

The Longitudinal Study of the Second Generation: A Comparative Synthesis

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Table 1
Basic Demographic Characteristics of the Second Generation in Spain, 2008

Variable	Values	Barcelona	Madrid	Totals	
Sex	Male, %	54.13	48.54	51.38	
	Female, %	45.87	51.46	48.62	
Age	Mean	13.48	14.36	13.91	
	Median	13	14	14	
Country of Birth	Spain, %	15.94	13.56	14.77	
	Abroad, %	84.06	86.44	85.23	
Year of Spanish Residence (for respondents born abroad)	Mean	6.14	6.78	6.45	
	Median	5	6	5	
Family Composition	Lives with both natural parents, %	65.80	66.87	66.32	
Year in Secondary School	1 st	33.59	8.77	21.67	
	2 nd	34.73	54.40	44.18	
	3 rd	31.68	36.83	34.15	
Knowledge of Spanish	Speaks : →	Little, %	3.69	1.05	2.39
		Some, %	5.68	3.45	4.58
		Well, %	23.86	22.95	23.42
		Perfectly, %	66.77	72.55	69.61
	Understands : →	Little, %	3.03	0.78	1.93
		Some, %	3.50	2.37	2.95
		Well, %	18.09	19.46	18.76
		Perfectly, %	75.38	77.39	76.36

Source: Longitudinal Study of the Second Generation (ILSEG)

Table 2
Socio-demographic
Characteristics of the ILSEG Parental Sample, 2010¹

Characteristic	Barcelona	Madrid	Total
Age, mean years	42.0	43.2	42.6
Gender (Female), %	66.0	69.2	67.7
Has Spanish Citizenship, %	34.3	41.0	37.9
Years in Spain, mean	10.7	11.9	11.4
Language Spoken at home:			
Spanish, %	71.7	77.5	74.8
Catalan, %	2.1	0.0	1.0
Other, %	26.2	22.5	24.2
Knowledge of Spanish, average ²	3.4	3.6	3.5
Family Structure:			
Both biological parents present, %	73.8	67.9	70.8
Education:			
Less than Secondary, %	48.9	42.2	45.6
Secondary, %	34.7	40.1	37.5
Some University, %	9.6	8.8	9.2
University Graduate, %	6.8	8.9	7.7
Employment Situation:			
Employed	57.2	60.7	59.0
Unemployed	22.5	23.7	23.1
Disabled, Other	20.3	15.6	17.9
Occupational Status, average ³	86.4	85.1	85.8

1. N= 1,843

2. Knowledge of Spanish Index (KSI)
Range: 1 (lowest) to 4 (highest)

3. PRESCA Scale of Occupational Status for Spain. Range: 60-235

Source: ILSEG Parental Survey

Table 3
Follow-up Survey of the Second Generation in Spain and Supplementary Samples, 2012

City	Interviewed In School %	Telephone Interview %	Leads by School Personnel %	Internet Social Networks ¹ %	Leads by Other Respondents Through Social Networks %	Total	Replacement Sample ² %	Native Parentage Sample ²	Grand Total
Madrid	28.9	69.7	63.5	55.1	54.3	50.2	60.2	46.4	54.4
Barcelona	71.1	30.3	36.5	44.9	45.7	49.8	39.8	50.6	45.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	1,182	669	342	904	714	3,811	1,534	1,965	7,310

1. Facebook and Tuenti
2. Interviewed in schools.

Table 4
Correlations of “Missing” in the Follow-up Survey with
Original Survey Variables, 2008-12

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Correlation¹</i>
Gender (Female)	-.054
Age	-.082
Birthplace (Spain)	-.076
Knowledge of Spanish ²	-.004
Years of Spanish Residence	.096
Lives with Father and Mother	.080
Family Socio-economic Status ³	.037
Number of Older Siblings	-.028
Number of Younger Siblings	-.027
Father’s Employment Status (Employed)	.018
Father’s Occupational Status ⁴	.031
Father’s Educational Attainment	.028
Mother’s Employment Situation (Employed outside home)	.022
Mother’s Occupational Status ⁴	.016
Mother’s Educational Attainment	.030
Father’s Country of Residence (Spain)	-.013
Father’s Years of Spanish Residence	.059
Father Has Spanish Nationality	-.016
Mother’s Country of Residence (Spain)	-.033
Mother’s Years of Spanish Residence	.067
Mother has Spanish Nationality	.052
Self-esteem ⁵	-.036
Familism ⁶	-.029

-
1. Present in Follow-up Survey = 1; Else = 0
 2. Composite index (KSI) of self-reported ability to understand, speak, read, and write the language. See Table 4.11
 3. Composite index (FSES). See Table 4.11
 4. Scores in the PRESICA-2 scale of occupational prestige in Spain. See Table 4.11 Sample limited to employed parents
 5. Scores in Rosenberg’s Self-esteem Scale. See Table 4.11
 6. Scores in Familistic Attitudes Index. See Table 4.11

Table 5
Country of Birth
of Original and Follow-up
ILSEG Samples

<i>Country of Birth</i>	<i>Original Sample</i>	<i>Follow-up Sample</i>
Spain	14.8	17.2
Argentina	2.7	2.4
Bolivia	4.6	4.4
Bulgaria	1.3	1.4
Chile	1.2	1.4
China	3.5	2.1
Colombia	7.9	7.5
Cuba	0.5	0.3
Dominican Republic	4.9	4.5
Ecuador	26.3	27.3
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	1.0
Morocco	6.7	6.4
Peru	5.8	5.8
Philippines	1.6	1.8
Poland	0.6	0.6
Romania	4.7	4.7
Ukraine	0.9	0.9
Venezuela	1.2	1.2
Other, Eastern Europe	0.5	0.6
Other, Western Europe	2.1	2.1
Other, Asia	3.1	2.8
Other, Central America	3.9	3.5
Other	0.4	1.0
Total	100.0 (N = 6,872)	100.0 (N=3,767)

Table 6
National Self-identification in the Spanish Second Generation, 2012

Do you call yourself Spanish?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Gender:</u> ¹			
Female	47.1	52.9	100.0 (2,663)
Male	49.4	50.6	100.0 (2,626)
Chi square: 2.90 (n.s) ²			
<hr/>			
<u>City of Residence:</u> ¹			
Madrid	49.5	50.5	100.0 (2,809)
Barcelona	46.9	53.1	100.0 (2,485)
Chi square: 3.37 (n.s)			
<hr/>			
<u>School:</u> ³			
Private	47.4	52.6	100.0 (1,765)
Public	52.4	47.6	100.0 (1,997)
Chi square 9.61 **		V = .05 ⁴	
<hr/>			
<u>Country of Birth:</u> ¹			
Spain	81.5	18.6	100.0 (1,032)
Abroad	40.2	59.8	100.0 (4,249)
Chi square: 569.69***		V = .35	
<hr/>			
Total, joint sample	48.3	51.7	100.0 (5,294)
Total, follow-up sample	50.1	49.9	100.0 (3,784)

1. Joint follow-up and replacement samples.
 2. N.S. Difference not significant statistically
 3. Follow-up sample only.
 4. Cramer's V coefficient of strength of association.
- ** p<.01
*** p<.001

Table 7
National Self-identification over Time

A. Do you call yourself Spanish?

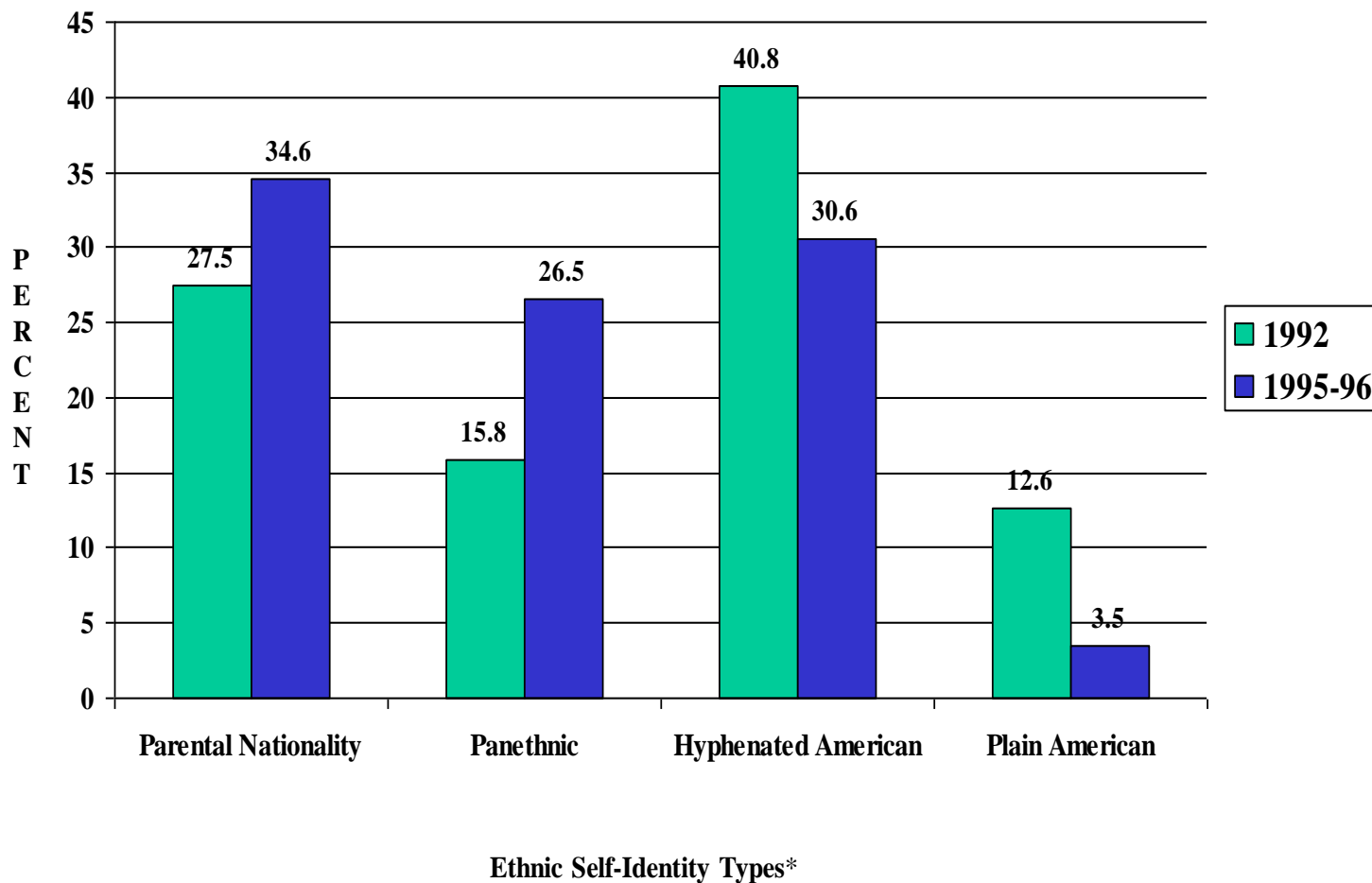
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	Totals
Born in Spain, 2008	77.7	22.3	100.0 (963)
Born in Spain, 2012 ¹	81.4	18.6	100.0 (657)
<hr/>			
Born Abroad, 2008	22.1	77.9	100.0 (5,494)
Born Abroad, 2012 ¹	43.6	56.4	100.0 (3,127)
<hr/>			

B. How important to you is your nationality?

	<u>Important or very Important</u>
Born in Spain, 2008	82.2
Born in Spain, 2012 ¹	62.7
<hr/>	
Born Abroad, 2008	90.1
Born Abroad, 2012 ¹	74.5
<hr/>	

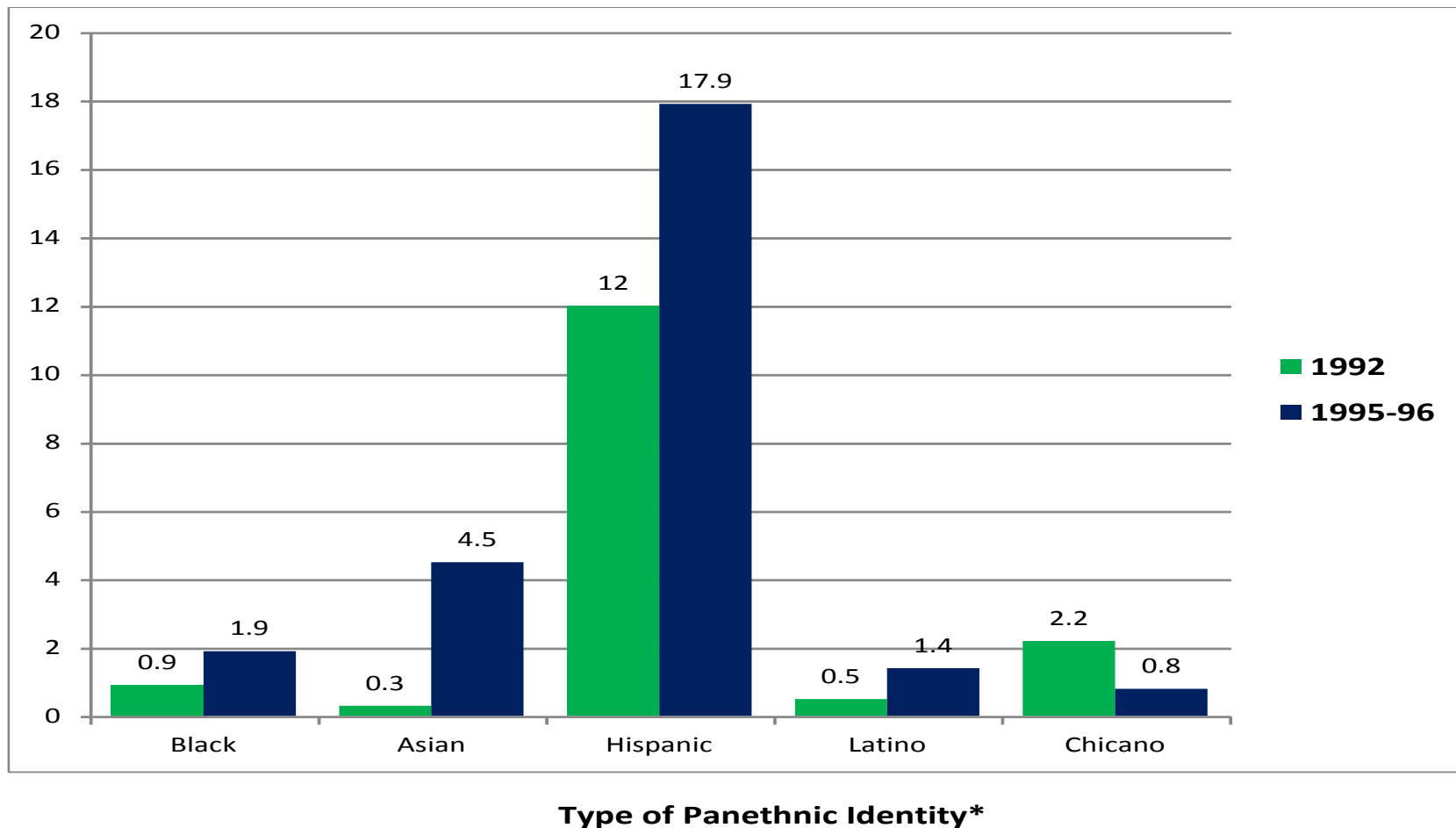
1. Follow-up sample.

Figure 1
Ethnic Self-Identity Shifts among Children of Immigrants in the United States, 1992 -1996



* See text for description of ethnic self-identity types.

Figure 2
Percent of Children of Immigrants Selecting Various Types of Panethnic Identities in the United States, 1992 and 1996



*See text for description of panethnic self-identity types.

N = 4,288

Source: Portes and Rumbaut, *Legacies*, op. cit, p. 156.

Table 8
Perceptions of Discrimination in the Spanish Second Generation, 2012

During the last three years, have you felt rejected or discriminated against?

	<u>Never or only a few times</u>	<u>Frequently or many times</u>	Totals
<u>Follow-up Sample¹:</u>			
Female	94.6	5.4	100.0
Male	95.2	4.8	100.0
Total	94.9	5.1	100.0 (3,811)
<u>Replacement Sample¹:</u>			
Female	90.6	9.4	100.0
Male	92.5	7.5	100.0
Total	91.6	8.4	100.0 (1,581)
<u>Native-Parentage Sample¹:</u>			
Female	93.0	7.0	100.0
Male	94.6	5.4	100.0
Total	93.9	6.1	100.0 (1,905)

1. None of the differences between sexes are statistically significant.

Table 9
Inter-generational Relations in Late Adolescence, 2012¹

	<u>Follow-up Sample</u>	<u>Replacement Sample</u>	<u>Native Parentage Sample</u>
<u>Gender:</u>			
Females	3.064	2.986	3.078
Males	3.137	3.049	3.051
	F= 16.82***	F= 4.29*	F= 1.27 (n.s.)
<hr/>			
<u>City:</u>			
Madrid	3.116	3.019	3.058
Barcelona	3.082	3.019	3.066
	F= 3.59*	F= 0.00 (n.s.)	F= .10 (n.s.)
<hr/>			
<u>School Type:</u>			
Private	3.094	3.091	3.006
Public	3.106	3.009	3.067
	F= .49 (n.s.)	F= 3.42#	F= 1.80 (n.s.)
<hr/>			
Totals	3.100	3.019	3.061
N	3,783	1,500	1,956

1. Scores in the Inter-generational Relations Index. Range 1 – 4 (highest).

p<.10

* p<.05

*** p<.001

N.S. Not statistically significant difference.

Table 10
Indicators of Inter-Generational Relations in the United States and Spain, 1996-2012

<i>Indicators</i>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Spain</u>		
	<i>CILS-2</i> (Average Age=17) %	<i>ILSEG-1</i> (Ave Age = 14) %	<i>ILSEG-2</i> (Ave Age=17) %	<i>ILSEG Replacement</i> (Ave Age=17) %
1. Embarrassed by parents' cultural ways.	12.8	12.4	8.6	11.1
2. "My parents don't like me very much."	8.2	18.0	9.7	11.4
3. "My parents and I argue frequently due to different ways of viewing the world."	38.8	50.0	53.8	51.1
4. "My parents are not very interested in what I have to say."	23.4	20.0	18.0	19.0
N ¹	4,262	6,474	5,323 ²	1,522

-
1. Percentages computed on valid cases only.
 2. Joint second-wave sample.

Table 11
Determinants of Spanish Self-identification in the Second Generation, 2012

<i>Predictors</i> ¹	<i>I</i> ²		<i>II</i> ³		<i>III</i> ⁴	
	AMEs ⁵	Z	AMEs	Z	AMEs	Z
<u>National origins:</u>						
Argentina						
Bolivia	-.262	-5.17***				
Bulgaria						
Chile						
China	-.147	-2.31*				
Colombia	-.134	-3.51**				
Dominican Republic	-.117	-2.48*				
Ecuador	-.174	-6.66***				
Equatorial Guinea						
Morocco						
Peru	-.174	-4.30***				
Philippines	.208	2.85**	.300	4.13***	.306	4.15***
Romania	-.566	-3.62***				
Venezuela						
<u>Objective traits:</u>						
Age						
Male			.045	2.52*	.045	2.45*
Spanish-born			.078	1.84#	.078	1.82#
Length of Spanish Residence			.030	8.17***	.030	8.08***
Year in School						
Knowledge of Spanish						
Hours of School Homework						
Family Socio-economic status			.038	2.78**	.039	2.77**
Both parents present						
Lives in Madrid						
Attended Public School						
<u>Psycho-social traits:</u>						
Educational Expectations						
Familism						
Inter-generational Relations						
Perceptions of discrimination						
Self-esteem						
Wald Chi Square	86.67***		260.66***		261.60***	
Pseudo R ²	.025		.088		.088	
N	2700					

Table 11 (Cont.)

All predictors measured during the original survey (2008).

Predictors limited to national origins. Only groups numbering at least 50 cases in the original survey and 25 in the follow-up are included.

The rest forms the reference category (N=1,055).

Predictors include national origins and objective variables.

Predictors include national origins, objective and psycho-social variables.

Average marginal effects. Significant effects only are presented.

$p < .10$

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Table 12

Determinants of Inter-generational Relations in the Spanish Second Generation, 2012

<i>Predictors</i> ¹	<i>I</i> ²		<i>II</i> ³		<i>III</i> ⁴	
	Coefficient ⁵	Z	Coefficient	Z	Coefficient	Z
<u>National origins:</u>						
Argentina						
Bolivia						
Bulgaria						
Chile	.063	2.91**				
China	-.065	-2.30*	-.062	-2.13*		
Colombia						
Dominican Republic						
Ecuador						
Equatorial Guinea						
Morocco	.037	2.09*	.037	2.09*	.036	2.03*
Peru						
Philippines						
Romania						
Venezuela						
<u>Objective traits:</u>						
Age						
Male			.025	3.18**	.024	3.09**
Spanish-born			-.050	-2.85**	-.048	-2.73**
Length of Spanish Residence						
Year in School						
Knowledge of Spanish						
Hours of School Homework						
Family Socio-economic status						
Both parents present			.022	2.54*	.020	2.22*
Lives in Madrid						
Attended Public School						
<u>Psycho-social traits:</u>						
Educational Expectations						
Familism						
Inter-generational Relations (2008)					.064	8.75***
Perceptions of discrimination			-.059	-2.71**	-.048	-2.28*
Self-esteem			.047	4.59***	.023	2.33*
Constant	1.104		.921		.788	
F-test	1.62 (N.S.)		3.36***		6.19***	
R ²	.008		.038		.075	
N	2695					

Table 12 (Cont.)

All predictors measured during the original survey (2008).

Predictors limited to national origins. Only groups numbering at least 50 cases in the original survey and 25 in the follow-up are included. The rest forms the reference category (N=1,055).

Predictors include all variables, except Inter-generational Relations in the first survey.

Predictors include all variables.

Ordinary least squares coefficients. Significant effects only.

N.S = Not significant.

= $p < .10$

* = $p < .05$

** = $p < .01$

*** = $p < .001$

Table 13
Enrolled in School at Average Age 18. The Second Generation in Spain, 2012

<i>Country of Birth¹</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Enrolled in School</i>
Born in Spain (of foreign parentage)	590	89.7
Ecuador	1,030	83.0
Colombia	280	83.2
Morocco	238	84.9
Peru	218	89.5
Romania	177	84.2
Dominican Republic	171	77.2
Bolivia	168	83.9
Argentina	91	90.1
China	79	68.4
Philippines	69	89.9
Bulgaria	52	78.9
Chile	52	92.3
Venezuela	47	91.5
Equatorial Guinea	37	83.8
Other Countries	465	82.8
<hr/>		
Total	3,764	84.5
Pearson chi2 = 51.23	Cramér's V = 0.117	

1. Countries ordered by size after the Spanish-born. Only individual countries numbering at least 40 cases in the follow-up sample are listed (Equatorial Guinea is exceptionally included for its importance as seen below). Missing data excluded.

Source: ILSEG original and follow-up samples

Table 14
Type of School Attended by Second Generation Youths, 2012

<i>Country of Birth</i> ¹	<i>School Type</i> ²					
	Basic Secondary (ESO)	Remedial (PCPI)	Vocational Medium Level	Advanced Secondary and Technical ⁴	University ³	N ⁵
Spain (of foreign parentage)	30.6	1.7	12.0	46.2	8.1	532
Ecuador	30.4	3.6	16.5	44.5	3.9	856
Colombia	28.6	2.1	12.8	52.1	4.3	234
Morocco	41.1	5.9	15.8	33.7	3.5	202
Peru	34.9	1.0	11.8	46.2	5.6	195
Romania	27.5	0.7	11.4	50.3	8.1	149
Bolivia	39.7	2.1	13.5	41.8	2.1	141
Dominican Republic	32.8	4.5	17.2	38.8	4.5	134
Argentina	28.1	2.4	12.2	54.9	2.4	82
Philippines	30.2	0.0	23.8	38.1	6.4	63
China	25.9	0.0	11.1	57.4	5.6	54
Chile	45.8	2.1	12.5	33.3	4.2	48
Venezuela	25.6	2.3	2.3	53.5	11.6	43
Bulgaria	12.2	0.0	26.8	51.2	9.8	41
Equatorial Guinea	16.1	6.5	29.0	41.9	6.5	31
Other countries	37.1	2.3	11.3	45.9	2.1	388
Totals	32.1	2.6	14.1	45.2	4.9	3,193

Pearson chi2= 149.26***

Cramér's V = 0.097

Gender:

Male	35.7	4.6	15.1	39.3	3.9	1,532
Female	29.7	1.1	13.2	49.7	6.0	1,700
Totals	32.5	2.7	14.1	44.7	4.8	
N	1051	88	456	1,446	155	3,232

Pearson chi2 = 73.50***

Cramér's V = 0.151

Ordered by numerical size after the Spanish-born except for "Other" category. Only countries with at least 40 cases in the follow-up sample are listed. (Equatorial Guinea is exceptionally included). Drop-outs excluded.

2. Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of omission of the "Other" category. Missing data excluded.

3. Includes bridge/preparatory year.

4. Vocational-technical, superior level.

5. Follow-up sample (excluding school drop-outs)

***p < .00

Table 15
Average Grades by Sample, Country of Birth, Gender, School Type and City of Residence.
Second Generation Youths in Spain, 2012

<i>Country of Birth¹:</i>	<i>Follow-up Sample</i>		<i>Replacement Sample</i>	
	Av. Grade	N ²	Av. Grade	N ²
Spain (of foreign parentage)	6.40	582	6.48	366
Ecuador	6.02	1,014	6.04	372
Colombia	6.07	275	6.23	89
Morocco	6.08	232	5.92	85
Peru	6.00	214	5.89	108
Romania	6.45	176	6.38	72
Dominican Republic	5.96	168	6.02	55
Bolivia	5.90	165	5.86	61
Argentina	6.01	90	6.58	26
China	6.08	76	6.62	31
Philippines	6.48	69	6.11	8
Bulgaria	6.38	52	--	--
Chile	6.08	52	6.35	10
Venezuela	6.28	47	6.44	17
Equatorial Guinea	5.90	37	--	--
Other Countries	6.30	459	6.11	192
Bartlett's Test of Equal Variance:	43.98***		31.37**	

Table 15 (Cont.)

	<i>Follow-up Sample</i>		<i>Replacement Sample</i>	
	Av. Grade	N ²	Av. Grade	N ²
<u>Gender:</u>				
Male	5.99	1,830	6.02	720
Female	6.30	1,921	6.37	772

t-test	7.37***		4.84***	

<u>School Type³:</u>				
Public	6.18	1,978	---	---
Private	6.12	1,746	---	---

t-test	1.41 (n.s.) ⁴			

<u>City of Residence:</u>				
Madrid	6.16	1,888	6.19	896
Barcelona	6.14	1,863	6.19	596

t-test	0.56 (n.s.) ⁴		.09 (n.s.) ⁴	

Totals	6.15	3,751	6.19	1,492

1. Countries ordered by sample size in the follow-up sample after the Spanish-born. Only countries with at least 40 cases in the follow-up sample are included.
2. Excludes missing data.
3. School type ascertained during the original 2008 survey and thus absent from the Replacement sample.
4. Coefficient not significant at the .001 level

*** p < .001

Table 16A
Educational Aspirations by Sample, Country of Birth, School Type, and City of Residence.
Second Generation Youths in Spain, 2012

<i>Country of Birth¹:</i>	<i>Follow-up Sample</i>		<i>Replacement Sample</i>	
	High Aspirations ² %	N ³	High Aspirations ² %	N ³
Spain (of foreign parentage)	70.2	530	74.6	374
Ecuador	60.1	855	61.9	378
Colombia	70.1	234	63.3	90
Morocco	59.2	201	45.4	88
Peru	74.4	195	75.8	108
Romania	61.6	151	57.4	73
Bolivia	65.0	140	60.7	61
Dominican Republic	55.6	133	50.0	58
Argentina	71.6	81	80.8	26
Philippines	69.8	63	33.3	9
China	59.3	54	58.8	34
Chile	62.5	48	54.6	11
Venezuela	81.4	43	76.5	17
Bulgaria	65.8	41	--	--
Equatorial Guinea	56.7	30	--	--
Other Countries	67.7	387	62.0	200
<hr/>				
Chi-square:	44.69***		53.66***	
Cramer's V:	.118		.188	

Table 16A (Cont.)

<i>Gender:</i>	<i>Follow-up Sample</i>		<i>Replacement Sample</i>	
	High Aspirations ² %	N ³	High Aspirations ² %	N ³
Male	55.6	1,535	54.9	792
Female	73.7	1,690	75.0	735
Chi-square:		115.90***	66.93***	
Cramer's V:		-.19	-.21	
<i>School Type</i> ⁴ :				
Public	66.3	1,666	---	---
Private	63.8	1,533	---	---
Chi-square:		2.14 (n.s.) ⁵		
Cramer's V:		.03		
<i>City of Residence:</i>				
Madrid	67.5	1,562	62.6	911
Barcelona	62.8	1,663	67.4	613
Chi-square:		7.82 (n.s.) ⁵	3.69 (n.s.) ⁵	
Cramer's V:		.05	.05	
Totals	65.2	3,225	64.5	1,524

1. Countries ordered by sample size in the follow-up sample after the Spanish-born. Only countries with at least 40 cases in the follow-up are included.
2. University title or post-graduate degree.
3. Excludes missing data.
4. School type ascertained during the original survey and thus not available for Replacement sample.
5. Not significant difference.

*** p < .001

Table 16B
Educational Expectations by Sample, Country of Birth, School Type, and City of Residence.
Second Generation Youths in Spain, 2012

<i>Country of Birth¹:</i>	<i>Follow-up Sample</i>		<i>Replacement Sample</i>	
	High Educational Expectations ² %	N ³	High Educational Expectations ² %	N ³
Spain (of foreign parentage)	64.1	529	63.1	374
Ecuador	48.9	855	42.7	377
Colombia	62.4	234	44.9	89
Morocco	46.0	202	29.2	89
Peru	60.5	195	62.0	108
Romania	53.6	151	38.4	73
Bolivia	50.0	140	39.3	61
Dominican Republic	41.0	134	36.2	58
Argentina	56.8	81	80.8	26
Philippines	52.4	63	22.2	9
China	51.8	54	39.4	33
Chile	52.1	48	36.4	11
Venezuela	69.8	43	58.8	17
Bulgaria	58.5	41	--	--
Equatorial Guinea	41.9	31	--	--
Other Countries	55.3	385	51.8	199
<hr/>				
Chi-square:	62.86***		83.01***	
Cramer's V:	.14		.23	

Table 16B (Cont.)

	<i>Follow-up Sample</i>		<i>Replacement Sample</i>	
	High Expectations ² %	N ³	High Expectations ² %	N ³
<i>Gender:</i>				
Male	45.7	1,534	41.7	791
Female	61.9	1,691	58.2	733
Chi-square:	84.60***		40.92***	
Cramer's V:	-.16		-.16	
<i>School Type</i> ⁴ :				
Public	55.9	1,666	---	---
Private	52.4	1,533	---	---
Chi-square:	4.08 (n.s.) ⁵			
Cramer's V:	.04			
<i>City of Residence:</i>				
Madrid	57.4	1,562	48.9	910
Barcelona	51.2	1,663	50.4	611
Chi-square:	12.43***		0.33 (n.s.) ⁵	
Cramer's V:	.06		.01	
Totals	54.2	3,225	49.5	1,521

1. Countries ordered by sample size in the follow-up sample after the Spanish-born. Only countries with at least 40 cases in the follow-up are included.
2. University graduate and/or post-graduate degree.
3. Excludes missing data.
4. School type ascertained during the original survey and thus not available for Replacement sample.
5. Not significant difference.

*** p <.001

Table 17**Educational Aspirations and Expectations over Time in the Spanish Second Generation**

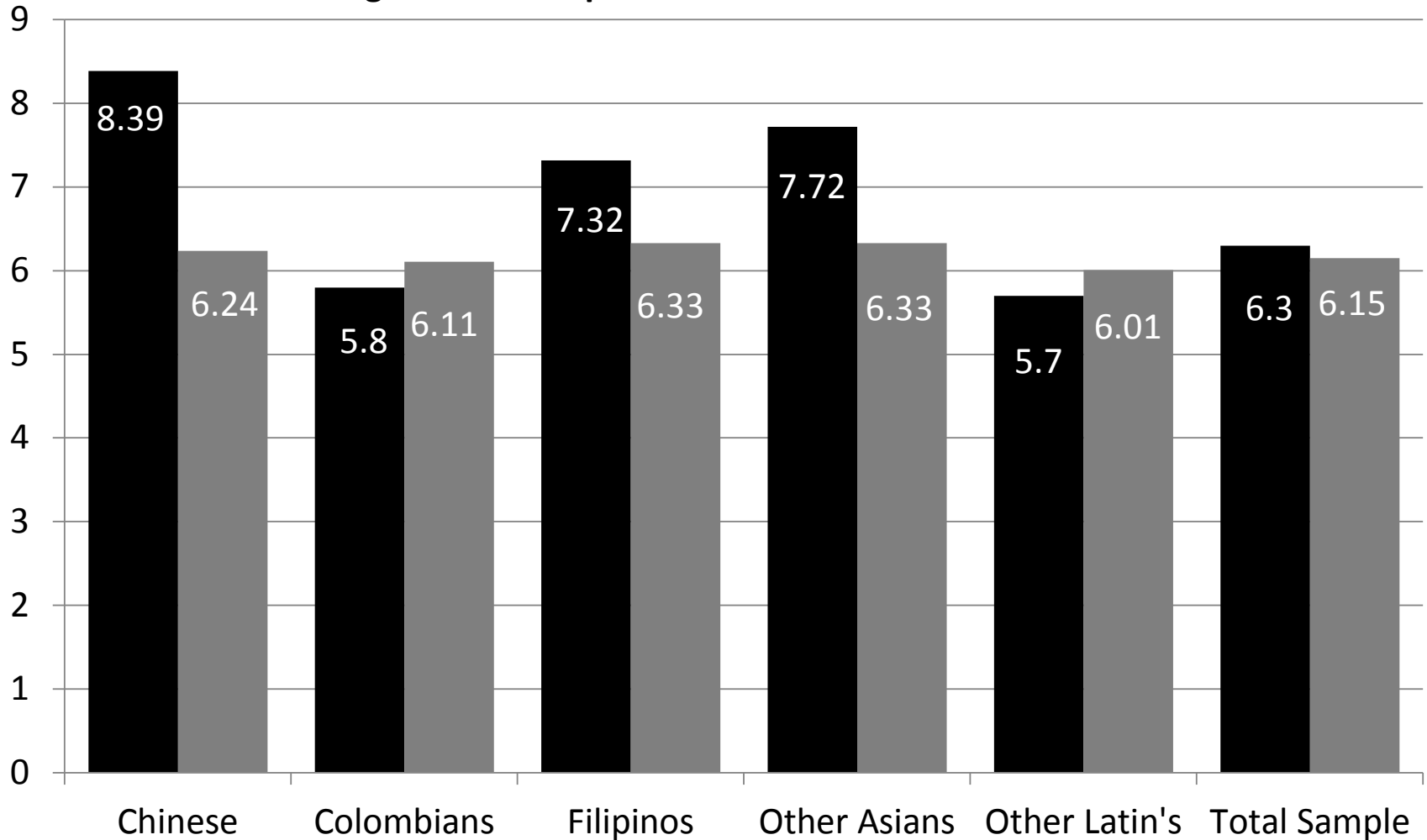
<i>A. Aspirations</i>	<i>Basic Secondary and Lower Vocational</i>	<i>Advanced Secondary and Technical</i>	<i>University Degree</i>	<i>Post-Graduate Degree</i>
Original Sample, 2008 (Mean age, 14)	22.1	23.3	45.0	9.6
Follow-up Sample, 2012 (Mean age, 18)	6.7	25.5	41.8	26.0
Males, 2008	25.2	26.1	39.9	8.8
Males, 2012	9.5	32.2	36.7	21.6
Females, 2008	18.9	20.3	50.3	10.5
Females, 2012	4.0	19.2	46.6	30.2
<i>B. Expectations</i>				
Original Sample, 2008	33.1	31.6	29.7	5.6
Follow-up Sample, 2012	11.1	32.1	40.6	16.2
Males, 2008	35.8	32.4	26.8	5.00
Males, 2012	14.9	37.3	34.8	13.00
Females, 2008	30.3	30.8	32.7	6.2
Females, 2012	7.5	27.3	46.2	19.0

Table 18
Educational Outcomes by Generation in Spain, 2012

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Children of Immigrants (Second Generation)</i>		<i>Children of Natives (Third Generation or Higher)</i>		
	Original Sample %	Replacement Sample %	Boys %	Girls %	Total
<u>School Enrollment:</u>					
Basic Secondary (ESO)	32.5	18.7	19.9	19.6	19.7
Remedial Studies (PCPI)	2.7	11.0	5.8	2.5	4.3

Advanced Secondary and University	49.6	54.0	53.3	62.3	57.4
<u>Educational Aspirations:</u>					
Low (Secondary or less)	44.9	35.8	40.3	23.9	32.79
High (University degree and post-graduate studies)	55.1	64.2	59.7	76.1	67.21
<u>Educational Expectations:</u>					
Low (Secondary or less)	54.1	50.8	52.3	38.1	45.7
High (University degree and post-graduate studies)	45.9	49.2	47.7	61.9	54.3
Average School Grade (1-10)	6.15	6.19	6.39	6.71	6.54
Attitudes Toward School (1-4)	3.23	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.17
N	3,807	1,528	888	1,062	1,950

Figure 3
Average Grades in Spain and in the United States¹



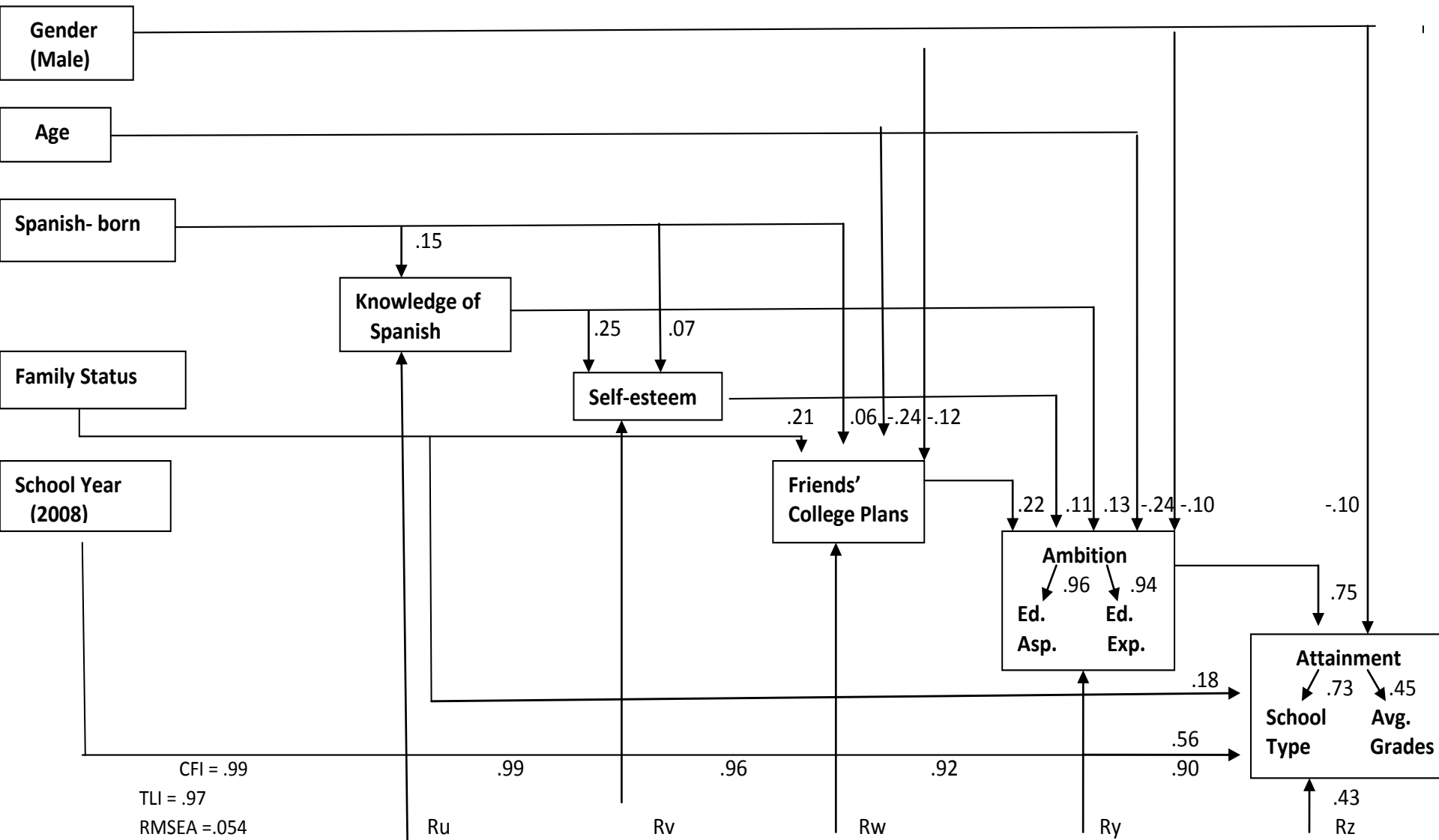
1. U.S grades in CILS sample (Adjusted scale).
Spanish grades in the ILSEG sample, 2012.


■ U.S. GPA (Adjusted) ■ Spain GPA

Table 19 Cont.

Predictors ¹	Enrolled in School				Enrolled in Advanced Secondary or University				Average Academic Grades (logged)			
	I ²		II ³		I ²		II ³		I ⁴		II ⁵	
	AMEs	Z	AMEs	Z	AMEs	Z	AMEs	Z	Coeff.	t-ratio	Coeff.	t-ratio
<u>Children:</u>												
<u>Psycho-social traits:</u>												
Self-esteem			.070	2.3*							.035	2.0*
Familism											-.035	-2.9*
<u>Educational Expectations:</u>												
Advanced secondary			.072	2.0*			.159	4.1***				
University degree			.128	3.4**			.199	4.6***				
Post-graduate title			.153	2.6*			.258	4.8***			.081	2.4*
<u>National origin⁶:</u>												
Ecuador			.099	2.2*								
Chile			.251	2.9**								
Peru			.143	2.3*								
China							.356	5.7***			.071	1.7#
Wald Chi Square	36.20***		96.93***		68.74***		195.07***					
Pseudo R ²	.027		.081		.069		.306				4.55***	3.22***
F											.037	.101
R ²												
N	1130				799					925		

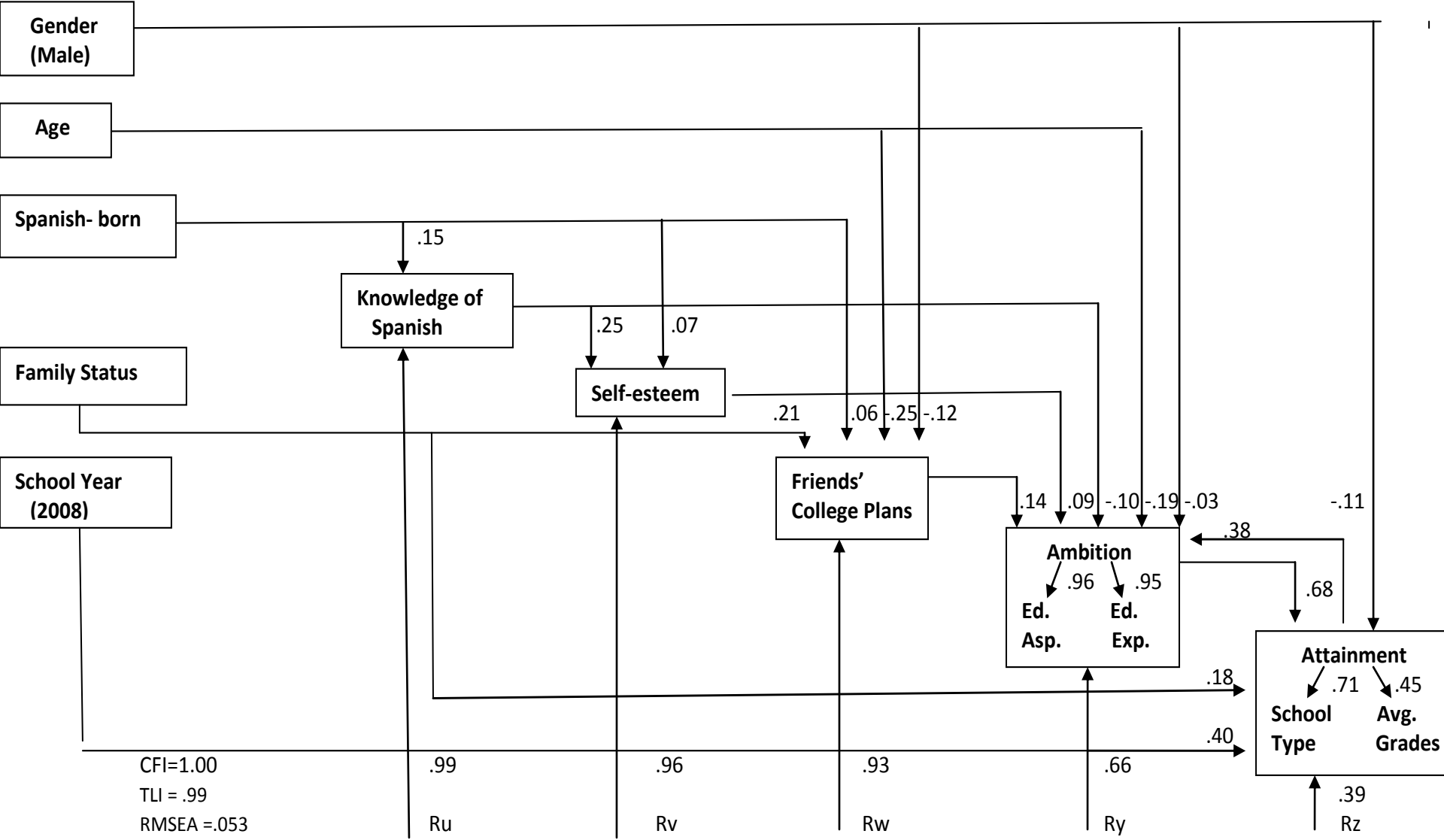
Figure 4¹
 A Recursive Causal Model of Educational Attainment in the Spanish Second Generation, 2012



1. Figures are standardized path coefficients. All are significant at the .001 level. Residual paths (Rs) are computed as $\sqrt{1-R^2_i}$ for each endogenous variable.

Figure 5¹

A Non-recursive Causal Model of Educational Attainment in the Spanish Second Generation, 2012



CFI=1.00
 TLI = .99
 RMSEA =.053
 WRMR = 1.98

1. Figures are standardized path coefficients. Residual paths (Rs) are computed as $\sqrt{1 - R_i^2}$ for each endogenous variable.