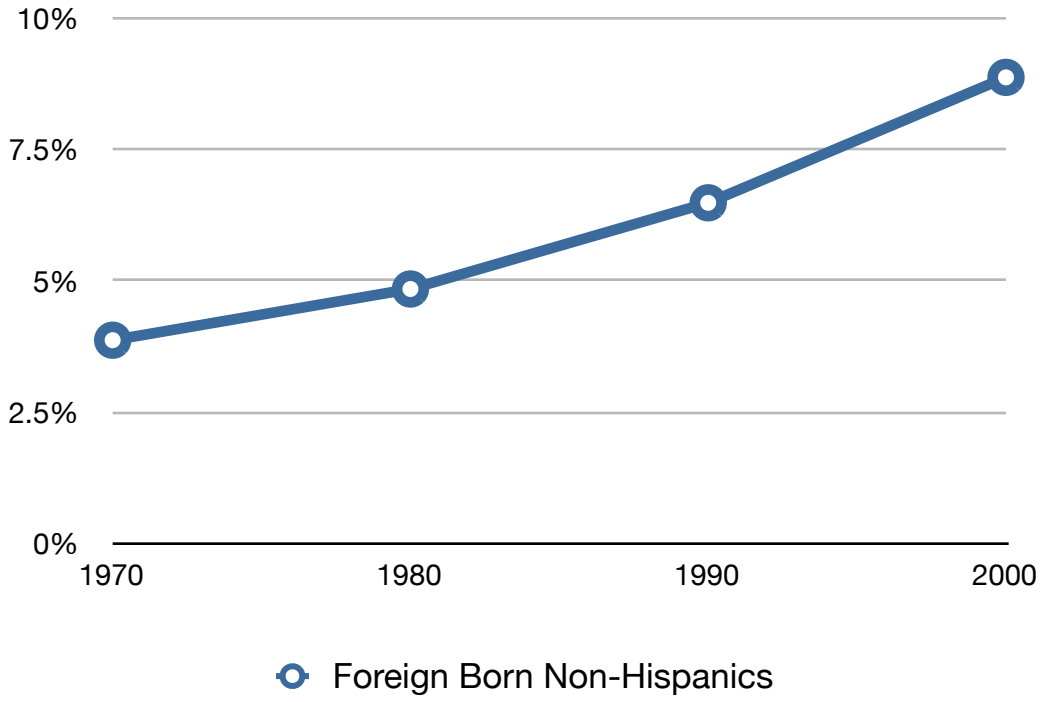
Graph 5: Foreign-Born and Non-Foreign-Born Hispanic Yearly Earnings



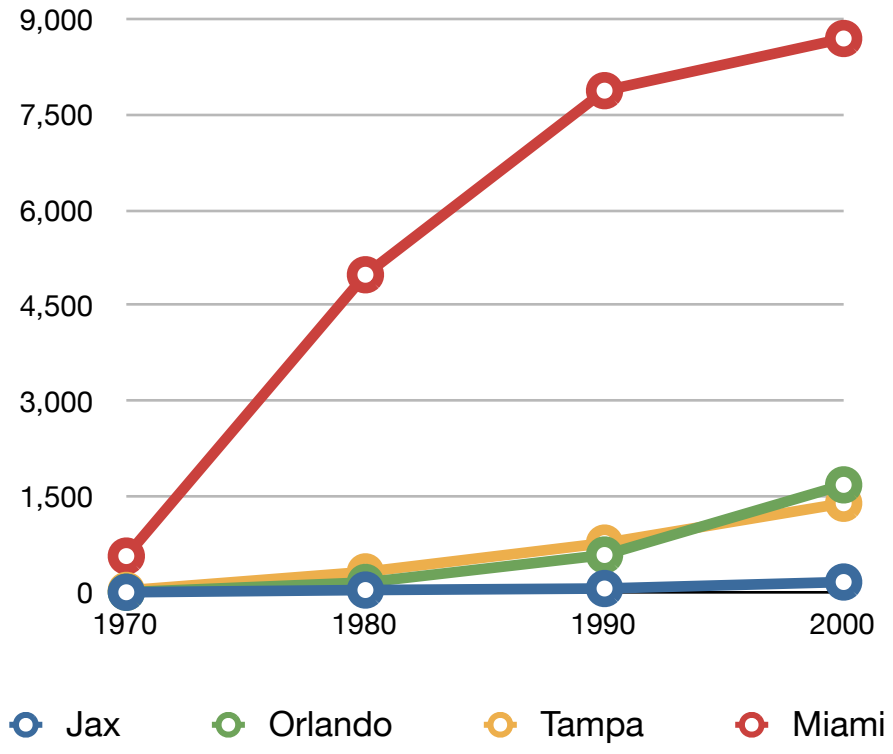
Graph 6: Percent of Hispanic Foreign Born



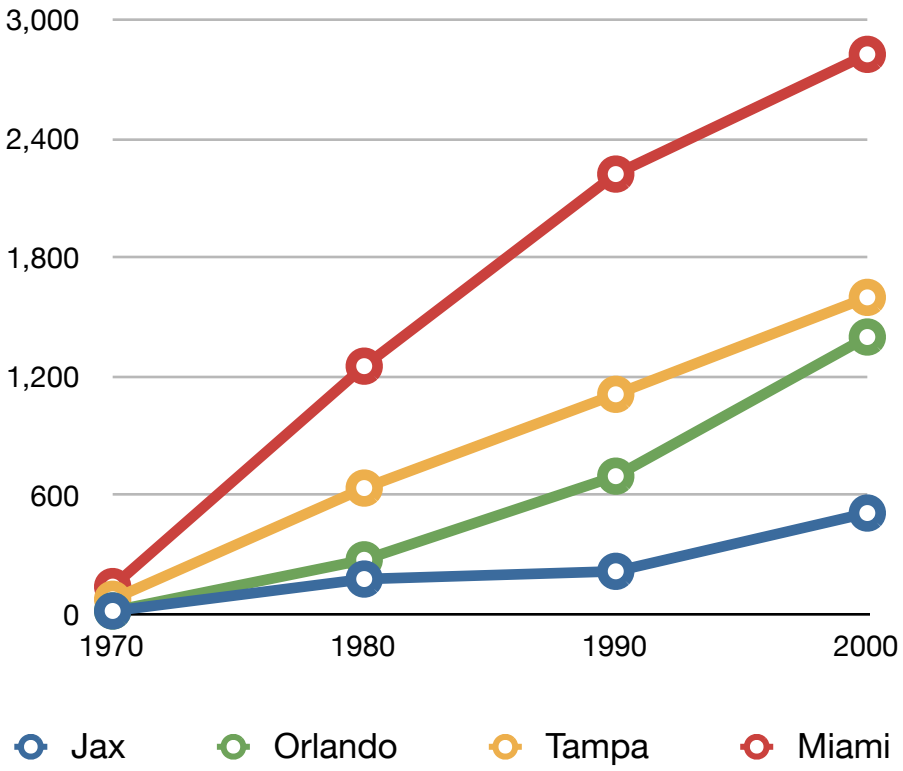
Graph 7: Percent of Non-Hispanic Foreign Born



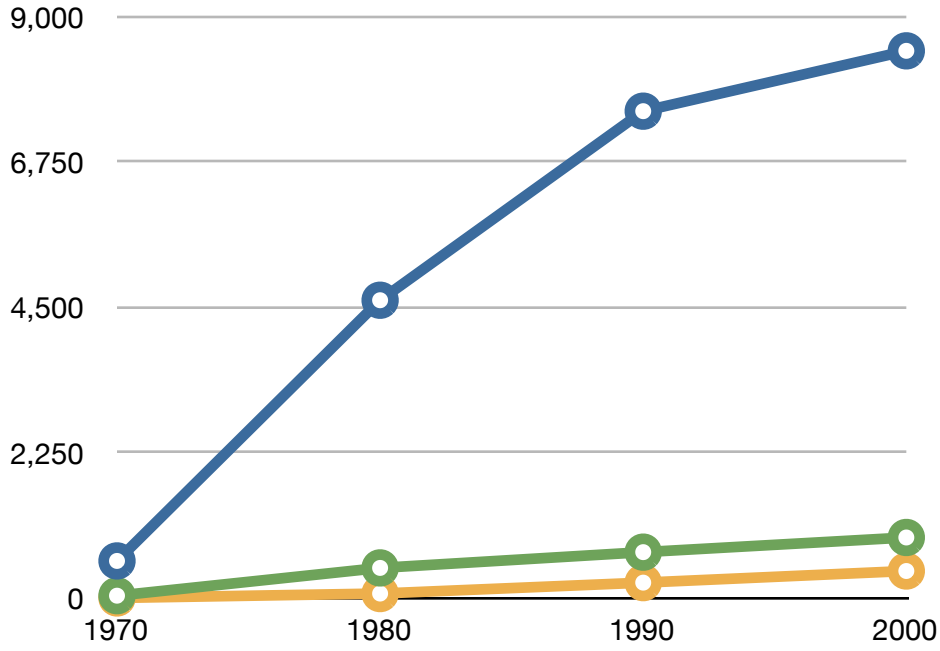
Graph 8: Foreign Born Hispanics by City



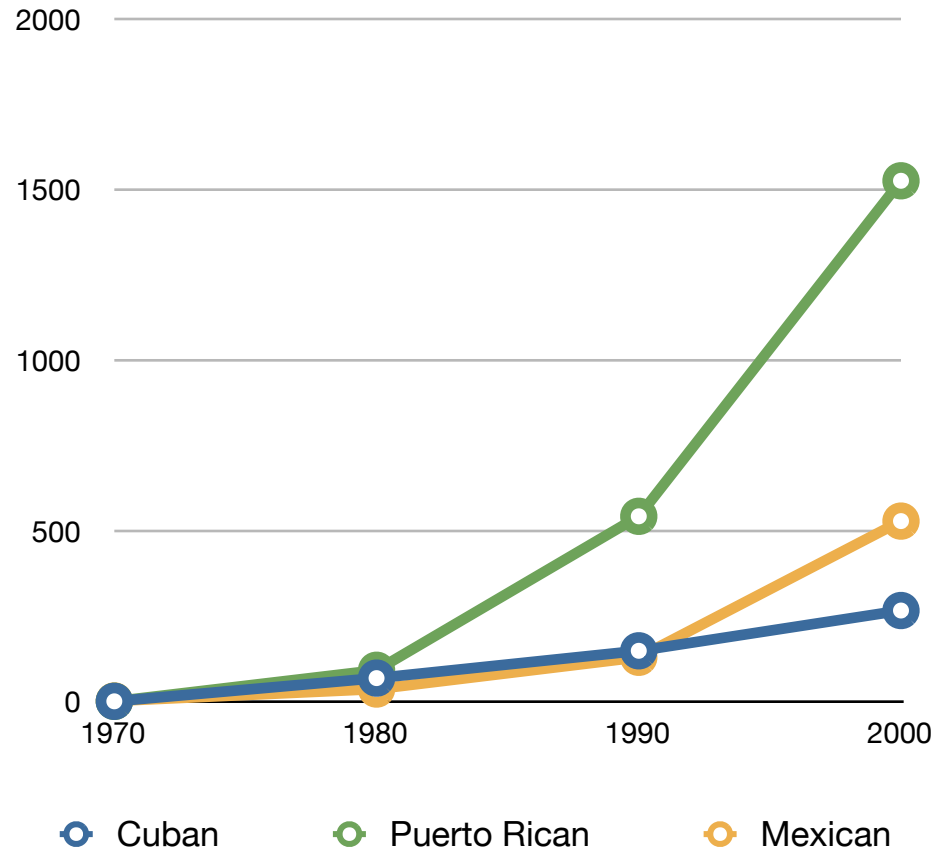
Graph 9: Foreign Born Non-Hispanics by City



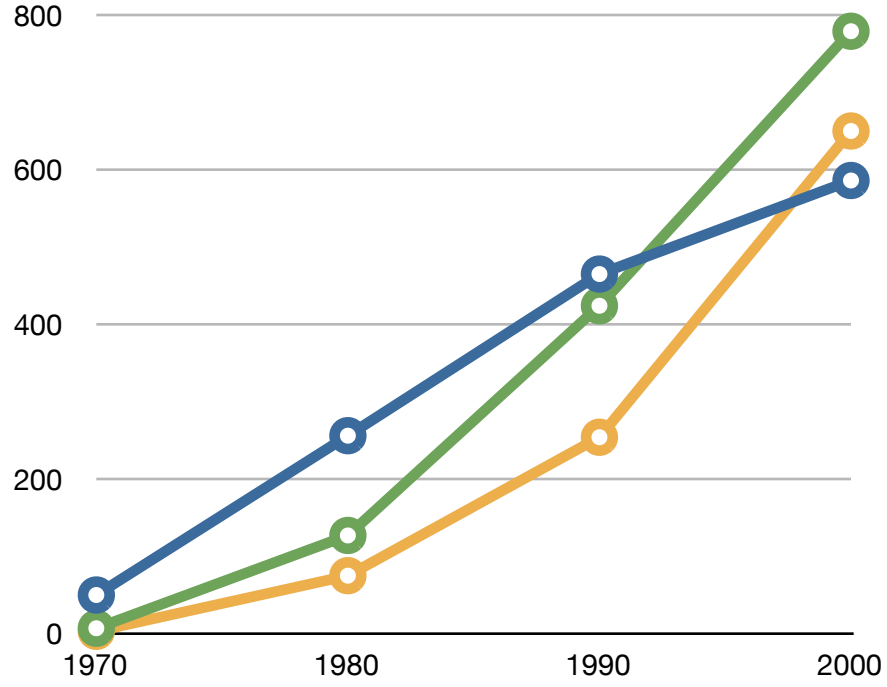
Graph 10: Hispanic Miami



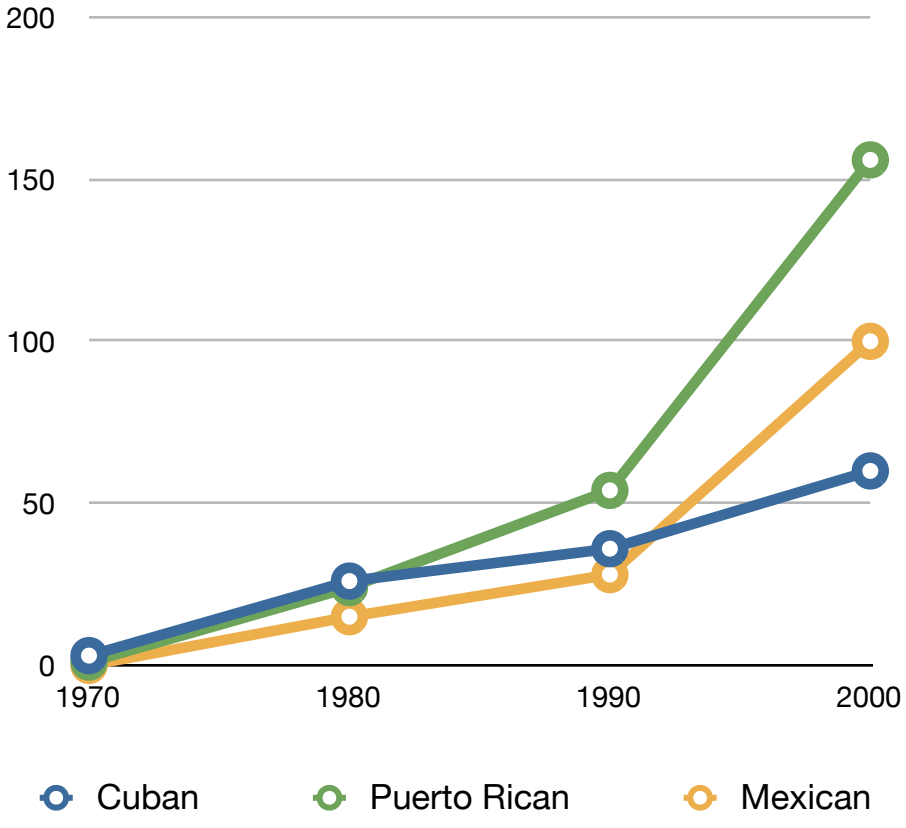
Graph11: Hispanic Orlando



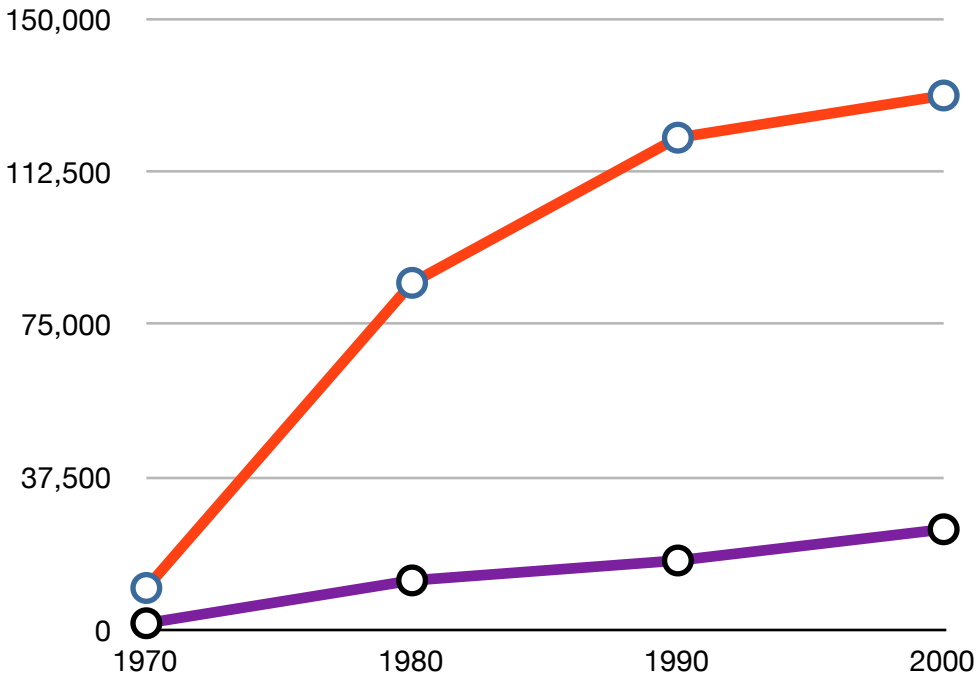
Graph 12: Hispanic Tampa



Graph 13: Hispanic Jacksonville



Graph 14: Total Non-Hispanic Population



Graph 15: Total Hispanic Population

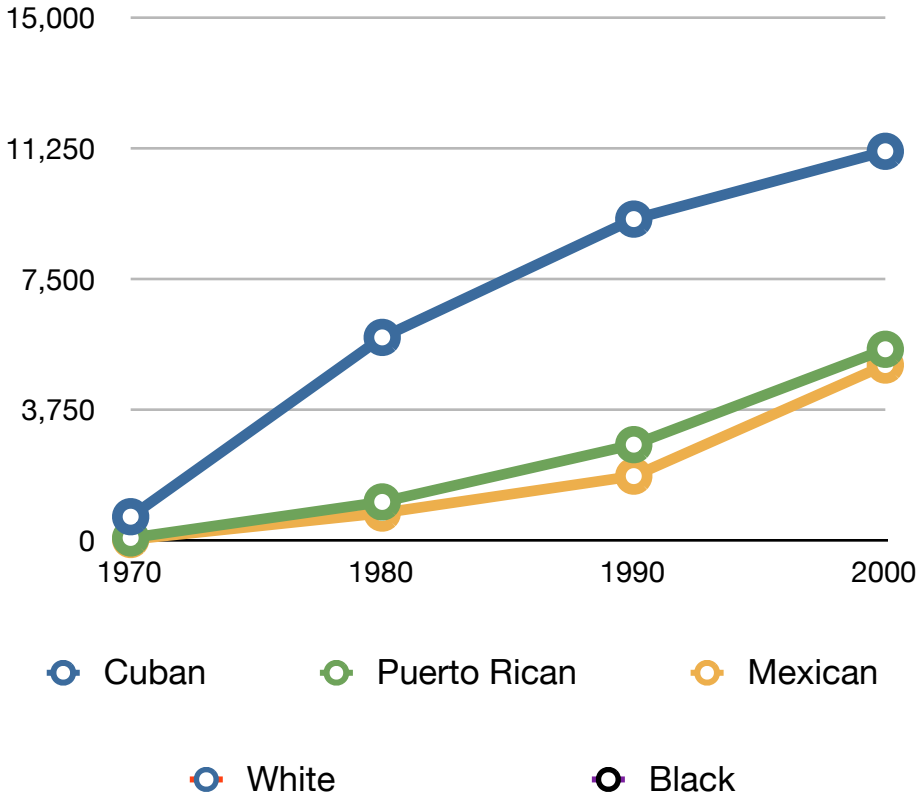
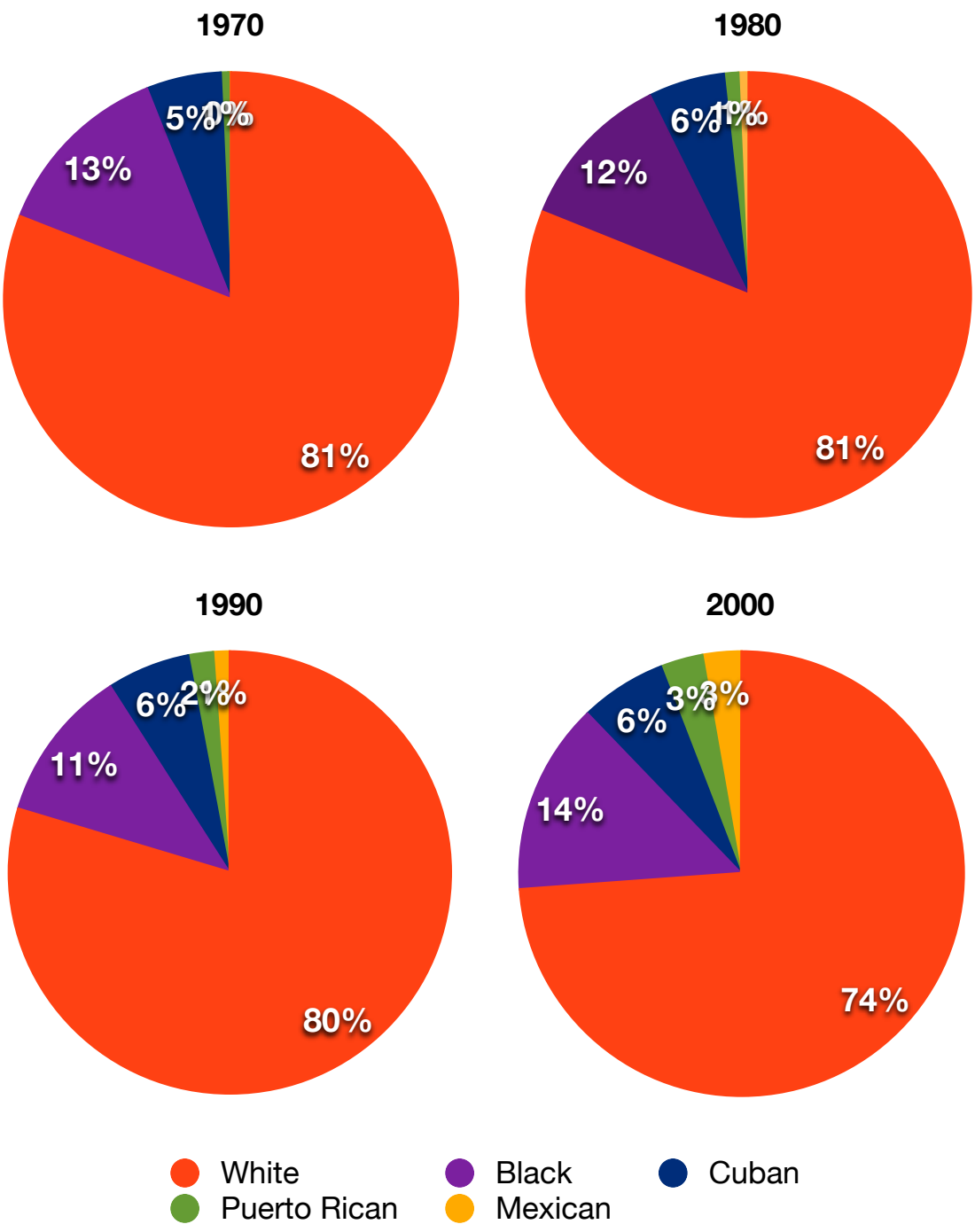


Chart 16: Percent of Florida by Year and Ethnicity



Appendix B: Complete Regression Tables
(By State, City, and Year)

Set 1: Log Wage Regression Florida Sample Population

			Year 1970 (N=7206, R^2=.1744, AR^2=.1727)			
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.0921571	0.0066214	13.92	0.000	0.0791772	0.1051371
age2	-0.0010594	0.0000757	-14.00	0.000	-0.0012078	-0.0009111
edu	0.0708359	0.0033089	21.41	0.000	0.0643494	0.0773224
miami	-0.0125217	0.0251948	-0.50	0.619	-0.0619109	0.0368674
tampa	-0.1462045	0.0262267	-5.57	0.000	-0.1976167	-0.0947924
jax	-0.0321847	0.0305065	-1.06	0.291	-0.0919863	0.027617
orlando	-0.139146	0.0324339	-4.29	0.000	-0.202726	-0.0755659
mexican	0.1005995	0.2233437	0.45	0.652	-0.3372198	0.5384187
prican	-0.0580163	0.1798381	-0.32	0.747	-0.4105518	0.2945193
cuban	-0.0976874	0.0926662	-1.05	0.292	-0.2793403	0.0839655
black	-0.5130751	0.0279866	-18.33	0.000	-0.5679371	-0.4582132
formexican	-0.1560312	0.4014385	-0.39	0.698	-0.9429686	0.6309062
forprican	-0.263552	0.2244647	-1.17	0.240	-0.7035688	0.1764648
forcuban	-0.2686678	0.1075357	-2.50	0.012	-0.4794693	-0.0578663
foreign	-0.076125	0.0451569	-1.69	0.092	-0.1646458	0.0123959
_cons	8.195063	0.1408627	58.18	0.000	7.918931	8.471195

			YEAR 1980 (n=70206,R^2=.1345,AR^2=.1342)			
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.1327603	0.0023953	55.43	0.000	0.1280655	0.1374551
age2	-0.0014574	0.0000276	-52.87	0.000	-0.0015114	-0.0014033
edu	0.0768667	0.0012578	61.11	0.000	0.0744014	0.079332
eng2	-0.3115134	0.0401988	-7.75	0.000	-0.3903029	-0.2327238
eng4	-0.0808263	0.0170757	-4.73	0.000	-0.1142947	-0.0473579
eng5	-0.180948	0.0242466	-7.46	0.000	-0.2284713	-0.1334248
eng6	-0.256276	0.0299259	-8.56	0.000	-0.3149307	-0.1976214
ysm2	-0.1985298	0.0527932	-3.76	0.000	-0.3020044	-0.0950552
ysm3	0.0683064	0.0525543	1.30	0.194	-0.0347	0.1713128
ysm4	0.1247309	0.0515558	2.42	0.016	0.0236816	0.2257802
ysm5	0.2069244	0.0509844	4.06	0.000	0.1069952	0.3068537
ysm6	0.1349863	0.0487243	2.77	0.006	0.0394868	0.2304859
miami	0.1374179	0.0100187	13.72	0.000	0.1177812	0.1570545

tampa	-0.0392438	0.0088165	-4.45	0.000	-0.0565241	-0.0219635
jax	0.0894651	0.0114244	7.83	0.000	0.0670734	0.1118568
orlando	-0.0046997	0.0113071	-0.42	0.678	-0.0268616	0.0174622
mexican	-0.2647804	0.052175	-5.07	0.000	-0.3670433	-0.1625175
prican	-0.0811228	0.0718197	-1.13	0.259	-0.2218892	0.0596436
cuban	0.01304	0.066257	0.20	0.844	-0.1168236	0.1429036
black	-0.3620815	0.010426	-34.73	0.000	-0.3825164	-0.3416465
formexican	-0.0162279	0.0859137	-0.19	0.850	-0.1846186	0.1521627
forprican	0.0210098	0.0886822	0.24	0.813	-0.1528072	0.1948267
forcuban	-0.1127352	0.0698255	-1.61	0.106	-0.2495931	0.0241227
foreign	-0.1048829	0.044755	-2.34	0.019	-0.1926025	-0.0171633
_cons	6.972653	0.050086	139.21	0.000	6.874484	7.070821

	Year 1990 (n=101811,R^2=.1656,AR^2=.1654)					
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.1150948	0.0020589	55.90	0.000	0.1110593	0.1191302
age2	-0.0012515	0.0000237	-52.80	0.000	-0.001298	-0.001205
edu	0.1138463	0.0012069	94.33	0.000	0.1114807	0.1162119
eng2	-0.2841004	0.0325612	-8.73	0.000	-0.3479199	-0.2202809
eng4	-0.0720842	0.0127962	-5.63	0.000	-0.0971646	-0.0470038
eng5	-0.1328225	0.0182502	-7.28	0.000	-0.1685925	-0.0970524
eng6	-0.2153001	0.0216029	-9.97	0.000	-0.2576414	-0.1729587
ysm2	-0.2966526	0.0282961	-10.48	0.000	-0.3521126	-0.2411927
ysm3	-0.1243253	0.025092	-4.95	0.000	-0.1735053	-0.0751453
ysm4	-0.0797626	0.0299188	-2.67	0.008	-0.1384031	-0.0211221
ysm5	(dropped)					
ysm6	0.0359579	0.0226555	1.59	0.112	-0.0084465	0.0803623
miami	0.0877872	0.0094498	9.29	0.000	0.0692658	0.1063087
tampa	-0.0803776	0.0072404	-11.10	0.000	-0.0945686	-0.0661865
jax	0.0374158	0.0110511	3.39	0.001	0.0157558	0.0590757
orlando	0.0328879	0.0087704	3.75	0.000	0.015698	0.0500777
mexican	-0.0686833	0.0410107	-1.67	0.094	-0.1490637	0.0116971
prican	-0.0999374	0.034661	-2.88	0.004	-0.1678726	-0.0320022
cuban	0.0002856	0.0371332	0.01	0.994	-0.072495	0.0730662
black	-0.3566044	0.0092305	-38.63	0.000	-0.3746961	-0.3385127
formexican	-0.02396	0.0529456	-0.45	0.651	-0.1277327	0.0798127
forprican	-0.0860249	0.0418872	-2.05	0.040	-0.1681232	-0.0039266
forcuban	-0.1005105	0.0396635	-2.53	0.011	-0.1782504	-0.0227706
foreign	0.0849083	0.0228419	3.72	0.000	0.0401385	0.129678
_cons	7.029003	0.0426207	164.92	0.000	6.945467	7.112539

	Year 2000 (N=128640, R^2=.1682,AR^2=.1681)					
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.1049526	0.0018911	55.50	0.000	0.101246	0.1086592
age2	-0.001131	0.0000216	-52.38	0.000	-0.0011733	-0.0010887
edu	0.1195455	0.0010798	110.71	0.000	0.1174291	0.121662
eng2	-0.3208841	0.0253465	-12.66	0.000	-0.3705627	-0.2712055
eng4	-0.0095626	0.0102801	-0.93	0.352	-0.0297114	0.0105862
eng5	-0.1538658	0.0151588	-10.15	0.000	-0.1835768	-0.1241549
eng6	-0.2384086	0.0176495	-13.51	0.000	-0.2730014	-0.2038159
ysm2	-0.2458114	0.0204452	-12.02	0.000	-0.2858836	-0.2057393
ysm3	-0.060653	0.0209685	-2.89	0.004	-0.1017508	-0.0195552
ysm4	(dropped)					
ysm5	-0.0263893	0.0207636	-1.27	0.204	-0.0670855	0.0143069
ysm6	0.0548396	0.0181873	3.02	0.003	0.0191927	0.0904865
miami	-0.1538658	0.0091482	4.17	0.000	0.0202139	0.0560744
tampa	-0.0275163	0.0066105	-4.16	0.000	-0.0404728	-0.0145598
jax	0.0567801	0.008632	6.58	0.000	0.0398615	0.0736987
orlando	0.0373116	0.0074352	5.02	0.000	0.0227386	0.0518845
mexican	-0.0521442	0.0300119	-1.74	0.082	-0.1109671	0.0066787
prican	-0.1307844	0.0221664	-5.90	0.000	-0.1742301	-0.0873387
cuban	0.0494914	0.0264561	1.87	0.061	-0.002362	0.1013449
black	-0.3297913	0.0074459	-44.29	0.000	-0.3443852	-0.3151975
formexican	0.0889423	0.0353889	2.51	0.012	0.0195807	0.1583039
forprican	-0.0583999	0.0280357	-2.08	0.037	-0.1133493	-0.0034505
forcuban	-0.170216	0.0287819	-5.91	0.000	-0.226628	-0.1138039
foreign	0.0547576	0.0175036	3.13	0.002	0.0204509	0.0890643
_cons	7.199176	0.0403022	178.63	0.000	7.120185	7.278168

Set 2: Log Wage Regression Jacksonville Sample Population

			Jacksonville Year 1970				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.0438734	0.0172954	2.54	0.011	0.0099309	0.077816	n=938
age2	-0.000426	0.0002002	-2.13	0.034	-0.0008188	-0.0000332	r^2=.1879
edu	0.0806948	0.0088298	9.14	0.000	0.0633661	0.0980234	AR^2=1809
mexican	(dropped)						
prican	-0.2765552	0.7051485	-0.39	0.695	-1.660424	1.107313	
cuban	0.1770545	0.4988907	0.35	0.723	-0.8020289	1.156138	

black	-0.5211693	0.0614606	-8.48	0.000	-0.641787	-0.4005515	
formexican	(dropped)						
forprican	(dropped)						
forcuban	-0.1077843	0.8883101	-0.12	0.903	-1.851111	1.635543	
foreign	0.2355545	0.2054504	1.15	0.252	-0.1676462	0.6387552	
_cons	8.939734	0.3589529	24.91	0.000	8.235282	9.644187	

			Jacksonville Year 1980			
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.1168035	0.0076337	15.30	0.000	0.101839	0.1317681
age2	-0.00123	0.0000889	-13.83	0.000	-0.0014044	-0.0010557
edu	0.0853455	0.0039449	21.63	0.000	0.0776122	0.0930789
eng2	0.8241892	0.78381	1.05	0.293	-0.7123402	2.360719
eng4	-0.0513932	0.0700378	-0.73	0.463	-0.1886907	0.0859043
eng5	-0.3148117	0.14321	-2.20	0.028	-0.5955511	-0.0340723
eng6	-0.4159354	0.2489976	-1.67	0.095	-0.9040538	0.072183
ysm2	0.0601935	0.2600397	0.23	0.817	-0.4495712	0.5699582
ysm3	0.3935235	0.2647434	1.49	0.137	-0.1254619	0.9125089
ysm4	0.1027287	0.3020023	0.34	0.734	-0.4892967	0.6947541
ysm5	0.1314903	0.2337823	0.56	0.574	-0.3268011	0.5897816
ysm6	0.0160552	0.193305	0.08	0.934	-0.3628872	0.3949977
mexican	-0.2958722	0.2178334	-1.36	0.174	-0.7228984	0.131154
prican	0.0512508	0.298982	0.17	0.864	-0.5348537	0.6373553
cuban	0.4802641	0.3919813	1.23	0.221	-0.2881501	1.248678
black	-0.3953551	0.0270658	-14.61	0.000	-0.4484132	-0.3422971
formexican	0.3680088	0.8323632	0.44	0.658	-1.263701	1.999719
forprican	-0.0170599	0.3996593	-0.04	0.966	-0.8005256	0.7664058
forcuban	-0.3333859	0.4506088	-0.74	0.459	-1.21673	0.5499579
foreign	-0.054734	0.1679003	-0.33	0.744	-0.3838746	0.2744065
_cons	7.255141	0.1573459	46.11	0.000	6.946691	7.563592

			Jacksonville Year 1990			
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.1150681	0.0075928	15.15	0.000	0.1001838	0.1299525
age2	-0.0012088	0.0000889	-13.60	0.000	-0.0013831	-0.0010345
edu	0.1122374	0.0046586	24.09	0.000	0.1031052	0.1213697
eng2	0.1526258	0.8280457	0.18	0.854	-1.470603	1.775855
eng4	-0.0145774	0.05838	-0.25	0.803	-0.1290205	0.0998657
eng5	-0.1568322	0.1082845	-1.45	0.148	-0.3691038	0.0554394
eng6	-0.6863237	0.1513677	-4.53	0.000	-0.9830518	-0.3895955

ysm2	(dropped)					
ysm3	0.1634145	0.2110759	0.77	0.439	-0.2503604	0.5771893
ysm4	0.096531	0.2123755	0.45	0.649	-0.3197915	0.5128534
ysm5	0.220659	0.2342372	0.94	0.346	-0.2385193	0.6798374
ysm6	0.1569281	0.1710969	0.92	0.359	-0.1784754	0.4923316
mexican	-0.3353458	0.186054	-1.80	0.072	-0.7000699	0.0293783
prican	-0.7545866	0.1925267	-3.92	0.000	-1.131999	-0.377174
cuban	0.2134101	0.2683086	0.80	0.426	-0.3125588	0.739379
black	-0.3959681	0.0258699	-15.31	0.000	-0.4466811	-0.345255
formexican	0.2218261	0.4112368	0.54	0.590	-0.5843269	1.027979
forprican	0.7525934	0.2498484	3.01	0.003	0.2628122	1.242375
forcuban	-0.0658202	0.3287671	-0.20	0.841	-0.7103068	0.5786664
foreign	-0.1461639	0.160814	-0.91	0.363	-0.4614098	0.169082
_cons	7.016992	0.1543352	45.47	0.000	6.714447	7.319538

Jacksonville Year 2000

logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.0916301	0.0062867	14.58	0.000	0.0793071	0.103953
age2	-0.0009692	0.0000726	-13.34	0.000	-0.0011116	-0.0008268
edu	0.120709	0.0037042	32.59	0.000	0.1134482	0.1279698
eng2	-0.1197292	0.2843805	-0.42	0.674	-0.6771657	0.4377073
eng4	-0.0281858	0.0437051	-0.64	0.519	-0.1138557	0.057484
eng5	-0.1241112	0.0857006	-1.45	0.148	-0.2920997	0.0438773
eng6	-0.3149885	0.1000872	-3.15	0.002	-0.5111773	-0.1187997
ysm2	-0.3655949	0.1314402	-2.78	0.005	-0.6232412	-0.1079487
ysm3	-0.0878742	0.1393072	-0.63	0.528	-0.3609412	0.1851927
ysm4	0.0292385	0.14662	0.20	0.842	-0.2581629	0.3166399
ysm5	(dropped)					
ysm6	0.0089023	0.1114346	0.08	0.936	-0.2095294	0.227334
mexican	0.0771256	0.1117814	0.69	0.490	-0.1419858	0.296237
prican	0.0111958	0.1004811	0.11	0.911	-0.1857651	0.2081567
cuban	-0.1247843	0.2167552	-0.58	0.565	-0.5496631	0.3000946
black	-0.3465652	0.0205636	-16.85	0.000	-0.3868735	-0.3062568
formexican	-0.1348702	0.1838489	-0.73	0.463	-0.4952469	0.2255064
forprican	-0.2071078	0.1461252	-1.42	0.156	-0.4935392	0.0793237
forcuban	0.2201212	0.2568644	0.86	0.391	-0.2833788	0.7236213
foreign	0.0411665	0.1035633	0.40	0.691	-0.1618361	0.244169
_cons	7.50991	0.1321387	56.83	0.000	7.250894	7.768925

Set 3: Log Wage Regression Orlando Sample Population

			Orlando Year 1970				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.0810922	0.0208865	3.88	0.000	0.0400906	0.1220938	N=775
age2	-0.0009803	0.0002422	-4.05	0.000	-0.0014556	-0.0005049	R^2=.2531
edu	0.1017564	0.0097477	10.44	0.000	0.0826209	0.1208918	AR^2=.2453
mexican	-0.067579	0.5115048	-0.13	0.895	-1.071697	0.9365386	
prican	-0.7285485	0.7550407	-0.96	0.335	-2.210743	0.7536461	
cuban	-1.761182	0.7544103	-2.33	0.020	-3.242139	-0.2802251	
black	-0.622185	0.0832446	-7.47	0.000	-0.7855996	-0.4587704	
formexican	(dropped)						
forprican	(dropped)						
forcuban	(dropped)						
foreign	0.2813754	0.2209424	1.27	0.203	-0.1523491	0.7150998	
_cons	8.201437	0.4362886	18.80	0.000	7.344973	9.0579	

		Orlando Year 1980					
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1324224	0.0077201	17.15	0.000	0.1172886	0.1475562	n=6560
age2	-0.0014228	0.0000898	-15.85	0.000	-0.0015988	-0.0012468	R^2=.1500
edu	0.0847094	0.0039838	21.26	0.000	0.0768998	0.092519	AR^2=.1474
eng2	-0.5539455	0.3401787	-1.63	0.103	-1.220807	0.112916	
eng4	0.0096394	0.0644193	0.15	0.881	-0.1166435	0.1359223	
eng5	-0.2091354	0.1099269	-1.90	0.057	-0.4246281	0.0063574	
eng6	-0.2036349	0.1392025	-1.46	0.144	-0.4765173	0.0692474	
ysm2	-0.3049636	0.1901642	-1.60	0.109	-0.6777476	0.0678204	
ysm3	-0.0259586	0.2016507	-0.13	0.898	-0.42126	0.3693428	
ysm4	-0.0214532	0.1900468	-0.11	0.910	-0.394007	0.3511006	
ysm5	-0.1091464	0.1898815	-0.57	0.565	-0.4813761	0.2630834	
ysm6	-0.1584083	0.1556863	-1.02	0.309	-0.4636043	0.1467877	
mexican	-0.2635258	0.2035922	-1.29	0.196	-0.662633	0.1355814	
prican	-0.0407943	0.2198387	-0.19	0.853	-0.47175	0.3901615	
cuban	-0.3107545	0.3288941	-0.94	0.345	-0.9554943	0.3339854	
black	-0.3637505	0.0345921	-10.52	0.000	-0.4315624	-0.2959386	
formexican	-0.1438566	0.3633089	-0.40	0.692	-0.8560608	0.5683475	
forprican	-0.2883588	0.2703989	-1.07	0.286	-0.8184291	0.2417114	
forcuban	0.2875965	0.3582047	0.80	0.422	-0.4146017	0.9897947	
foreign	0.0736344	0.133771	0.55	0.582	-0.1886005	0.3358692	
_cons	6.864385	0.1593597	43.07	0.000	6.551988	7.176782	

Orlando Year 1990

logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1088284	0.0057248	19.01	0.000	0.0976069	0.1200499	N=11741
age2	-0.0011646	0.0000667	-17.46	0.000	-0.0012954	-0.0010339	R^2=.1920
edu	0.1219638	0.0033442	36.47	0.000	0.1154086	0.128519	AR^2=.1907
eng2	-0.4918602	0.1902511	-2.59	0.010	-0.8647841	-0.1189363	
eng4	-0.0320037	0.0392402	-0.82	0.415	-0.108921	0.0449136	
eng5	-0.0859543	0.0594041	-1.45	0.148	-0.2023962	0.0304876	
eng6	-0.0612322	0.0807343	-0.76	0.448	-0.2194848	0.0970203	
ysm2	-0.3901667	0.0885776	-4.40	0.000	-0.5637936	-0.2165399	
ysm3	-0.1178244	0.0892099	-1.32	0.187	-0.2926906	0.0570418	
ysm4	(dropped)						
ysm5	-0.0036394	0.1057902	-0.03	0.973	-0.2110057	0.2037269	
ysm6	-0.0810941	0.0786953	-1.03	0.303	-0.2353501	0.0731618	
mexican	-0.0118599	0.0987406	-0.12	0.904	-0.2054078	0.1816881	
prican	-0.2054324	0.0750753	-2.74	0.006	-0.3525925	-0.0582724	
cuban	-0.6807741	0.2049631	-3.32	0.001	-1.082536	-0.2790123	
black	-0.3838627	0.0259229	-14.81	0.000	-0.434676	-0.3330494	
formexican	-0.0337848	0.1523797	-0.22	0.825	-0.3324744	0.2649048	
forprican	-0.0164608	0.0906336	-0.18	0.856	-0.1941178	0.1611963	
forcuban	0.7040804	0.2205375	3.19	0.001	0.2717901	1.136371	
foreign	0.0677113	0.0718712	0.94	0.346	-0.0731683	0.2085908	
_cons	7.110082	0.1164737	61.04	0.000	6.881774	7.338389	

Orlando Year 2000

logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1093785	0.0051471	21.25	0.000	0.0992897	0.1194674	N=15940
age2	-0.0011882	0.0000594	-20.00	0.000	-0.0013046	-0.0010717	R^2=.1875
edu	0.1237983	0.0029472	42.01	0.000	0.1180214	0.1295752	AR^2=.1865
eng2	-0.4412072	0.0892554	-4.94	0.000	-0.6161579	-0.2662565	
eng4	-0.0828454	0.0288361	-2.87	0.004	-0.1393674	-0.0263234	
eng5	-0.1946748	0.0431228	-4.51	0.000	-0.2792004	-0.1101492	
eng6	-0.1727518	0.0518276	-3.33	0.001	-0.2743397	-0.0711639	
ysm2	-0.2480859	0.0572178	-4.34	0.000	-0.3602392	-0.1359325	
ysm3	-0.0609784	0.0614022	-0.99	0.321	-0.1813337	0.0593769	
ysm4	-0.0957004	0.0597954	-1.60	0.110	-0.2129061	0.0215052	

ysm5	(dropped)						
ysm6	-0.0094135	0.050899	-0.18	0.853	-0.1091813	0.0903544	
mexican	-0.0041598	0.0859513	-0.05	0.961	-0.1726342	0.1643145	
prican	-0.1787137	0.0463405	-3.86	0.000	-0.2695463	-0.087881	
cuban	0.0503361	0.108371	0.46	0.642	-0.1620834	0.2627555	
black	-0.352588	0.0210328	-16.76	0.000	-0.3938147	-0.3113613	
formexican	0.0354822	0.09964	0.36	0.722	-0.1598235	0.2307879	
forprican	-0.0041291	0.0556895	-0.07	0.941	-0.1132869	0.1050287	
forcuban	-0.2078491	0.1271454	-1.63	0.102	-0.4570684	0.0413702	
foreign	0.0938603	0.0484593	1.94	0.053	-0.0011255	0.1888461	
_cons	7.136987	0.1082565	65.93	0.000	6.924792	7.349182	

Set 4: Log Wage Regression Tampa Sample Population

		Tampa Year 1970					
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1096564	0.0137918	7.95	0.000	0.082604	0.1367087	N=1584
age2	-0.0012535	0.0001565	-8.01	0.000	-0.0015605	-0.0009464	R^2=.1520
edu	0.0754092	0.0070058	10.76	0.000	0.0616675	0.0891509	AR^2=.1460
mexican	0.3872498	0.5242953	0.74	0.460	-0.6411418	1.415641	
prican	-0.0724493	0.4285174	-0.17	0.866	-0.912975	0.7680764	
cuban	0.0142101	0.1561823	0.09	0.928	-0.2921374	0.3205577	
black	-0.4219665	0.0637835	-6.62	0.000	-0.5470761	-0.2968568	
formexican	-0.3930533	0.9129815	-0.43	0.667	-2.183843	1.397736	
forprican	-0.9110447	0.6132245	-1.49	0.138	-2.113869	0.2917794	
forcuban	-0.1280135	0.2465199	-0.52	0.604	-0.6115558	0.3555289	
foreign	0.0593397	0.102966	0.58	0.564	-0.1426255	0.2613049	
_cons	7.633758	0.294144	25.95	0.000	7.056802	8.210714	

			Tampa Year 1980				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1291337	0.0058144	22.21	0.000	0.1177365	0.1405309	n=12434
age2	-0.0014389	0.0000667	-21.57	0.000	-0.0015697	-0.0013081	R^2=.1061
edu	0.077549	0.0031218	24.84	0.000	0.0714298	0.0836681	AR^2=.1046
eng2	-0.6005142	0.1814022	-3.31	0.001	-0.9560906	-0.2449378	
eng4	-0.1000625	0.043661	-2.29	0.022	-0.1856448	-0.0144802	
eng5	-0.1348495	0.0751832	-1.79	0.073	-0.2822202	0.0125212	
eng6	-0.3099685	0.1085415	-2.86	0.004	-0.5227266	-0.0972103	
ysm2	-0.2246842	0.154615	-1.45	0.146	-0.5277536	0.0783852	
ysm3	0.035133	0.1437194	0.24	0.807	-0.2465793	0.3168452	

ysm4	0.2122763	0.1438707	1.48	0.140	-0.0697325	0.4942851	
ysm5	0.4156588	0.1386167	3.00	0.003	0.1439485	0.687369	
ysm6	0.2643399	0.1145164	2.31	0.021	0.0398701	0.4888098	
mexican	-0.2899309	0.143569	-2.02	0.043	-0.5713484	-0.0085133	
prican	-0.0969984	0.1982261	-0.49	0.625	-0.4855523	0.2915555	
cuban	0.302145	0.1208223	2.50	0.012	0.0653146	0.5389755	
black	-0.2893747	0.0292238	-9.90	0.000	-0.3466579	-0.2320914	
formexican	0.2775538	0.2377478	1.17	0.243	-0.1884687	0.7435764	
forprican	0.1175971	0.2395127	0.49	0.623	-0.3518848	0.5870791	
forcuban	-0.1974205	0.1495905	-1.32	0.187	-0.4906411	0.0958001	
foreign	-0.2196277	0.1013157	-2.17	0.030	-0.4182222	-0.0210332	
_cons	7.038161	0.1212997	58.02	0.000	6.800395	7.275928	
			Tampa Year 1990				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1160136	0.0048073	24.13	0.000	0.1065909	0.1254364	N=19339
age2	-0.0012952	0.0000555	-23.33	0.000	-0.001404	-0.0011864	R^2=.1477
edu	0.1227947	0.002843	43.19	0.000	0.1172221	0.1283672	AR^2=.1469
eng2	-0.3212635	0.1351179	-2.38	0.017	-0.5861062	-0.0564208	
eng4	-0.1054925	0.0311868	-3.38	0.001	-0.1666213	-0.0443637	
eng5	-0.1326028	0.054029	-2.45	0.014	-0.2385043	-0.0267012	
eng6	-0.1377674	0.0718602	-1.92	0.055	-0.2786196	0.0030848	
ysm2	-0.3800228	0.0939107	-4.05	0.000	-0.5640959	-0.1959496	
ysm3	-0.1400915	0.0907918	-1.54	0.123	-0.3180513	0.0378683	
ysm4	-0.1261327	0.0993321	-1.27	0.204	-0.3208323	0.068567	
ysm5	(dropped)						
ysm6	-0.0861678	0.0757327	-1.14	0.255	-0.2346104	0.0622749	
mexican	0.0885961	0.0953521	0.93	0.353	-0.0983024	0.2754945	
prican	-0.0566484	0.0821526	-0.69	0.490	-0.2176746	0.1043778	
cuban	0.0983528	0.0812929	1.21	0.226	-0.0609883	0.2576939	
black	-0.3281907	0.0246099	-13.34	0.000	-0.3764282	-0.2799532	
formexican	-0.2559019	0.1284802	-1.99	0.046	-0.5077343	-0.0040696	
forprican	-0.0644443	0.1025591	-0.63	0.530	-0.2654691	0.1365805	
forcuban	-0.0949749	0.1023383	-0.93	0.353	-0.295567	0.1056171	
foreign	0.1503337	0.0735471	2.04	0.041	0.0061749	0.2944924	
_cons	6.92212	0.0990066	69.92	0.000	6.728059	7.116182	
			Tampa Year 2000				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1092343	0.0046925	23.28	0.000	0.1000368	0.1184319	N=21336

age2	-0.0012034	0.0000538	-22.39	0.000	-0.0013088	-0.001098	R^2=.1614
edu	0.1328921	0.0026871	49.46	0.000	0.1276252	0.138159	AR^2=.1606
eng2	-0.1900082	0.0821007	-2.31	0.021	-0.3509318	-0.0290847	
eng4	-0.0644995	0.0267827	-2.41	0.016	-0.1169955	-0.0120034	
eng5	-0.1753032	0.045464	-3.86	0.000	-0.2644161	-0.0861904	
eng6	-0.2028427	0.0525036	-3.86	0.000	-0.3057536	-0.0999317	
ysm2	-0.1601467	0.0633543	-2.53	0.011	-0.2843259	-0.0359674	
ysm3	-0.0537075	0.0670662	-0.80	0.423	-0.1851624	0.0777473	
ysm4	(dropped)						
ysm5	0.0741203	0.0701769	1.06	0.291	-0.0634317	0.2116722	
ysm6	0.0673575	0.0570331	1.18	0.238	-0.0444316	0.1791466	
mexican	0.0101081	0.07116	0.14	0.887	-0.1293708	0.149587	
prican	-0.1591862	0.0549007	-2.90	0.004	-0.2667958	-0.0515767	
cuban	-0.0101519	0.0770641	-0.13	0.895	-0.1612034	0.1408996	
black	-0.2996623	0.0204152	-14.68	0.000	-0.3396775	-0.259647	
formexican	0.1544961	0.0871458	1.77	0.076	-0.0163161	0.3253084	
forprican	0.0142856	0.0722585	0.20	0.843	-0.1273465	0.1559176	
forcuban	-0.0684065	0.0923124	-0.74	0.459	-0.2493458	0.1125327	
foreign	-0.0126765	0.0536798	-0.24	0.813	-0.117893	0.09254	
_cons	7.030766	0.0994491	70.70	0.000	6.835838	7.225693	

Set 5: Log Wage Regression Miami Sample Population

		Miami Year 1970				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.0866055	0.0122605	7.06	0.000	0.0625626	0.1106483
age2	-0.0009928	0.0001402	-7.08	0.000	-0.0012678	-0.0007178
edu	0.0617015	0.0059984	10.29	0.000	0.0499387	0.0734643
mexican	0.0238575	0.3806177	0.06	0.950	-0.7225348	0.7702498
prican	-0.0693912	0.2413047	-0.29	0.774	-0.5425903	0.403808
cuban	-0.1961331	0.128566	-1.53	0.127	-0.4482513	0.0559852
black	-0.5461801	0.0534744	-10.21	0.000	-0.6510436	-0.4413166
formexican	-0.0601234	0.6623309	-0.09	0.928	-1.358956	1.238709
forprican	-0.1281021	0.2919977	-0.44	0.661	-0.7007104	0.4445063
forcuban	-0.1639398	0.1513826	-1.08	0.279	-0.4608015	0.1329218
foreign	-0.1187441	0.075182	-1.58	0.114	-0.2661761	0.028688
_cons	8.355825	0.2590208	32.26	0.000	7.847885	8.863766

			Miami Year 1980				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1198508	0.0057785	20.74	0.000	0.108524	0.1311776	N=12430

age2	-0.0012903	0.0000661	-19.53	0.000	-0.0014198	-0.0011608	R^2=.1648
edu	0.0682032	0.0029232	23.33	0.000	0.0624732	0.0739332	AR^2=.1635
eng2	-0.3090404	0.0538295	-5.74	0.000	-0.4145546	-0.2035261	
eng4	-0.1030223	0.0338748	-3.04	0.002	-0.1694221	-0.0366225	
eng5	-0.1951581	0.0398651	-4.90	0.000	-0.2732999	-0.1170163	
eng6	-0.2901031	0.0449737	-6.45	0.000	-0.3782585	-0.2019477	
ysm2	-0.2340605	0.0973859	-2.40	0.016	-0.424952	-0.043169	
ysm3	0.1117636	0.0957451	1.17	0.243	-0.0759116	0.2994387	
ysm4	0.1567679	0.0944887	1.66	0.097	-0.0284446	0.3419804	
ysm5	0.2441627	0.0940527	2.60	0.009	0.0598048	0.4285207	
ysm6	0.2109526	0.0950153	2.22	0.026	0.0247079	0.3971973	
mexican	-0.1327014	0.1408241	-0.94	0.346	-0.4087386	0.1433357	
prican	-0.0742652	0.1209892	-0.61	0.539	-0.3114229	0.1628924	
cuban	-0.2392826	0.1055792	-2.27	0.023	-0.4462343	-0.0323309	
black	-0.3684367	0.0230648	-15.97	0.000	-0.4136472	-0.3232262	
formexican	-0.143259	0.2222281	-0.64	0.519	-0.5788607	0.2923426	
forprican	0.0442734	0.1531559	0.29	0.773	-0.2559359	0.3444826	
forcuban	0.1225597	0.1092394	1.12	0.262	-0.0915665	0.3366859	
foreign	-0.1712141	0.0918449	-1.86	0.062	-0.3512443	0.0088161	
_cons	7.419728	0.1224622	60.59	0.000	7.179683	7.659772	
			Miami Year 1990				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1025786	0.0053662	19.12	0.000	0.0920603	0.113097	N=12430
age2	-0.0010619	0.0000614	-17.30	0.000	-0.0011822	-0.0009416	R^2=.2145
edu	0.0965282	0.0029465	32.76	0.000	0.0907526	0.1023038	AR^2=.2135
eng2	-0.3109012	0.0446419	-6.96	0.000	-0.3984046	-0.2233978	
eng4	-0.0522484	0.0271199	-1.93	0.054	-0.1054066	0.0009098	
eng5	-0.1740561	0.0318314	-5.47	0.000	-0.2364494	-0.1116627	
eng6	-0.2880624	0.0352202	-8.18	0.000	-0.3570982	-0.2190266	
ysm2	-0.2279064	0.04556	-5.00	0.000	-0.3172094	-0.1386034	
ysm3	-0.0224507	0.0396998	-0.57	0.572	-0.1002671	0.0553657	
ysm4	(dropped)						
ysm5	0.1217165	0.0436866	2.79	0.005	0.0360856	0.2073473	
ysm6	0.2015123	0.0388072	5.19	0.000	0.1254457	0.277579	
mexican	-0.260824	0.1110715	-2.35	0.019	-0.4785374	-0.0431107	
prican	-0.1350861	0.0730711	-1.85	0.065	-0.2783142	0.008142	
cuban	-0.0614751	0.0538618	-1.14	0.254	-0.1670507	0.0441005	
black	-0.4029958	0.0220351	-18.29	0.000	-0.4461871	-0.3598045	
formexican	0.1362608	0.1325357	1.03	0.304	-0.123525	0.3960465	
forprican	-0.1472585	0.0850088	-1.73	0.083	-0.3138858	0.0193687	

forcuban	-0.1327062	0.0575918	-2.30	0.021	-0.245593	-0.0198194	
foreign	-0.0373432	0.040649	-0.92	0.358	-0.1170201	0.0423337	
_cons	7.455568	0.1127358	66.13	0.000	7.234592	7.676543	
			Miami Year 2000				
logwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.084458	0.0056993	14.82	0.000	0.0732867	0.0956293	N=15152
age2	-0.0008699	0.0000645	-13.48	0.000	-0.0009964	-0.0007434	R^2=.2215
edu	0.1056866	0.0030778	34.34	0.000	0.0996537	0.1117195	AR^2=.2205
eng2	-0.3016384	0.040936	-7.37	0.000	-0.3818779	-0.2213988	
eng4	0.0840462	0.0248133	3.39	0.001	0.0354092	0.1326833	
eng5	-0.1260021	0.030643	-4.11	0.000	-0.186066	-0.0659381	
eng6	-0.2658478	0.0337782	-7.87	0.000	-0.3320571	-0.1996384	
ysm2	-0.2183546	0.0323073	-6.76	0.000	-0.2816807	-0.1550284	
ysm3	(dropped)						
ysm4	0.0859444	0.0374223	2.30	0.022	0.0125922	0.1592966	
ysm5	0.0194787	0.0319805	0.61	0.542	-0.0432068	0.0821643	
ysm6	0.1861723	0.0305802	6.09	0.000	0.1262315	0.2461131	
mexican	-0.1957486	0.1024731	-1.91	0.056	-0.3966083	0.005111	
prican	-0.2774897	0.0617841	-4.49	0.000	-0.3985939	-0.1563854	
cuban	-0.0884648	0.041564	-2.13	0.033	-0.1699353	-0.0069944	
black	-0.4308531	0.0222158	-19.39	0.000	-0.4743988	-0.3873074	
formexican	0.1539058	0.1159708	1.33	0.184	-0.0734109	0.3812225	
forprican	0.0627405	0.0740528	0.85	0.397	-0.0824118	0.2078928	
forcuban	-0.0836172	0.0455794	-1.83	0.067	-0.1729583	0.0057239	
foreign	-0.1020693	0.0347668	-2.94	0.003	-0.1702163	-0.0339223	
_cons	7.769926	0.1227707	63.29	0.000	7.529281	8.010571	

Set 6: Occupational Prestige Score Regression Florida Sample Population

			Florida Year 1970				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.2462889	0.0916907	2.69	0.007	0.0665516	0.4260263	n=8117
age2	-0.0024486	0.0010327	-2.37	0.018	-0.004473	-0.0004242	R^2=.2969
edu	2.152333	0.045466	47.34	0.000	2.063208	2.241458	AR^2=.2956
miami	-0.3377037	0.3477473	-0.97	0.332	-1.019378	0.3439703	
tampa	-0.9546283	0.3597745	-2.65	0.008	-1.659879	-0.2493779	
jax	0.4631969	0.4356188	1.06	0.288	-0.3907278	1.317122	
orlando	-0.6598557	0.4527518	-1.46	0.145	-1.547366	0.2276542	

mexican	-3.807908	3.30987	-1.15	0.250	-10.2961	2.680286	
prican	-2.367769	2.589932	-0.91	0.361	-7.444701	2.709163	
cuban	-1.551637	1.313707	-1.18	0.238	-4.12684	1.023566	
black	-6.578157	0.3968855	-16.57	0.000	-7.356154	-5.80016	
formexican	3.673074	6.428415	0.57	0.568	-8.928271	16.27442	
forprican	-2.33146	3.237771	-0.72	0.471	-8.678323	4.015402	
forcuban	-1.597977	1.506768	-1.06	0.289	-4.551629	1.355674	
foreign	0.1264874	0.5995866	0.21	0.833	-1.048856	1.301831	
_cons	26.36783	1.973309	13.36	0.000	22.49964	30.23602	

		Florida Year 1980					
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.6654777	0.0301355	22.08	0.000	0.6064122	0.7245431	N=81147
age2	-0.0066906	0.0003425	-19.54	0.000	-0.0073618	-0.0060193	R^2=.2648
edu	2.290584	0.0158577	144.45	0.000	2.259503	2.321665	AR^2=2646
eng2	-1.905955	0.4966112	-3.84	0.000	-2.87931	-0.9326006	
eng4	-0.3514328	0.2136493	-1.64	0.100	-0.770184	0.0673183	
eng5	-2.112437	0.3019409	-7.00	0.000	-2.704239	-1.520635	
eng6	-2.847706	0.3729593	-7.64	0.000	-3.578704	-2.116709	
ysm2	1.459709	0.6746759	2.16	0.031	0.1373489	2.782069	
ysm3	1.757396	0.6776427	2.59	0.010	0.429221	3.085571	
ysm4	1.578842	0.6644255	2.38	0.017	0.2765724	2.881111	
ysm5	1.88365	0.6589524	2.86	0.004	0.5921075	3.175192	
ysm6	1.454455	0.6278956	2.32	0.021	0.2237841	2.685126	
miami	0.8782256	0.1283875	6.84	0.000	0.6265871	1.129864	
tampa	-0.5611676	0.1116018	-5.03	0.000	-0.7799064	-0.3424288	
jax	0.1682894	0.1521506	1.11	0.269	-0.1299248	0.4665036	
orlando	-0.4406507	0.1457527	-3.02	0.003	-0.726325	-0.1549763	
mexican	-2.717004	0.6802341	-3.99	0.000	-4.050258	-1.38375	
prican	-0.8426344	0.9364517	-0.90	0.368	-2.678073	0.9928045	
cuban	0.3934507	0.8642768	0.46	0.649	-1.300526	2.087427	
black	-5.173769	0.1349181	-38.35	0.000	-5.438207	-4.90933	
formexican	-1.446939	1.107747	-1.31	0.191	-3.618115	0.7242365	
forprican	-0.4624056	1.156305	-0.40	0.689	-2.728756	1.803945	
forcuban	-1.552248	0.9080074	-1.71	0.087	-3.331936	0.2274405	
foreign	-0.8050831	0.5824733	-1.38	0.167	-1.946727	0.3365606	
_cons	14.46531	0.6372969	22.70	0.000	13.21621	15.71441	
		Florida Year 1990					
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	

age	0.4318455	0.0253135	17.06	0.000	0.3822315	0.4814596	N=115812
age2	-0.0039861	0.0002879	-13.85	0.000	-0.0045504	-0.0034218	R^2=.2808
edu	2.728677	0.0148506	183.74	0.000	2.69957	2.757784	AR^2=.2807
eng2	-0.5029899	0.3902125	-1.29	0.197	-1.2678	0.2618206	
eng4	-0.7955814	0.1594411	-4.99	0.000	-1.108083	-0.4830793	
eng5	-2.001498	0.2259511	-8.86	0.000	-2.444358	-1.558637	
eng6	-1.918383	0.2654365	-7.23	0.000	-2.438634	-1.398131	
ysm2	-1.181873	0.3622762	-3.26	0.001	-1.891929	-0.4718177	
ysm3	-0.8309462	0.333791	-2.49	0.013	-1.485171	-0.176721	
ysm4	(dropped)						
ysm5	0.8798571	0.3732092	2.36	0.018	0.148373	1.611341	
ysm6	0.4176954	0.311244	1.34	0.180	-0.192338	1.027729	
miami	1.247458	0.1185727	10.52	0.000	1.015057	1.479859	
tampa	-0.6326775	0.0899943	-7.03	0.000	-0.8090649	-0.45629	
jax	-0.2145955	0.1450748	-1.48	0.139	-0.4989398	0.0697488	
orlando	-0.6955656	0.1107481	-6.28	0.000	-0.9126302	-0.4785011	
mexican	-0.5123003	0.5362613	-0.96	0.339	-1.563364	0.5387635	
prican	-0.8140167	0.4480965	-1.82	0.069	-1.692279	0.0642455	
cuban	0.8407306	0.4695501	1.79	0.073	-0.0795802	1.761041	
black	-4.140441	0.1154804	-35.85	0.000	-4.36678	-3.914101	
formexican	1.063544	0.6824371	1.56	0.119	-0.2740224	2.40111	
forprican	-1.208109	0.5364707	-2.25	0.024	-2.259583	-0.1566347	
forcuban	-1.311163	0.5004688	-2.62	0.009	-2.292074	-0.3302519	
foreign	0.3871308	0.2945226	1.31	0.189	-0.1901288	0.9643905	
_cons	14.77407	0.5300907	27.87	0.000	13.7351	15.81304	

Florida Year 2000

prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.2918167	0.0248131	11.76	0.000	0.2431836	0.3404498	N=146136
age2	-0.0028649	0.0002803	-10.22	0.000	-0.0034143	-0.0023156	R^2=.2815
edu	2.957658	0.0142345	207.78	0.000	2.929759	2.985558	AR^2=.2814
eng2	-0.9117342	0.3267802	-2.79	0.005	-1.552217	-0.2712515	
eng4	-0.3190803	0.1373476	-2.32	0.020	-0.5882788	-0.0498817	
eng5	-2.164404	0.201317	-10.75	0.000	-2.558981	-1.769827	
eng6	-2.268887	0.2317857	-9.79	0.000	-2.723183	-1.814592	
ysm2	-0.8159243	0.2555017	-3.19	0.001	-1.316703	-0.3151459	
ysm3	(dropped)						
ysm4	1.131112	0.2816938	4.02	0.000	0.5789975	1.683226	
ysm5	1.385873	0.2646561	5.24	0.000	0.8671527	1.904594	
ysm6	2.34618	0.2319559	10.11	0.000	1.891551	2.800809	

miami	0.8788236	0.1214308	7.24	0.000	0.6408217	1.116826	
tampa	-0.4377774	0.088175	-4.96	0.000	-0.6105986	-0.2649562	
jax	-0.0301697	0.1179269	-0.26	0.798	-0.2613041	0.2009647	
orlando	-0.5043705	0.0995768	-5.07	0.000	-0.699539	-0.3092019	
mexican	0.3539571	0.4113048	0.86	0.389	-0.4521922	1.160106	
prican	-0.9238054	0.3032687	-3.05	0.002	-1.518206	-0.3294047	
cuban	1.529594	0.3602296	4.25	0.000	0.8235507	2.235636	
black	-4.304865	0.0992388	-43.38	0.000	-4.499371	-4.110359	
formexican	-0.0455756	0.4818646	-0.09	0.925	-0.9900207	0.8988696	
forprican	-1.953929	0.380671	-5.13	0.000	-2.700037	-1.207822	
forcuban	-3.404395	0.3900073	-8.73	0.000	-4.168802	-2.639989	
foreign	-0.2329692	0.225503	-1.03	0.302	-0.6749506	0.2090122	
_cons	17.20556	0.5337007	32.24	0.000	16.15952	18.2516	

Set 7: Occupational Prestige Score Regression Jacksonville Sample Population

			Jacksonville Year 1970				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.353211	0.2609092	1.35	0.176	-0.158812	0.865234	N=962
age2	-0.0035025	0.0029687	-1.18	0.238	-0.0093285	0.0023235	R^2=.3289
edu	2.281737	0.1300202	17.55	0.000	2.026578	2.536896	AR^2=.3233
mexican	(dropped)						
prican	-5.859646	10.77542	-0.54	0.587	-27.00594	15.28664	
cuban	10.91875	7.623126	1.43	0.152	-4.041303	25.8788	
black	-6.722967	0.9171137	-7.33	0.000	-8.522762	-4.923171	
formexican	(dropped)						
forprican	(dropped)						
forcuban	-16.30833	13.50242	-1.21	0.227	-42.80624	10.18959	
foreign	4.265138	2.813604	1.52	0.130	-1.256437	9.786713	
_cons	23.54475	5.522884	4.26	0.000	12.70634	34.38317	

			Jacksonville Year 1980			
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.4930179	0.1038597	4.75	0.000	0.28942	0.6966158
age2	-0.0045391	0.0011941	-3.80	0.000	-0.00688	-0.0021982
edu	2.204275	0.0529173	41.66	0.000	2.10054	2.308009
eng2	-3.448548	11.09778	-0.31	0.756	-25.20371	18.30661
eng4	0.7881303	0.9767307	0.81	0.420	-1.126571	2.702831
eng5	-2.886742	1.942919	-1.49	0.137	-6.695477	0.9219936
eng6	-0.3241374	3.088848	-0.10	0.916	-6.379256	5.730981

ysm2	-3.931554	3.733752	-1.05	0.292	-11.25089	3.38778
ysm3	-0.3153857	3.637342	-0.09	0.931	-7.445727	6.814956
ysm4	5.459194	4.727904	1.15	0.248	-3.808994	14.72738
ysm5	1.010761	3.374523	0.30	0.765	-5.604372	7.625893
ysm6	-2.11089	2.83799	-0.74	0.457	-7.674247	3.452467
mexican	-4.774823	3.348862	-1.43	0.154	-11.33965	1.790005
prican	-2.505599	3.972032	-0.63	0.528	-10.29204	5.280839
cuban	4.296882	4.963711	0.87	0.387	-5.433561	14.02733
black	-5.408547	0.369018	-14.66	0.000	-6.131939	-4.685155
formexican	-13.56257	11.89911	-1.14	0.254	-36.88858	9.763444
forprican	2.091602	5.593025	0.37	0.708	-8.872496	13.0557
forcuban	2.599518	5.835921	0.45	0.656	-8.840733	14.03977
foreign	2.245623	2.556842	0.88	0.380	-2.766596	7.257843
_cons	18.3344	2.169811	8.45	0.000	14.08088	22.58791

Jacksonville Year 1990

prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.2900766	0.1008312	2.88	0.004	0.0924164	0.4877369
age2	-0.0023503	0.0011612	-2.02	0.043	-0.0046267	-0.000074
edu	2.705753	0.0606712	44.60	0.000	2.586819	2.824688
eng2	8.127429	11.31587	0.72	0.473	-14.05516	30.31002
eng4	-0.2709573	0.7905856	-0.34	0.732	-1.820748	1.278834
eng5	-0.9512878	1.492478	-0.64	0.524	-3.877003	1.974427
eng6	0.5920819	2.107041	0.28	0.779	-3.538366	4.72253
ysm2	1.867423	3.172561	0.59	0.556	-4.351772	8.086618
ysm3	-3.932943	3.186556	-1.23	0.217	-10.17957	2.313686
ysm4	-2.601562	3.239991	-0.80	0.422	-8.952942	3.749818
ysm5	(dropped)					
ysm6	0.2699733	2.565832	0.11	0.916	-4.759847	5.299793
mexican	-2.350857	2.835892	-0.83	0.407	-7.910078	3.208364
prican	-2.225396	2.766318	-0.80	0.421	-7.648229	3.197438
cuban	1.035378	3.466475	0.30	0.765	-5.759979	7.830736
black	-4.938931	0.3488631	-14.16	0.000	-5.62281	-4.255052
formexican	-0.112236	6.26871	-0.02	0.986	-12.40084	12.17637
forprican	5.332727	3.661862	1.46	0.145	-1.845649	12.5111
forcuban	-0.359789	4.254568	-0.08	0.933	-8.700051	7.980473
foreign	0.1701807	2.439949	0.07	0.944	-4.61287	4.953231
_cons	17.69962	2.081935	8.50	0.000	13.61839	21.78085

Jacksonville Year 2000

prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
age	0.2371948	0.0878178	2.70	0.007	0.0650575	0.4093321
age2	-0.0024247	0.0010023	-2.42	0.016	-0.0043893	-0.00046
edu	2.986305	0.0515606	57.92	0.000	2.885238	3.087372
eng2	-2.47496	3.762311	-0.66	0.511	-9.849704	4.899785
eng4	0.5277377	0.6182399	0.85	0.393	-0.6841134	1.739589
eng5	-2.995342	1.22544	-2.44	0.015	-5.397404	-0.59328
eng6	-3.761358	1.43521	-2.62	0.009	-6.574604	-0.9481126
ysm2	-4.676528	1.899823	-2.46	0.014	-8.400491	-0.9525655
ysm3	-4.21818	2.008155	-2.10	0.036	-8.154491	-0.2818686
ysm4	-0.4004295	2.151098	-0.19	0.852	-4.616932	3.816073
ysm5	(dropped)					
ysm6	0.421393	1.636612	0.26	0.797	-2.786634	3.62942
mexican	1.551159	1.596077	0.97	0.331	-1.577413	4.679732
prican	-1.963457	1.532648	-1.28	0.200	-4.967696	1.040783
cuban	2.918309	3.304915	0.88	0.377	-3.559865	9.396483
black	-5.03956	0.2907618	-17.33	0.000	-5.609501	-4.469619
formexican	-3.961956	2.65217	-1.49	0.135	-9.160643	1.236731
forprican	-0.8955126	2.172704	-0.41	0.680	-5.154367	3.363342
forcuban	-2.567234	3.799319	-0.68	0.499	-10.01452	4.880053
foreign	2.364399	1.531841	1.54	0.123	-0.6382597	5.367058
_cons	18.55687	1.867224	9.94	0.000	14.89681	22.21694

Set 8: Occupational Prestige Score Regression Orlando Sample Population

		Orlando Year 1970					
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.4481258	0.2852861	1.57	0.117	-0.1118258	1.008078	N=854
age2	-0.0045808	0.0032523	-1.41	0.159	-0.0109643	0.0018028	R^2=.3214
edu	2.171642	0.1342879	16.17	0.000	1.908066	2.435219	AR^2=.3158
mexican	-13.17935	7.53822	-1.75	0.081	-27.97515	1.616459	
prican	(dropped)						
cuban	5.421237	10.95763	0.49	0.621	-16.0861	26.92858	
black	-8.163359	1.189251	-6.86	0.000	-10.49759	-5.82913	
formexican	(dropped)						
forprican	(dropped)						
forcuban	(dropped)						
foreign	-3.126683	2.62245	-1.19	0.233	-8.273954	2.020588	
_cons	21.37883	6.051225	3.53	0.000	9.501658	33.25601	

		Orlando Year 1980					
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.5841531	0.1027457	5.69	0.000	0.3827423	0.7855639	N=7441
age2	-0.0058383	0.0011818	-4.94	0.000	-0.0081549	-0.0035217	R^2=.2550
edu	2.311818	0.0533702	43.32	0.000	2.207198	2.416439	AR^2=.2530
eng2	0.0249972	4.422913	0.01	0.995	-8.645167	8.695162	
eng4	0.4201301	0.8556187	0.49	0.623	-1.257125	2.097386	
eng5	-4.017468	1.425874	-2.82	0.005	-6.812585	-1.222351	
eng6	-2.356529	1.859518	-1.27	0.205	-6.001711	1.288654	
ysm2	1.254611	2.525568	0.50	0.619	-3.696219	6.205442	
ysm3	-2.093918	2.680547	-0.78	0.435	-7.34855	3.160715	
ysm4	-3.706731	2.437136	-1.52	0.128	-8.484209	1.070747	
ysm5	1.46124	2.509892	0.58	0.560	-3.45886	6.38134	
ysm6	0.7302885	2.06106	0.35	0.723	-3.309973	4.77055	
mexican	-5.3558	2.635588	-2.03	0.042	-10.5223	-0.1892998	
prican	-5.25485	3.06825	-1.71	0.087	-11.26949	0.7597904	
cuban	1.7124	4.757503	0.36	0.719	-7.613654	11.03846	
black	-5.161641	0.4705546	-10.97	0.000	-6.084061	-4.23922	
formexican	0.059221	4.720056	0.01	0.990	-9.193427	9.311869	
forprican	5.095441	3.717562	1.37	0.171	-2.192034	12.38292	
forcuban	1.06299	5.096521	0.21	0.835	-8.927638	11.05362	
foreign	-0.5746692	1.80903	-0.32	0.751	-4.120881	2.971543	
_cons	15.69951	2.142643	7.33	0.000	11.49932	19.8997	

		Orlando Year 1990					
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.4597237	0.0782769	5.87	0.000	0.3062896	0.6131578	N=13012
age2	-0.0043468	0.0009034	-4.81	0.000	-0.0061175	-0.0025761	R^2=.2618
edu	2.738282	0.0459297	59.62	0.000	2.648253	2.828311	AR^2=.2607
eng2	-4.713914	2.618993	-1.80	0.072	-9.847524	0.419696	
eng4	-0.9725526	0.545056	-1.78	0.074	-2.040942	0.095837	
eng5	-1.239988	0.8257281	-1.50	0.133	-2.858537	0.3785596	
eng6	-2.497985	1.109736	-2.25	0.024	-4.673231	-0.3227395	
ysm2	-3.227381	1.362599	-2.37	0.018	-5.898274	-0.5564876	
ysm3	-1.389524	1.349936	-1.03	0.303	-4.035596	1.256549	
ysm4	1.618416	1.453509	1.11	0.266	-1.230674	4.467506	
ysm5	(dropped)						
ysm6	-0.2216309	1.215907	-0.18	0.855	-2.604987	2.161726	

mexican	-1.145324	1.425783	-0.80	0.422	-3.940068	1.649419	
prican	-2.462675	1.059249	-2.32	0.020	-4.538958	-0.3863928	
cuban	-1.072525	2.7418	-0.39	0.696	-6.446854	4.301804	
black	-3.965967	0.3601436	-11.01	0.000	-4.671901	-3.260033	
formexican	5.129484	2.204714	2.33	0.020	0.8079217	9.451047	
forprican	-0.0687152	1.269007	-0.05	0.957	-2.556155	2.418725	
forcuban	2.062811	2.968442	0.69	0.487	-3.755771	7.881393	
foreign	0.1574424	1.15137	0.14	0.891	-2.099411	2.414296	
_cons	13.5932	1.608702	8.45	0.000	10.43991	16.74649	
		Orlando Year 2000					
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.365668	0.0714284	5.12	0.000	0.2256614	0.5056746	N=17947
age2	-0.0038495	0.0008167	-4.71	0.000	-0.0054503	-0.0022487	R^2=.2695
edu	2.9243	0.0411835	71.01	0.000	2.843576	3.005024	AR^2=.2687
eng2	-1.002882	1.211828	-0.83	0.408	-3.37818	1.372417	
eng4	-1.260092	0.4096412	-3.08	0.002	-2.063029	-0.457156	
eng5	-2.955749	0.610193	-4.84	0.000	-4.151786	-1.759712	
eng6	-2.125841	0.7097235	-3.00	0.003	-3.516968	-0.734715	
ysm2	0.1058767	0.7853496	0.13	0.893	-1.433484	1.645238	
ysm3	(dropped)						
ysm4	-0.4691754	0.8393985	-0.56	0.576	-2.114477	1.176127	
ysm5	0.8692607	0.8625676	1.01	0.314	-0.8214549	2.559976	
ysm6	1.717996	0.7203749	2.38	0.017	0.3059916	3.13	
mexican	1.978784	1.22043	1.62	0.105	-0.413377	4.370944	
prican	-1.217049	0.665005	-1.83	0.067	-2.520523	0.0864247	
cuban	2.64931	1.59945	1.66	0.098	-0.4857666	5.784387	
black	-4.248069	0.2941528	-14.44	0.000	-4.824637	-3.671502	
formexican	-0.8965764	1.410219	-0.64	0.525	-3.660741	1.867588	
forprican	-1.900304	0.7936543	-2.39	0.017	-3.455943	-0.3446656	
forcuban	-3.898545	1.837948	-2.12	0.034	-7.5011	-0.295991	
foreign	-0.175744	0.6962644	-0.25	0.801	-1.540489	1.189001	
_cons	15.8281	1.51362	10.46	0.000	12.86126	18.79495	

Set 9: Occupational Prestige Score Regression Tampa Sample Population

		Tampa Year 1970					
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1511182	0.192233	0.79	0.432	-0.2259028	0.5281391	N=1828

age2	-0.0013711	0.0021445	-0.64	0.523	-0.0055771	0.0028349	R^2=.2790
edu	2.25859	0.0964609	23.41	0.000	2.069404	2.447776	AR^2=.2750
mexican	1.769851	7.86365	0.23	0.822	-13.65289	17.19259	
prican	-9.86485	5.565498	-1.77	0.076	-20.7803	1.050596	
cuban	-1.390599	2.290015	-0.61	0.544	-5.881937	3.10074	
black	-5.178271	0.9374544	-5.52	0.000	-7.016872	-3.339669	
formexican	(dropped)						
forprican	6.175862	8.592602	0.72	0.472	-10.67656	23.02828	
forcuban	-0.5877742	3.464942	-0.17	0.865	-7.383462	6.207914	
foreign	-1.214575	1.370089	-0.89	0.375	-3.90169	1.472541	
_cons	26.72108	4.160937	6.42	0.000	18.56036	34.8818	

			Tampa Year 1980				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.5338034	0.069401	7.69	0.000	0.3977688	0.669838	N=14767
age2	-0.0051742	0.0007852	-6.59	0.000	-0.0067133	-0.0036352	R^2=.2375
edu	2.319897	0.037408	62.02	0.000	2.246573	2.393222	AR^2=.2365
eng2	-4.173739	2.244156	-1.86	0.063	-8.572564	0.2250863	
eng4	-0.0386326	0.5280478	-0.07	0.942	-1.073672	0.9964069	
eng5	-1.030825	0.8645751	-1.19	0.233	-2.7255	0.6638507	
eng6	-3.857347	1.31526	-2.93	0.003	-6.435421	-1.279274	
ysm2	3.443042	1.862029	1.85	0.064	-0.2067678	7.092852	
ysm3	2.858046	1.758526	1.63	0.104	-0.588884	6.304976	
ysm4	3.20327	1.748659	1.83	0.067	-0.224321	6.63086	
ysm5	4.910649	1.689988	2.91	0.004	1.598062	8.223237	
ysm6	2.762264	1.395919	1.98	0.048	0.026088	5.49844	
mexican	-3.734134	1.808565	-2.06	0.039	-7.279146	-0.1891209	
prican	-3.242676	2.389638	-1.36	0.175	-7.926664	1.441313	
cuban	0.2584762	1.516782	0.17	0.865	-2.714605	3.231557	
black	-4.105619	0.3637497	-11.29	0.000	-4.818614	-3.392624	
formexican	0.8408389	3.071996	0.27	0.784	-5.180658	6.862336	
forprican	1.56854	2.934375	0.53	0.593	-4.183201	7.320281	
forcuban	-3.057986	1.860403	-1.64	0.100	-6.704609	0.588637	
foreign	-1.402987	1.245361	-1.13	0.260	-3.844051	1.038076	
_cons	16.23311	1.466573	11.07	0.000	13.35845	19.10778	
			Tampa Year 1990				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	

age	0.4179779	0.0576977	7.24	0.000	0.3048864	0.5310694	N=22265
age2	-0.0038649	0.0006565	-5.89	0.000	-0.0051517	-0.0025781	R^2=.2649
edu	2.837929	0.0344318	82.42	0.000	2.77044	2.905417	AR^2=.2643
eng2	-1.16579	1.589212	-0.73	0.463	-4.280757	1.949177	
eng4	-1.096566	0.3789607	-2.89	0.004	-1.839355	-0.353776	
eng5	-1.282598	0.648386	-1.98	0.048	-2.55348	-0.0117157	
eng6	-1.241546	0.8587663	-1.45	0.148	-2.924789	0.4416964	
ysm2	-3.640759	1.142693	-3.19	0.001	-5.880519	-1.400999	
ysm3	-1.971406	1.115302	-1.77	0.077	-4.157476	0.2146648	
ysm4	-2.320535	1.215222	-1.91	0.056	-4.702455	0.0613849	
ysm5	(dropped)						
ysm6	-1.277788	0.9320845	-1.37	0.170	-3.104739	0.5491637	
mexican	-0.1546496	1.254668	-0.12	0.902	-2.613888	2.304589	
prican	0.8208119	1.046493	0.78	0.433	-1.230388	2.872012	
cuban	0.5745752	0.9969413	0.58	0.564	-1.3795	2.528651	
black	-3.95993	0.3030542	-13.07	0.000	-4.553938	-3.365923	
formexican	0.5705713	1.642986	0.35	0.728	-2.649798	3.790941	
forprican	-2.332197	1.290244	-1.81	0.071	-4.861167	0.1967726	
forcuban	-0.2637454	1.248283	-0.21	0.833	-2.710469	2.182978	
foreign	2.347214	0.906877	2.59	0.010	0.5696705	4.124756	
_cons	13.66498	1.20519	11.34	0.000	11.30273	16.02724	
			Tampa Year 2000				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.344857	0.0619557	5.57	0.000	0.22342	0.466294	N=24238
age2	-0.0036321	0.0007016	-5.18	0.000	-0.0050073	-0.0022568	R^2=.2645
edu	3.056457	0.0358388	85.28	0.000	2.986211	3.126704	AR^2=.2639
eng2	-0.9139112	1.084043	-0.84	0.399	-3.038702	1.21088	
eng4	0.0920376	0.3616296	0.25	0.799	-0.6167789	0.800854	
eng5	-1.919449	0.6106073	-3.14	0.002	-3.116277	-0.7226208	
eng6	-1.483965	0.6959844	-2.13	0.033	-2.848137	-0.119792	
ysm2	-1.893622	0.8519273	-2.22	0.026	-3.563452	-0.2237919	
ysm3	-1.553311	0.9126371	-1.70	0.089	-3.342136	0.235514	
ysm4	0.2092608	0.9567815	0.22	0.827	-1.66609	2.084612	
ysm5	(dropped)						
ysm6	0.4881083	0.7620649	0.64	0.522	-1.005586	1.981803	
mexican	2.127486	0.9784861	2.17	0.030	0.2095928	4.04538	
prican	-1.508653	0.7545582	-2.00	0.046	-2.987634	-0.0296723	
cuban	-1.259488	1.037899	-1.21	0.225	-3.293835	0.7748584	
black	-3.871497	0.2762181	-14.02	0.000	-4.412902	-3.330093	
formexican	-1.563125	1.194216	-1.31	0.191	-3.903863	0.7776129	
forprican	-0.1497516	0.9881886	-0.15	0.880	-2.086662	1.787159	

forcuban	-0.2002278	1.238609	-0.16	0.872	-2.627978	2.227523	
foreign	1.003827	0.7376381	1.36	0.174	-0.4419892	2.449643	
_cons	15.19723	1.32673	11.45	0.000	12.59675	17.7977	

Set 10: Occupational Prestige Score Regression Miami Sample Population

			Miami Year 1970				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.2009775	0.1697621	1.18	0.237	-0.1319079	0.5338629	N=2565
age2	-0.0022268	0.0019235	-1.16	0.247	-0.0059985	0.0015449	R^2=.3054
edu	2.061568	0.0817941	25.20	0.000	1.901178	2.221957	AR^2=.3024
mexican	-1.414289	5.592143	-0.25	0.800	-12.37989	9.551309	
prican	3.673437	3.544964	1.04	0.300	-3.277862	10.62473	
cuban	-2.851659	1.792159	-1.59	0.112	-6.365892	0.6625743	
black	-7.497328	0.7483223	-10.02	0.000	-8.964708	-6.029948	
formexican	-4.465775	9.721707	-0.46	0.646	-23.52901	14.59746	
forprican	-9.663119	4.223931	-2.29	0.022	-17.9458	-1.380439	
forcuban	-2.189495	2.08954	-1.05	0.295	-6.28686	1.90787	
foreign	1.995411	1.006194	1.98	0.047	0.022371	3.968452	
_cons	28.08155	3.613785	7.77	0.000	20.9953	35.16779	
			Miami Year 1980				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.6717855	0.0748818	8.97	0.000	0.5250074	0.8185635	N=14439
age2	-0.0069702	0.0008499	-8.20	0.000	-0.0086361	-0.0053044	R^2=.3014
edu	2.172159	0.0377853	57.49	0.000	2.098095	2.246223	AR^2=.3004
eng2	-2.011115	0.6828536	-2.95	0.003	-3.349596	-0.6726346	
eng4	-0.7156446	0.4366706	-1.64	0.101	-1.571575	0.140286	
eng5	-1.943591	0.5142065	-3.78	0.000	-2.951502	-0.9356802	
eng6	-3.069029	0.575251	-5.34	0.000	-4.196595	-1.941463	
ysm2	1.240733	1.254932	0.99	0.323	-1.219094	3.700561	
ysm3	1.531623	1.240237	1.23	0.217	-0.8994003	3.962647	
ysm4	1.440675	1.22232	1.18	0.239	-0.9552302	3.83658	
ysm5	1.371989	1.219067	1.13	0.260	-1.017538	3.761516	
ysm6	1.401785	1.229129	1.14	0.254	-1.007465	3.811036	
mexican	-3.769053	1.90517	-1.98	0.048	-7.503432	-0.0346736	
prican	-0.1608576	1.636845	-0.10	0.922	-3.369284	3.047569	
cuban	0.6447083	1.393279	0.46	0.644	-2.086297	3.375714	
black	-5.918965	0.3039212	-19.48	0.000	-6.51469	-5.323241	
formexican	-1.907912	2.912298	-0.66	0.512	-7.61639	3.800566	
forprican	-1.074364	2.042101	-0.53	0.599	-5.077145	2.928417	

forcuban	-1.618051	1.440163	-1.12	0.261	-4.440955	1.204853	
foreign	-1.212827	1.19114	-1.02	0.309	-3.547615	1.121961	
_cons	16.78592	1.595617	10.52	0.000	13.65831	19.91354	
			Miami Year 1990				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.4812379	0.0667846	7.21	0.000	0.3503335	0.6121423	N=17669
age2	-0.0046044	0.0007579	-6.07	0.000	-0.0060901	-0.0031188	R^2=.3269
edu	2.418498	0.0365065	66.25	0.000	2.346942	2.490054	AR^2=.3262
eng2	-0.8880402	0.5428194	-1.64	0.102	-1.95202	0.1759392	
eng4	-0.162591	0.3435806	-0.47	0.636	-0.8360428	0.5108608	
eng5	-2.157104	0.4006882	-5.38	0.000	-2.942493	-1.371716	
eng6	-2.446608	0.437157	-5.60	0.000	-3.303479	-1.589738	
ysm2	(dropped)						
ysm3	0.3000778	0.4458596	0.67	0.501	-0.5738508	1.174006	
ysm4	0.8256347	0.5703239	1.45	0.148	-0.2922564	1.943526	
ysm5	2.176604	0.5084732	4.28	0.000	1.179947	3.173262	
ysm6	1.761807	0.4487708	3.93	0.000	0.882172	2.641442	
mexican	-3.007718	1.426212	-2.11	0.035	-5.803233	-0.2122031	
prican	-1.757885	0.9474262	-1.86	0.064	-3.614934	0.0991631	
cuban	-0.2043141	0.694947	-0.29	0.769	-1.566479	1.15785	
black	-5.210811	0.276841	-18.82	0.000	-5.753446	-4.668175	
formexican	3.272361	1.697753	1.93	0.054	-0.0554014	6.600123	
forprican	-1.109421	1.097952	-1.01	0.312	-3.261515	1.042674	
forcuban	-0.9049029	0.7401981	-1.22	0.222	-2.355764	0.5459582	
foreign	-1.524658	0.4856982	-3.14	0.002	-2.476675	-0.572642	
_cons	17.98461	1.414927	12.71	0.000	15.21121	20.758	
			Miami Year 2000				
prent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
age	0.1262703	0.0711881	1.77	0.076	-0.0132654	0.265806	N=17634
age2	-0.0009021	0.0008016	-1.13	0.260	-0.0024733	0.000669	R^2=.3203
edu	2.522945	0.0383671	65.76	0.000	2.447742	2.598148	AR^2=.3195
eng2	-1.802613	0.5036608	-3.58	0.000	-2.789838	-0.8153882	
eng4	-0.0537986	0.3158404	-0.17	0.865	-0.6728769	0.5652797	
eng5	-1.916666	0.3845148	-4.98	0.000	-2.670353	-1.162979	
eng6	-3.257433	0.4202845	-7.75	0.000	-4.081233	-2.433634	
ysm2	-1.52834	0.4074625	-3.75	0.000	-2.327007	-0.7296736	

ysm3	(dropped)						
ysm4	1.590552	0.4776042	3.33	0.001	0.6544009	2.526704	
ysm5	1.292346	0.4051081	3.19	0.001	0.4982941	2.086398	
ysm6	2.859055	0.3893449	7.34	0.000	2.0959	3.622209	
mexican	-1.33423	1.307634	-1.02	0.308	-3.897321	1.22886	
prican	-1.976037	0.8040613	-2.46	0.014	-3.552076	-0.3999973	
cuban	0.4229988	0.5402128	0.78	0.434	-0.6358717	1.481869	
black	-6.22043	0.2816005	-22.09	0.000	-6.772394	-5.668465	
formexican	0.0954068	1.482716	0.06	0.949	-2.810862	3.001676	
forprican	-1.840406	0.9561445	-1.92	0.054	-3.714544	0.0337315	
forcuban	-3.148727	0.5904262	-5.33	0.000	-4.30602	-1.991433	
foreign	-0.7861623	0.4430495	-1.77	0.076	-1.654583	0.0822584	
_cons	25.55722	1.537243	16.63	0.000	22.54408	28.57037	