

**Do immigrants assimilate more slowly today than in the past?**

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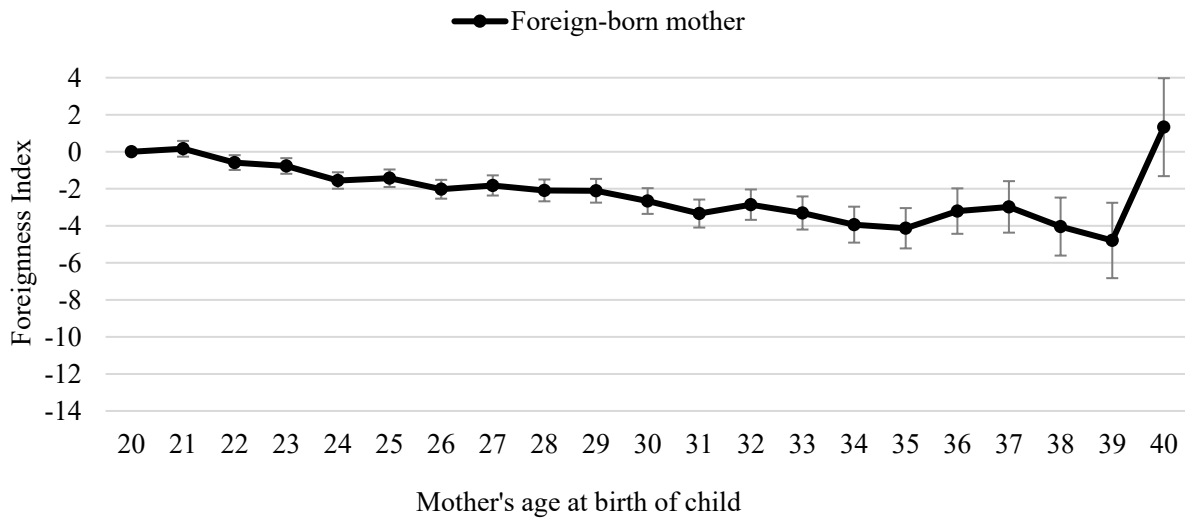
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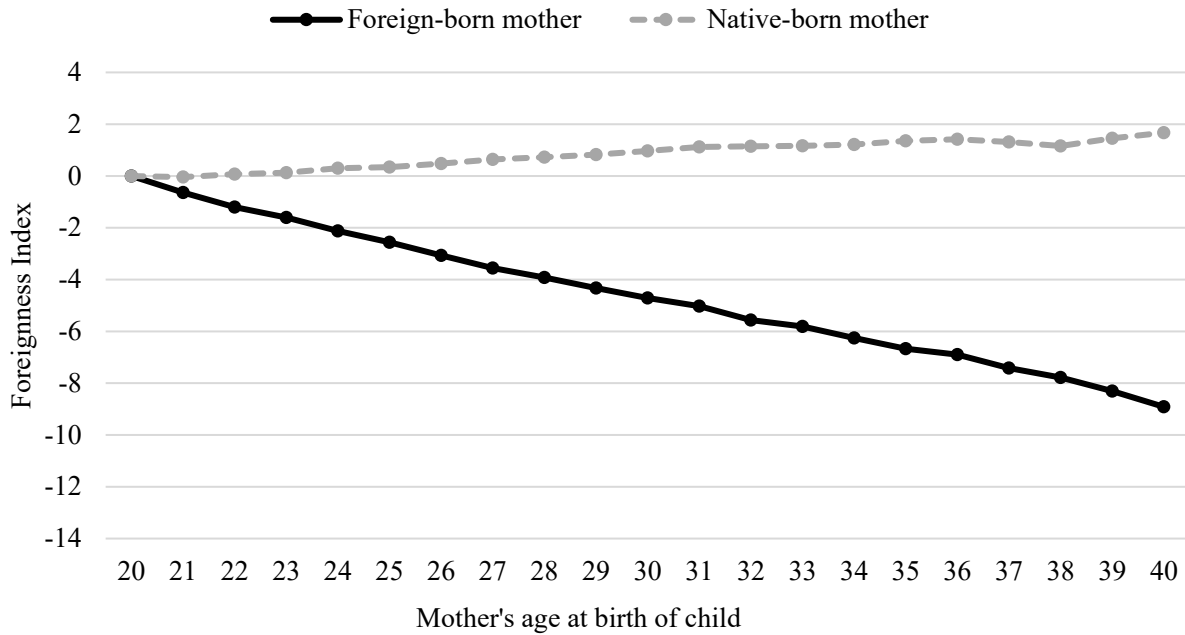
**APPENDIX: FOR ONLINE PUBLICATION ONLY**

**Appendix Figure 1: Name foreignness of foreign-born children by mother's age at birth.**



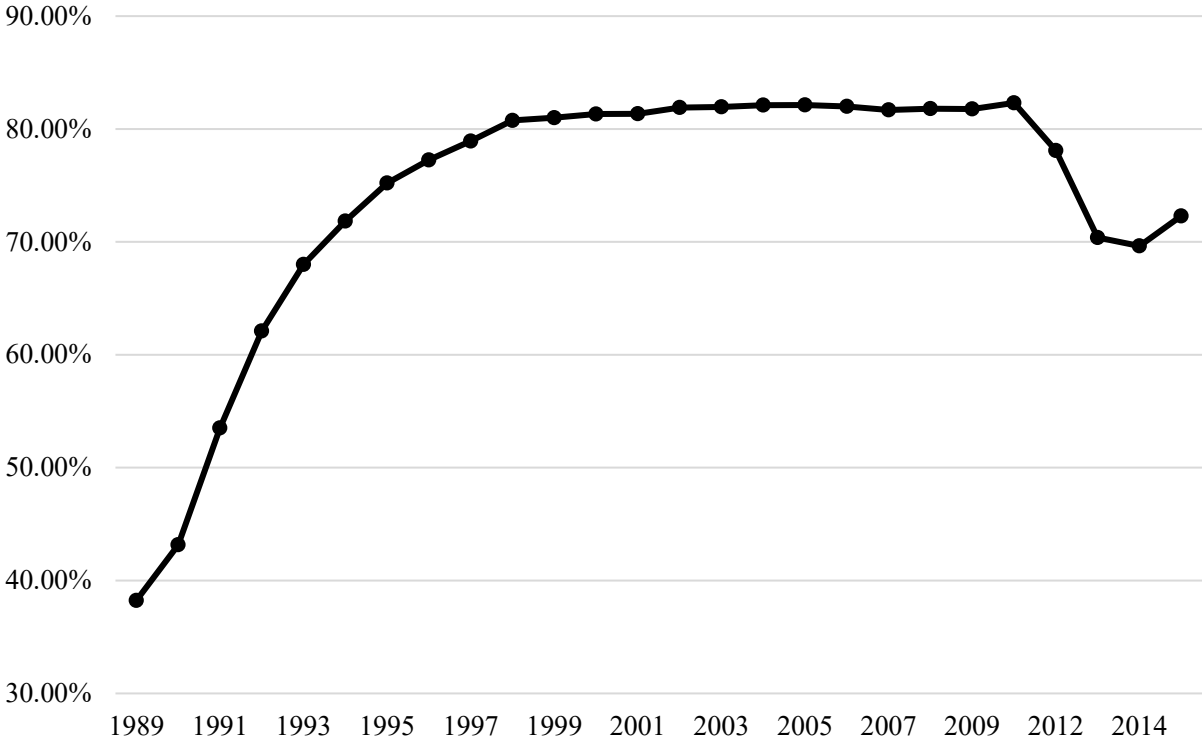
Notes: This figure reports the coefficient estimates from equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. Regressions also include child's rank in the birth order, indicators for child's age in five-year bands and a set of mother fixed effects. In this version, we only include children who were born outside of the US. Data is from the complete count 1920 census. Sample details in notes to Figure 1. N = 328,804.

**Appendix Figure 2: Name foreignness by mother's age at birth using cohort specific foreignness index, 1920 census**



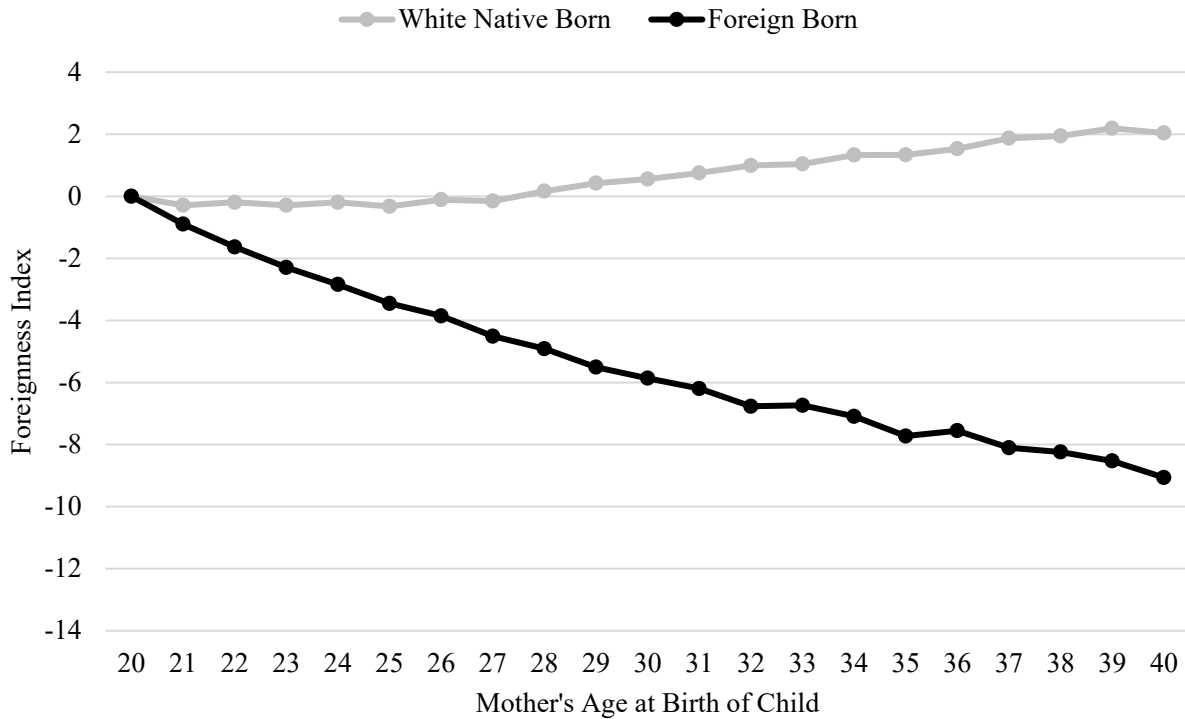
Notes: This figure reports the coefficient estimates from equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. Regressions also include child's rank in the birth order, indicators for child's age in five-year bands and a set of mother fixed effects. In this version, we calculate a birth-cohort-specific Foreignness Index based on the 20 years of cohorts prior to a child's birth. Data is from the complete count 1920 census. Sample details in notes to Figure 1.  $N(\text{Native-born}) = 9,982,486$ ;  $N(\text{Foreign-born}) = 4,566,588$ .

**Appendix Figure 3: Estimated match rate in California data by year**



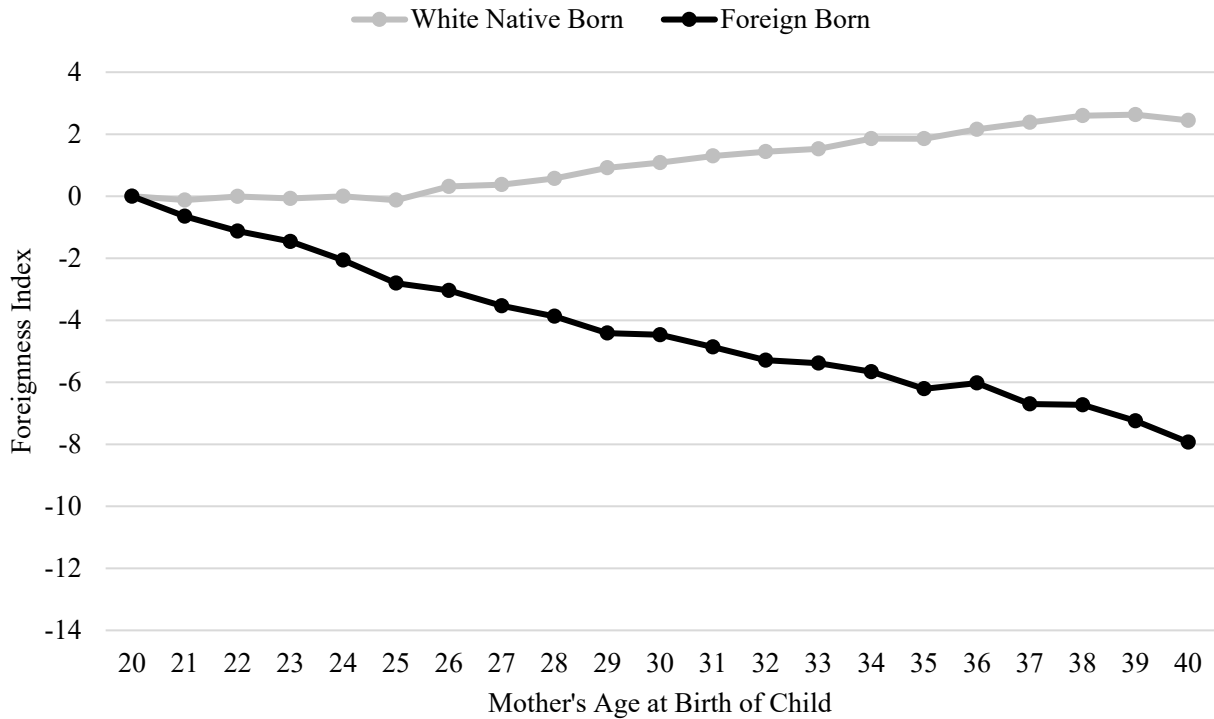
Notes: This figure reports the estimated match rate by year in the California data for mothers with two or more births, as reported by birth parity. For these mothers we calculate the percent who have a missing match characteristic or who we only observe once in the data. We then estimate the match rate as 100 - this percent.

**Appendix Figure 4: Name foreignness by mother's age at birth  
California data (1989-2015), using mothers who had all births in California**



Notes: This figure reports coefficient estimates from equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. Regressions are estimated separately for children of foreign-born (N = 2,082,142) and white native-born (N = 2,957,731) mothers. Regressions also include child's rank in the birth order, indicators for child's age in five-year bands and a set of mother fixed effects. The sample includes children born to a mother aged 20-40 in California from 1989-2015 who had all of their births in California.

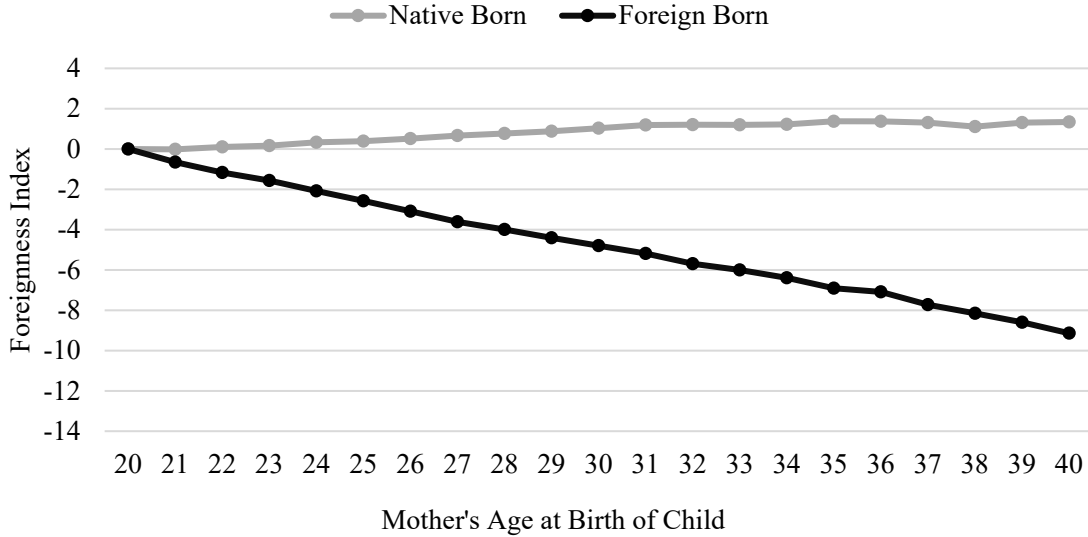
**Appendix Figure 5: Name foreignness by mother's age at birth  
California data (1998-2015), focus on births in or after 1998**



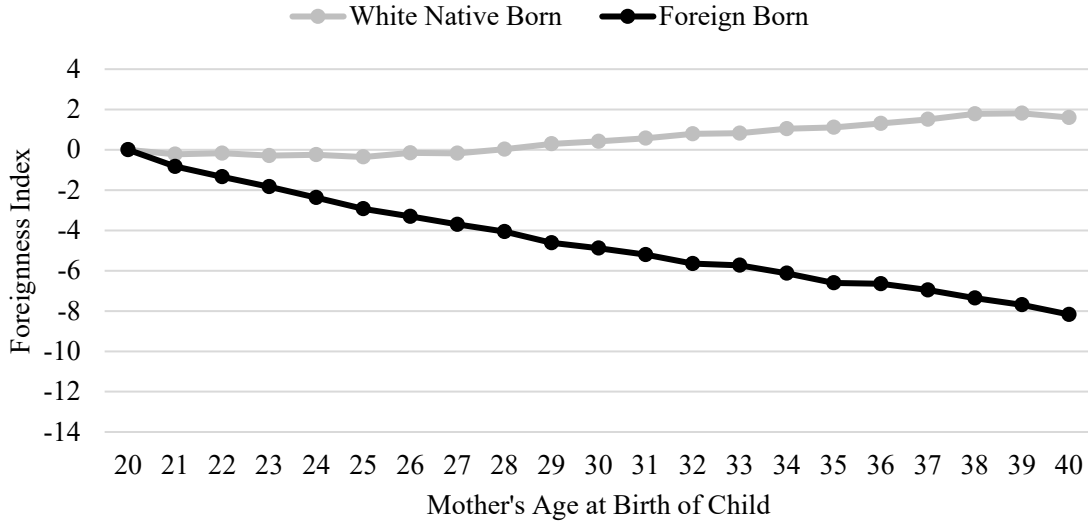
Notes: This figure reports coefficient estimates from equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. Regressions are estimated separately for children of foreign-born (N = 2,380,097) and white native-born (N = 2,456,595) mothers. Regressions also include child's rank in the birth order, indicators for child's age in five-year bands and a set of mother fixed effects. The sample includes all children born to a mother aged 20-40 in California from 1998-2015.

**Appendix Figure 6: Name foreignness in 1920 Census and California birth certificates (1989-2015), controlling for name trends using three-year bands**

**Panel A: 1920 Census**



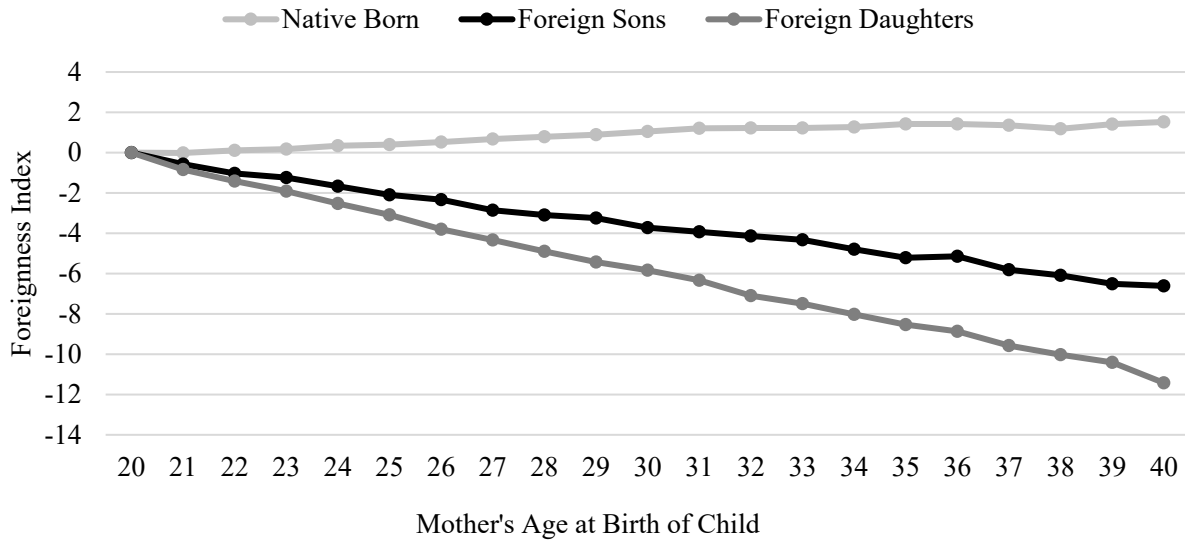
**Panel B: California birth certificates**



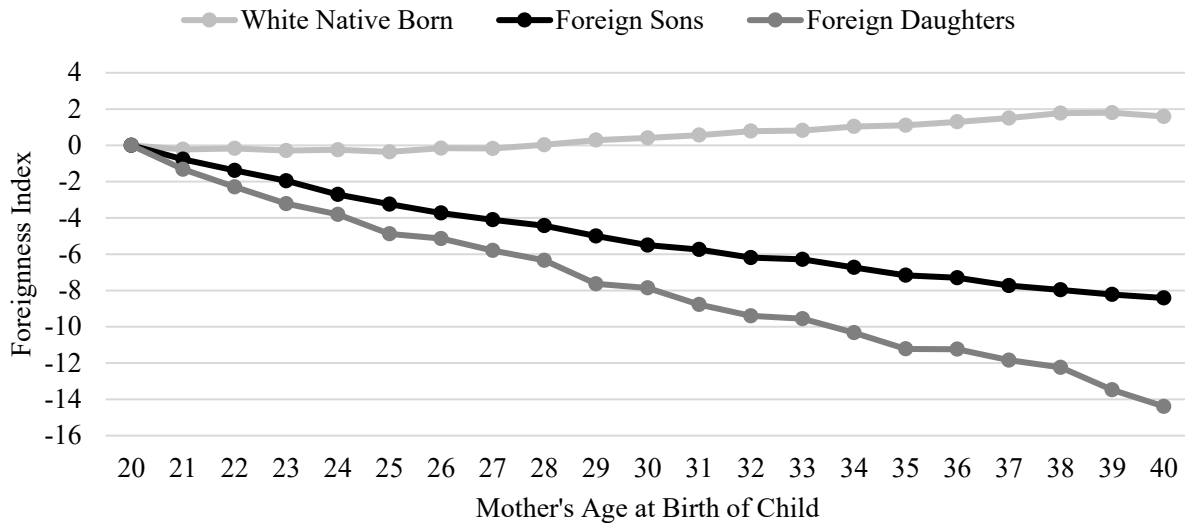
Notes: These figures report coefficient estimates of equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. Regressions are estimated separately for children of foreign-born and white native-born mothers and include controls for child's rank in the birth order, birth year in three-year bands, and mother fixed effects. Panel A includes white children aged 0-15 in 1920, who were born in the US outside the South, were living with their parents, and whose mothers were 20-40 years old at the time of their birth, foreign-born (N = 4,425,208), native-born (N = 9,645,775). Panel B includes all children born to a mother aged 20-40 in California from 1989-2015, foreign-born (N = 3,841,048), white native-born (N = 4,160,299).

**Appendix Figure 7: Name foreignness in 1920 Census and California birth certificates (1989-2015) for sons and daughters**

**Panel A: 1920 Census**



**Panel B: California birth certificates**

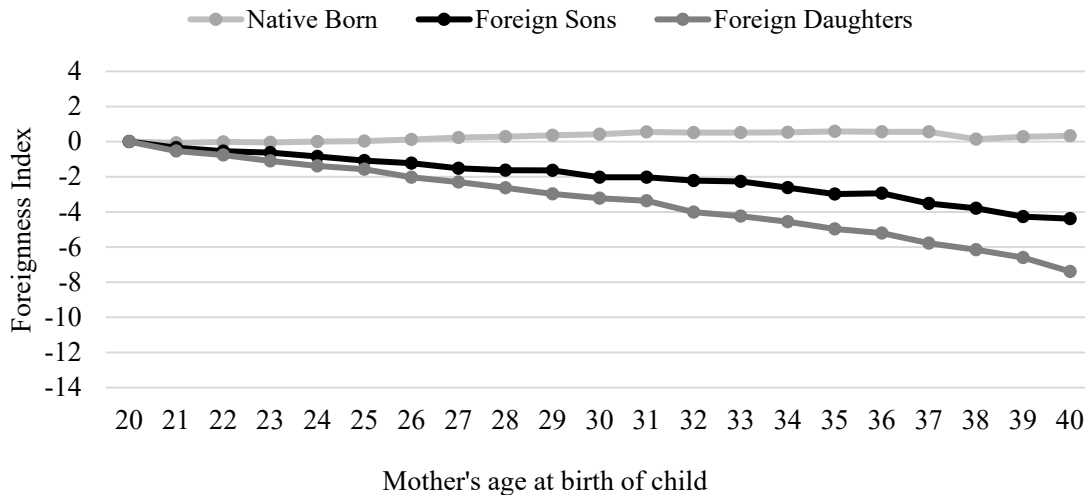


Notes: These figures report coefficient estimates of equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. Regressions are estimated separately for sons and daughters of foreign-born and white native-born mothers and include controls for child's rank in the birth order, birth year in three-year bands, and mother fixed effects. See Figures 1 and 3 for sample restrictions. Panel A is based on sons of foreign-born mothers (N = 2,244,452), daughters of foreign-born mothers (N = 2,180,756), and children of white native-born mothers (N = 9,645,775). Panel B is based on sons of foreign-born mothers (N = 2,055,731), daughters of foreign-born mothers (N = 1,785,317), and children of white native-born mothers (N = 4,160,299).

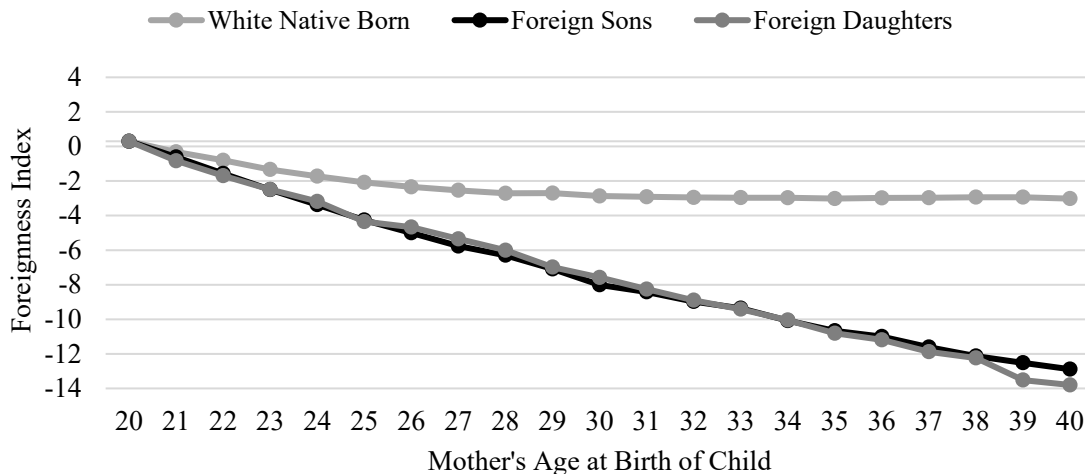


**Appendix Figure 8: Name foreignness in 1920 Census and California data for sons and daughters, using second-generation Foreignness Index**

**Panel A: 1920 Census**

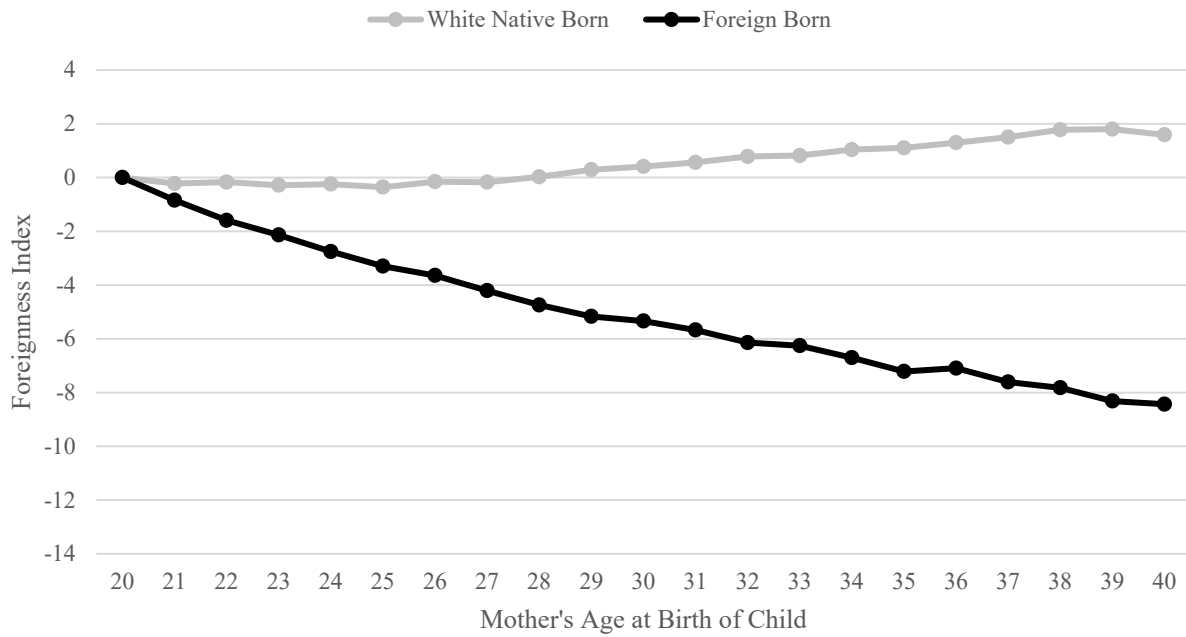


**Panel B: California birth certificates**



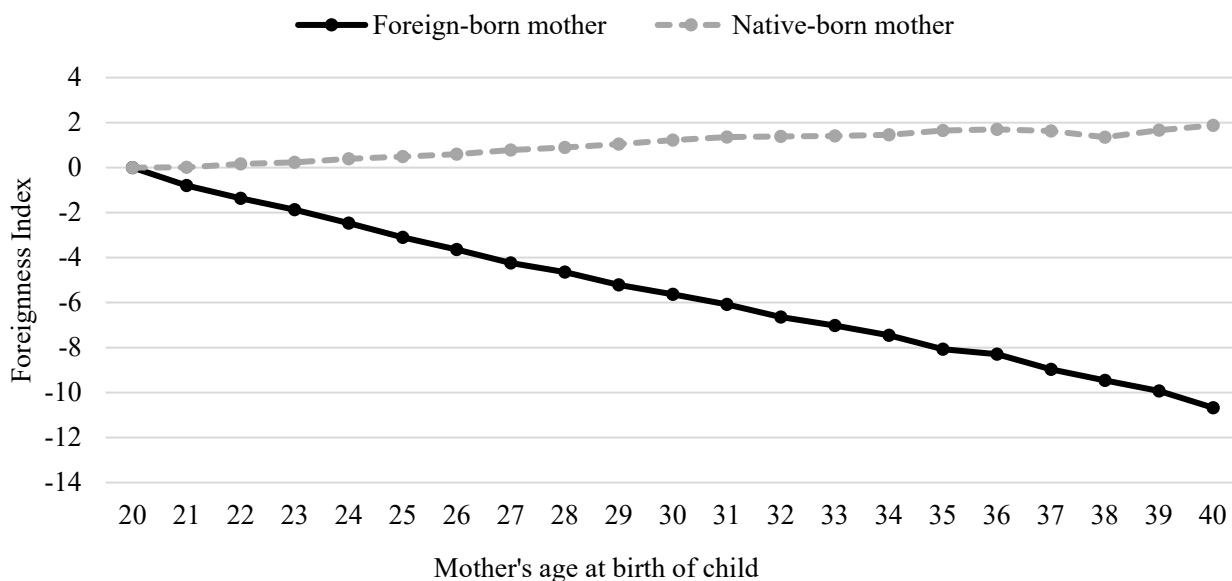
Notes: These figures report coefficient estimates of equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. Regressions are estimated separately for sons and daughters of foreign-born and white native-born mothers and include controls for child's rank in the birth order, birth year in three-year bands, and mother fixed effects. The dependent variable is the Foreignness Index constructed from the names of the children of foreign-born and native-born mothers. Panel A includes white children aged 0-15 in 1920, who were born in the US outside the South, were living with their parents, and whose mothers were 20-40 years old at the time of their birth, foreign sons (N = 2,319,671), foreign daughters (N = 2,262,328), native-born (N = 9,962,145). Panel B includes all children born to a mother aged 20-40 in California from 1989-2015, foreign sons (N = 2,506,821), foreign daughters (N = 2,294,440), white native-born (N = 5,635,373).

**Appendix Figure 9: Name foreignness by mother's age at birth  
California data (1998-2015), reweighted to match national country-of-origin distribution**



Notes: This figure reports coefficient estimates of cultural assimilation using equation 2 estimated separately for children of foreign-born (N = 3,841,048) and white native-born mothers (N = 4,160,299). Regressions include the full set of dummy variables for mother's age at time of child's birth and controls for the child's rank in the birth order, birth year in five-year bands, and mother fixed effects. The sample includes all children born to a mother aged 20-40 in California from 1989-2015. The foreign-born sample is re-weighted so that the distribution of mothers from foreign countries matches the distribution observed in the 2000 Census.

**Appendix Figure 10: Name foreignness by mother's age at birth using only parents to construct foreignness index, 1920 census**



Notes: This figure reports the coefficient estimates from equation 2, a regression of the Foreignness Index of a child's name on a set of indicators for mother's age when the child was born. In this version, we use only people with at least one child in the 1920 census to construct the Foreignness Index. Controls are included for child's rank in the birth order, indicators for child's age in five-year bands and a set of mother fixed effects. Data is from the complete count 1920 census. Sample details in notes to Figure 1.  $N(\text{Native-born}) = 8,882,997$ .  $N(\text{Foreign-born}) = 4,125,150$ .

**Appendix Table 1: Examples of foreign and native names**

Most Native (F-Index <10)		Neutral (50 < F-Index < 60)		Most Foreign (F-Index > 90)	
Historical	Present	Historical	Present	Historical	Present
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Panel A: Male Names</b>					
Clarence	Logan	John	Adrian	Manuel	Ahmed
Howard	Mason	Frank	Samuel	Antonio	Andrey
Earl	Tracos	Martin	Cristian	Angelo	Pavel
Elmber	Chase	Victor	Erick	Hyman	Elder
Russell	Blake	Maurice	Manuel	Jose	
<b>Panel B: Female Names</b>					
Hazel	Ashley	Elizabeth	Abigail	Yetta	Yazmin
Myrtle	Emily	Francis	Olivia	Carmela	Salma
Lucile	Alyssa	Catherine	Julia	Antonia	Juana
Opal	Nicole	Bertha	Valeria	Concetta	Citlali
Velma	Samantha	Eva	Ariana	Stefania	Mariam

Notes: Names with 100 or more observations selected for having low/neutral/high Foreignness Index values in historical and present data. Odd-numbered columns report names in the historical data and even-numbered columns report names in the California data.

**Appendix Table 2: Comparing characteristics of matched and unmatched mothers**

**A. All births in California data**

	Matched	Unmatched	Difference
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age	27.879	29.135	-1.256***
Native born	0.584	0.415	0.169***
CA born	0.460	0.263	0.197***
Less than HS	0.241	0.282	-0.041***
HS Diploma	0.278	0.273	0.005***
Some College	0.221	0.206	0.015***
BA or More	0.260	0.240	0.020***

Notes: This table compares characteristics of matched and unmatched mothers in the universe of potential matches. Age and education are fixed at the time of the mother's second birth. The sample includes all mothers in the universe of potential matches and each mother is represented only once. \*\*\* = significant at 1 percent level, \*\* = significant at 5 percent level, \* = significant at 10 percent level.

**B. Births to California-born mothers after 1998**

	Matched	Unmatched	Difference
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age	27.563	28.205	-0.642***
Less than HS	0.126	0.126	0.001
HS Diploma	0.315	0.314	0.001
Some College	0.292	0.307	-0.015***
BA or More	0.267	0.254	0.013

Notes: This table compares characteristics of matched and unmatched mothers in the universe of potential matches for mothers who were born in California and had a child post-1998. Age and education are fixed at the time of the mother's second birth. The sample includes all mothers in the universe of potential matches and each mother is represented only once. \*\*\* = significant at 1 percent level, \*\* = significant at 5 percent level, \* = significant at 10 percent level.

**Appendix Table 3: Cultural assimilation in historical and California data, robustness to various Foreignness Index calculations**

Dependent Variable = Foreignness Index

	Historical	Present
	(1)	(2)
Baseline	-0.459*** (0.006)	0.469*** (0.021)
<i>N</i>	4,425,208	3,841,048
Country-Specific F-index	-0.385*** (0.011)	0.534*** (0.025)
<i>N</i>	2,865,742	3,581,318
Adjust with NYSIIS	-0.432*** (0.005)	0.175*** (0.018)
<i>N</i>	4,696,779	4,934,238

Notes: Each row represents a coefficient from a separate regression of Foreignness Index of a child's name on a linear measure of mother's age at the time of birth (equation 2) using the children of all foreign-born mothers. Column 1 reports results from the historical data and column 2 reports results from the California data. Row 1 uses the baseline Foreignness Index. Row 2 instead assigns country-specific indices to children based on the mother's country of birth. Row 3 cleans names using the NYSIIS algorithm before calculating the baseline Foreignness Index. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*\* = significant at 1 percent level, \*\* = significant at 5 percent level, \* = significant at 10 percent level.

**Appendix Table 4: Cultural assimilation in historical data, robustness to sample restrictions**

Dependent Variable = Foreignness Index	
Born in California	-0.337*** (0.081)
<i>N</i>	117,846
Children $\leq$ 6 years old	-0.426*** (0.009)
<i>N</i>	2,504,370

Notes: Each row represents a coefficient from a separate regression of Foreignness Index of a child's name on a linear measure of mother's age at the time of birth (equation 2) using the children of all foreign-born mothers. Row 1 keeps only children born in California, and row 2 uses only children  $\leq$  6 years old. Data is from the 1920 complete-count census. For sample details see notes to Figure 1. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*\* = significant at 1 percent level, \*\* = significant at 5 percent level, \* = significant at 10 percent level.

**Appendix Table 5:**  
**Pairwise correlations of various measures of cultural assimilation**

Variables	Out-group marriage	Speaks English	Applied for citizenship
<b>A. 16 sending countries</b>			
1 Out-group marriage rate (+)			
2 Able to speak English (+)	0.642***		
3 Applied for citizenship (+)	0.476*	0.944***	
4 Average F-index of sons (-)	-0.489*	-0.767***	-0.666***
<b>B. Individual (N = 23,043)</b>			
1 Out-group marriage rate (+)			
2 Able to speak English (+)	0.065***		
3 Applied for citizenship (+)	0.075***	0.258***	
4 Average F-index of sons (-)	-0.247***	-0.106***	-0.156***

Note: IPUMS 5% sample of 1930 census. (+) and (-) indicate positive and negative indicators of cultural assimilation. All samples are restricted to white men who were born abroad and were 10 years or older. We use 1930 Census for this exercise because it includes a question about age at first marriage that allows us to identify marriages that occurred in the US. For the *out-group marriage rate*, the sample is further restricted to men who were currently married in 1930 and whose marriage took place after arrival in the US. For *average F-index of sons*, the sample is restricted to men whose spouse is younger than 43 years old and whose oldest child is below 18 years old. The list of 16 sending countries underlying the correlations in Panel A can be found in Figure 2.